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Scandia, May 15, 1930.

## NORWEGIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

(Editorial)

The Seventeenth of May is Norway's Independence Day. There are many points of similarity about the gathering of the Congress at Eidsvold in 1814 and the gathering of the Continental Congress in Philadelphia in 1776. The economic and political conditions that caused the convening of these two different assemblies, forty years apart, were very similar.

The cause of the American Revolution was, more than anything else, a question of unfair and burdensome taxes. The cause of the Norwegian uprising, according to Gjerseth's History of the Norwegian People, was "excessive taxes imposed against the will of the people," and harmful

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I J trade monopolies which increased the cost of the necessities of life added fuel to the smouldering discontent. When the farmers gathered around the hearthstones they had grievances to complain of, and many a violent clash with officials to tell about.

You people who have emigrated here from Norway came from one free country to another free country. Your country had a government by the people and a constitution the same as you have here in the United States. Your ideals of government are the same as ours. America has a good many things to offer that Norway cannot give. You bring with you rich literature and culture that America needs. The transplanting of a Norwegian to American soil is not a painful process because any man who is a good citizen in the country from where he came will be a good citizen when he lands on American soil.

Good citizenship is not a monopoly of those whose ancestors came over on the Mayflower, nor is patriotism confined to those who speak the English language.

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I J Some of you people were born on the other side and have recently immigrated here, so I want to say a few words to you about American citizenship. There has been so many slanderous things said about America and Americans in the last few years that I want to dispell some of the fog and poison gas that has been spread by those who would destroy America as Europe is now being destroyed. I speak as one descended from the same race as most of you, and I am proud of it. I speak as one born in America--yes, here in Chicago--and I am proud of that. My father and mother were Minnesota pioneers who later came here to Chicago; their bodies are buried in the soil of America, and to me America is holy ground.

Sixteen hundred people were burned at the stake in the United States in the twentieth century. These people were burned by people who considered themselves one-hundred-per-cent Americans. The men who have corrupted our courts and legislatures, looted our railroad treasuries, despoiled our natural resources,

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I J have usually been men whose ancestors have lived here for many generations.

Not one of them were Norwegian! These people call themselves good American citizens, and their ideas are often accepted as orthodox Americanism. I do not agree with their ideas on Americanism and citizenship.

Someone has said that "good manners are a state of mind," so good citizenship and patriotism can be said to be a state of the heart and soul.

Our battlefields and memorial tablets are filled with so-called "foreign names" of men who died because they believed that in giving up their lives they were helping to preserve what we call American ideals.

Many Norwegian immigrants have landed at Ellis Island with more love of America in their hearts than can be found in the hearts of some whose forefathers fought in the Revolution.

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I J There are many Norwegian names on the roster of good citizens here in Chicago. Many Norwegians died for their adopted country. Many Norwegians have helped build industry and business here. We are proud of these people.

When I speak of love for America I do not mean that kind that finds expression in intolerance of opinion, bragging speech, and mob rule, but I mean the kind of love that finds expression in constructive building of a nation overzealous of the welfare of the people not only of this but of the coming generations--a love like that felt by a dutiful son for his mother, a love that makes a man gentle, tolerant, just, and whose self-respect grows with his labors and contributions to his country's welfare.

A certain philosophy says that in the struggle for existence only the fit shall survive, and those who survive say they are fit because they are strong, swift, and cunning. I do not agree with this philosophy. I think

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it is a bad philosophy of life. The tiger in the jungle is stronger, swifter, and more cunning than the barnyard cow, but that does not prove that he is more fit to live. The shark in the sea is stronger, swifter, and more cunning than the horse, but that does not prove that he is more fit to live. The vulture is swifter and more cunning than the barnyard hen, but that does not prove that the vulture is more fit to live than the hen.

The supermen, as they claim to be, who have governed the nations of Europe may be stronger, swifter, and more cunning intellectually than the peasants and working people of Europe, but I submit that they have not proved by their deeds and their misdeeds that they are in any way more fit to live than any of the ordinary people of their nations. These supermen who have been in charge of European governments and who are responsible for the breakdown in continental European civilization, causing the misery and suffering over there, claim that they are the only ones who can save the white man's



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I J civilization—at least that is what they are telling the world, and the interesting thing about it is that they are making the people believe it.

The American Government was founded by our forefathers with the intention that the Government should be used for an entirely different purpose than the European governments had been used. This Government of America was looked upon as an experiment among governments upon this earth at that time. It was considered a very radical departure in government. Up until that time governments had always been used by a few men, including the king, for the purpose of exploiting the great masses of people and enriching the treasury of the king and his friends. They raised armies that they might use them for the purpose of taking gold mines, oil wells, railroads, and lands away from other nations. The founders of American Government said:

"This Government shall not be used for these purposes at all. This

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I J Government shall not be owned by a king and a few nobles; it shall be owned by the people."

We Norwegians feel that way about it. We will fight for freedom here just as we did in Norway in 1812. We have men of Norwegian birth who are in politics fighting for just those ideals. We have them right here in Illinois, here in Chicago. Yes, we know that they will always be true, honest and fair.

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### LEIF ERIKSON DAY

About 1,500 people turned out for Leif Erikson Day. The weather was raw and chilly, the lake breeze adding additional discomfort for the many Norwegians who had assembled on the Outer Drive. The festival started in Humboldt Park, at the statue of Leif. Thousands were at the festival in the Stevens Hotel. The total participating amounted to forty or fifty thousand. Consul Olaf Bernts and Professor Julius E. Olsen spoke in Humboldt Park. About 11 A.M., the people assembled near the Chicago Yacht club. Hundreds of sail and motor boats were ready to sail out on the lake to meet the Viking Ship and Leif Erikson. Soon the salute sounded from the yacht pier. The official guard boats were manned by "Vikings" clad in chain mail armor, the boats having a row of shields along each gunwale. Later, after landing, the "Vikings" marched to the club auditorium; what a sight, one could easily imagine just how the historic landing on the coast of North America had appeared to the Indians of that day! The Danes were well represented in the parade, every Danish organization being present with banners and flags. The Swedes were represented

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by only eight men, the Germans by only fifteen men, and a few Icelanders were seen here and there in the crowd.

Professor Rasmus B. Anderson was one of the main speakers. Capt. Folgero spoke briefly. Cleng Peerson, L. Larsen, John Ericsson, and Ludvig Hektoen were lauded as the greatest pioneers of their day. Dr. Fenger [Dane], Dr. Carlson [Swede], and Professor Michleson were mentioned as being the leading citizens in the Norwegian America of this day and age.

Mrs. Bertha C. Petersen was the toastmaster at the affair in the Stevens Hotel. City Attorney Saltiel spoke at length about Professor Rulvarg's latest book, "Giants of the Earth," stressing the fact that it was the most outstanding book in American literature today. Other speakers were: Rasmus B. Anderson, Birger Osland, Judge Oscar Torrison, City Treasurer Chas. S. Peterson and Reverend Roseland.

Christian Olsen, president of the Norwegian National League, stressed the importance of the day, and pointed out that, "with the naming of the outer drive

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"Leif Ericson Drive," it would appear that Leif was finally accepted as the rightful discoverer of America."

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 10, 1920.

**A WARNING**

An article appeared in Monday's issue of Skandinaven in which a "Son of Norway" takes upon himself the duty of grand advisor to the Norwegian National League of Chicago, regarding its choice of speakers at the celebration to be held in Brand's Park on May 17. Disregarding the wonderful display of "wooden" English, which was the ultimate limit in that direction, the "Son of Norway", himself will undoubtedly admit that he was barking up the wrong tree. There is no possible excuse for bringing the Irish question into this case, and it is the plainest sort of foolishness to criticize the speaker in question. If there is a fault, it must be charged to those who selected the man. To bring up the matter now is simply to cause embarrassment where it does not belong. The judge certainly did not ask the committee for a chance to speak at the affair, and, in a matter of this kind, where there is a pardonable difference of opinion among people of Norwegian blood, other races, other creeds, and politics should be kept out of the discussion.

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The judge is an American; he is also a brilliant orator; and the fact that he "recognizes" the Irish Republic, or any other progressive political movement, has nothing to do with the fact that the "Son of Norway" is of the opinion that the committee made a mistake in asking him to fill the place in question.

When I was president of the League, I always demanded that Norwegians, or men of Norwegian blood should speak at the celebrations in Brand's Park. That, however, was not because I felt less friendly toward men of other nationalities. The reason was simply my view of the right kind of patriotic speeches, if I may be allowed to use the term, which Norwegians and all other adopted citizens should prefer regarding the land of their birth. There should be more admonition than admiration in a speech of this kind--a rule which only a speaker of the blood can be expected to follow.

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In this respect we Norwegian-Americans are master sinners but a product like that evolved by the "Son of Norway" will neither lessen nor eradicate the perverted opinion of the proven standard for such celebrations.

L. C. Grundeland,  
[Former President of the Norwegian National League.]



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SEVENTEENTH OF MAY

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[This speech was delivered by Oscar Haugan at Brand's Park on May 17, the Norwegian Independence Day.]

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III F (Swedish)

It gives me great pleasure to be here today and to have the privilege of addressing the Norwegian National League of America.

III F (Danish)

IV (Danish)

The Seventeenth of May is to the sons and daughters of Norway what the Fourteenth of July is to the French people and the Fourth of July to the American people. I have sometimes wondered why, in the study of history, especially ancient history, more time and thought has not been given to the study of the European people of the Northland. Historians through the ages have given to the world accounts of the Greek and Roman methods of living, their religion, and tales of the rise and fall of those mighty empires. Of the ancient history of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, there is comparatively little, and yet the history of Scandinavia is

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full of life and romance, tragedy, story and song.

Geologists tell us that there was a time when the British Isles formed a part of the continent of Europe; that as the ages went by the land rose, not very much, but enough so that it gave shape to Denmark, Holland, and Belgium, although these countries are but little above sea level. Denmark is one of the few peninsulas in the world that points northward. The Scandinavian Peninsula stretches south from its northern union with the continent for over a thousand miles until it almost touches the peninsula of Denmark. A great mountain range runs down the length of the peninsula and many of the heights of the Scandinavian Alps are between six and eight thousand feet. From these heights the mountains slope gently in some places and very abrupt in others, and there are numerous lakes, rivers, and streams draining eastward to the Baltic and westward in a shorter, steeper slope to the Atlantic.

From the great heart of Asia, centuries before Christ was born, there came the great Teutonic race. Many of these settled in the heart of Europe, others pressed

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on to the Peninsula and islands of the north, gradually driving back the older people whom they found there, the Finns and Lapps, to the frozen north where their descendants are found today, in Finland and Lapland. The newcomers became known as Scandinavians, from the Province of Scanea. The names Northmen and Norsemen comes from the position of the country in which these people found their homes in the north--between ocean and mountains.

The religion of the Scandinavians was much like that of the forefathers of the other dominant races that have come to make up our American citizenry. For centuries the principal occupation of the Scandinavians appeared to be the art of war and fighting with each other, but after a time their hearts stirred for a wider field of adventure and glory. And so the Norsemen came like a tempest, somewhat civilized and Christianized, to the coast of Ireland and Scotland and to the islands near them; they also came to the coasts of England and France. When these men came down from the north, those whom they attacked and fought, we are told, would send up a prayer to Heaven asking that they be delivered from the rage of the Norsemen. For a time the Norsemen were content to retire from their

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raids with their booty and go back to their homes, but after a time they began to settle in the countries which they conquered. We remember how Rolla went into France and founded Normandy. We know how other Norsemen settled Iceland and the islands near Scotland where their descendants are still known by their Scandinavian names and appearance.

While the descent of these Norsemen upon their victims was terrible, it infused a new breath of life into those countries. The men of the north had a way of adapting themselves, just as we have today, to the manner and speech of the people among whom they settled. In Normandy we find that the Norsemen became French and in England we know how the Danes mixed with the English.

In Norway there were two kings, both named Olaf. The second Olaf, St. Olaf, the great hero of Norway, was known for his wonderful, adventurous life, and still more perhaps for his tragic death which took a firm and lasting hold upon the people of his country. It was said of him that he awaited the time when he could establish his claim to his father's throne, that he endeavored to bring about



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certain reforms, and that when facing a crowd of his angered countrymen who objected to these reforms, he struck down their idol with his club. It is said that when he fought his last desperate fight and died, that there was a total eclipse of the sun and the people thought it was a sign of God's anger.

It was in the days of the Olafs that Leif the Lucky sailed away to the west, to Greenland and the shores of North America. The impression that has been left by the Norwegian people in the countries of Europe and America is one which cannot but appeal to those who study the migration of nations and the influence which they have had upon the countries to which they migrated. Here in the United States we have many hundreds of thousands of Norwegians and their descendants of the first and second generations. As for Chicago, we can be proud of the great number of men and women who have made lasting contributions in the arts, science, journalism, music, and the ministry, yes, in every walk of life. In the migration of people, as a rule, men follow the same degree of latitude, and so to the northern and northwestern states of our own country the larger part of the migration from Norway to this country has come. In Minnesota, Wisconsin,

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and the Dakotas probably thirty-five per cent of the people were born in Norway or are of Norwegian parentage. They came into the Northwest with bare hands, with hope and courage, and have done their part in the development of the country. In Chicago, we look up to the men who have, so to speak, stopped at the crossroads and built, each in his field, almost from the very birth of this great city.

The hundred and one years that have rolled by since the birth of Norway's present independence have been memorable years in the world's history. Probably in no century has such advancement been made in all ways and in all lines as in the past century, and I wish briefly to note a few of the important steps of progress taken.

A hundred years ago Napoleon was ending his stormy career as dictator of Europe; the United States was involved in war with England; the middle states and the northwestern states were almost undiscovered country, known to but few people who were mostly trappers and missionaries. A hundred years ago the use of anesthetics had not been thought of. I have in my library an encyclopedia that was printed in

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1797. In this book there is a long article concerning the progress that had been made up to that time in surgery. One long article is given testifying to the advancement made by the surgeons in amputation, and in brief it reads about like this: That before the surgeon begins an operation he should be sure to have plenty of assistants in order that the patient may be held perfectly still during the operation. Today if we were to read an article of that kind, written in good faith, it would make our blood run cold, and yet the people of the world for centuries suffered untold agonies whenever an operation became necessary.

The telegraph and the ocean cable, joining the corners of the world, come within the memory of men still living. A little later came the telephone which made it possible for even the novice to speak over the lines to friends and neighbors, not only at short distances, but recently men have spoken clear across the continent.

Travel through the country a century ago was by canal, river, or stagecoach. Then came the discovery of steam and methods by which it might be used. Today we

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have magnificent lines of railroads with branches reaching all parts of our country. Only the other day an Italian, Guglielmo Marconi, discovered wireless telegraphy; one of the greatest inventions of all time; its effect upon the life and commerce of the world has already been marvelous. Today there is hardly a steamer upon the Great Lakes or the oceans that is not equipped with this silent messenger.

In all this, we, both Norwegians, and our cousins, the Danes and the Swedes, have contributed much. Here in Chicago we have outstanding educators, lawyers, artists, etc. Two of the greatest world-renowned surgeons, have lived here, or are living here now, Dr. Svening Dahl and Dr. Christian Fenger, both Danes; they are considered the greatest men of their day. We could name hundreds of outstanding men among our people, not only in America, but also here in Chicago.

A little over fifty years ago, during the Civil War, a Scandinavian invented the "Monitor". The idea of an iron ship was ridiculed, and the inventor was made the target of much adverse criticism. When an effort was made to have the United



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States Government buy the "Monitor," the United States Naval Board refused its recommendation and the proposition to buy was turned down. At last, pressure was brought to bear upon President Lincoln and his cabinet, and it was agreed to try the "Monitor," but only with the provision that a bond should be given, and if the ship did not perform as claimed, the Government should be reimbursed for the money paid. The inventor, John Erickson, had no money and the little shipbuilding company that had built the "Monitor" had exhausted all funds. But three patriotic Americans stepped forward and paid for the bond, not from any monetary interest, but because they had the interests of the country at heart and were patriotic, loyal, American citizens.

The story of what the little "Monitor" did in Hampden Roads is known throughout the world, and after the battle between the "Merrimac" and the "Monitor" had been fought, the wooden warships of the ages were relegated to the past.

Today the question arises in men's minds, when they see the terrible conflict between the nations of Europe, whether the iron ships have not also become obsolete, and whether the airships and the submarines have not taken their place.

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What the outcome of this war upon the other side of the world may be no man knows. I hope myself that it may mean the disarmament of nations and an agreement among them in the future that all international questions shall be submitted to international arbitration. I do not believe that it is possible for nations to continue to pile up enormous war debts as they are now doing, either in the conduct of war or in preparation for wars that may come. It has been said by one of the most prominent men who ever sat in the halls of Congress that of all the revenues of our own country, seventy-one and one-half per cent is expended each year in preparing for war, in caring for the present upkeep of any army and navy, and in paying the debts of wars which have taken place in the past. Were these vast sums of money turned into the avenues of peace, a heavy burden might be removed from our people and an indefinite amount of good might be done in the development of the vast country in which you and I live.

While in Christiania last year, I went into one of the parks [museums] in that city, and through the courtesy and kindness of the curator I had the opportunity of viewing exhibits concerning the ways and customs of the Norsemen of the old



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days. I had an opportunity to see the old viking ship which has come down from the past, and as I stood beside that ship with my little boy I could not help but wonder at the courage of the men who in those olden days had the temerity to trust themselves in so frail a bark and sail as they did, not only to the islands in the seas nearby, but to the shores of Iceland, Greenland, and even to the shores of America.

Norway is not a large country either in area or population, but it is a healthy country, located way up in the northern part of Europe, with its rocky mountains, beautiful valleys, magnificent fjords leading up from the sea, its people who through the ages have been a hardy, sturdy, industrious people. I never shall forget last year when with my family and party we stood upon the deck of our steamer and watched the shores of Norway as we approached them: rocky, rough, with little vegetation, and wind swept from the ocean. But as we crept inside the fjord leading up to the beautiful Hanseatic Bergen, the view gradually softened and we began to see the trees, houses, wharves, and boats that told the life of a great people.

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The cordiality with which we were received by those people, the same homely cordiality we find among our people here, will live with us as long as life shall last. We arrived on a Sunday and it seemed as though the whole city was out to bid us welcome. To us, who had never been in Bergen before, it was a new and strange sight, and in many ways different from that which we had expected. After our short visit there, we took another steamer and proceeded up the coast toward the fine old city of Trondhjem. There again we were kindly received and every courtesy and kindness was shown us. We visited the old cathedral which is being gradually restored to its old glory and where the kings and queens of Norway for centuries have been crowned. We went up to the falls and saw the magnificent things that water power has done, is doing, and will do for the city. From Trondhjem we started for North Cape, and above the Arctic Circle we saw the sun at midnight three times. In the Arctic Circle we visited a city that is without a railroad and yet is a city full of life, fine buildings, and splendid people. Then to Hammerfest and North Cape. Our ship turned south again, over to Lofoten Islands, into the beautiful Trold Fjord, back to the mainland, and again to Trondhjem. From Trondhjem we proceeded to Christiania

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over the narrow gauge as far as Hamar, and then over the broad gauge to Christiania. All across the country from Trondhjem to Christiania the Norwegian flags were flying from every staff and pole. We appreciated the honor and the kindness of the people in flying their flags in honor of our visit.

The colors of the American flag are the same as those of Norway's emblem. The government of Norway is a liberal government and in many respects is fully as liberal as that of our own country. Our visit to Christiania is still with us. The splendid exercises in Frogner Park, the presentation of the Lincoln statue which was made by a young Norwegian-American sculptor, Paul Fjelde [born and raised in Chicago], the banquets, the kindness and courtesy of the people everywhere--it all appealed to our hearts. And since we left Norway with the feeling that we were leaving a splendid people and splendid country, that we were fortunate here in the United States that so many of her sons and daughters have come to us --this feeling creates within our hearts the hope and wish that sometime we may go back again and renew once more the friendship formed in our little visit over there last year. When we remember the farms, the shops and factories, the

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educational institutions, then we know why the Norwegian immigrant has had such a great share in building agriculture, industry, and science here in America.

Included in the passengers on the ship last year was a splendid Norwegian-American singing society. Its members sang many times on shipboard, and when the monument of Abraham Lincoln was presented to the people of Norway on last July 4th, in Christiania, this singing society kindly came and sang the songs of America and Norway. I shall never forget the music under those trees in that beautiful park when thousands of people, led by a splendid band from Luther College and the magnificent Norwegian-American chorus that sang the national hymns of Norway and America.

I had the opportunity while in Norway to visit many men occupying distinguished positions in the Norwegian government, including His Majesty the King, members of the cabinet, and members of the Storting who reminded one of Senator Knute Nelson of Minnesota, and the Dane, State Senator Niels Juul of Chicago. I also visited ministers of the churches and civilians in various walks of life. Many



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of them asked me what I thought of the future of Norway. I did not answer that question at first because, for a man from the outside who had not been in Norway since childhood, it would be presumptuous to attempt to answer so big a question. But I told them that I believed that God Almighty had never done anything in nature without looking forward to the future, that while it was not possible for men to know or understand His ways at once, they gradually unfold themselves and eventually men are able to grasp some of the great facts and forces in nature which the Almighty planned from the beginning of the world.

In California for many years the light, heat, and power used in that state was produced by steam that was generated by the use of coal brought at great expense from over the mountains lying to the east, or in the holds of vessels from Australia and New Zealand. At last someone discovered that there was oil in Southern California, and from that little beginning has grown up one of the greatest industries on the Pacific coast. Today the trains, the electric plants, in fact, almost every branch of service that requires light and power, is made possible by the burning of crude oil that nature placed in the bowels of the earth



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ages ago. In my own state God Almighty in times gone by placed great deposits of coal that we call lignite. Geologists tell us that the coal is young yet, that it should have had many centuries given to it to have made it into coal such as is found in the soft coal belts of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, but it is a good coal and there are vast deposits of it. I believe that within a short time, with new methods of mining, the coal which lies below the surface of our prairies in North Dakota will be the only coal used throughout the Dakotas and Minnesota. Nature intended that it should be so, but it has taken men years and years to develop and find out the right method of utilizing it.

Norway is blessed in having her coast washed by that magic Gulf Stream that starts upon its course from the United States and sweeps across the Atlantic Ocean, washing the shores of western Europe, and making it possible for men to live and thrive in a country which would otherwise be uninhabitable.

It was a surprise to me to find so many Norwegian people who not only spoke their own language, but spoke English, German, and French as well. I found that in the

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Norwegian schools English and German were among the branches that were being taught. In art, literature, and all other things that go to build up the beautiful side of national life as well as the material side, Norway is and has been doing her part, and she has given to America some of the greatest men in arts and literature. From her sturdy manhood and womanhood she has sent her people across the seas to many countries, and in every one of these countries her sons and daughters have made their impression. Thousands upon thousands of Norwegian people have made the United States their home and have done their part in making this country that which it is. We turn back the pages of history fifty years and we find that when the Civil War was on, Abraham Lincoln had no more sturdy and loyal supporters than the Norwegians. And the Fifteenth Wisconsin Regiment, composed of Norwegians from Chicago, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, went to the front and made an enviable name for itself, a name that stands out clearly and bravely in the history of the greatest civil conflict that was ever waged within the confines of a nation. Today, serving with honor in the United States Congress, we have a number of men either born in Norway or of Norwegian parentage. Norwegian-Americans have been governors of states; they have occupied positions

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of trust upon the district and supreme benches of their states; they have had their part in the halls of our legislatures, and they have done their part in the religious and educational life of our country. We find that the Norwegian people have stood upon the side of temperance and right living; they have participated in the work for moral uplift that helps to make for good citizenship and the upbuilding of a nation. In the United States, that great melting pot of nations, the Norwegians have become thoroughly Americanized while still retaining the love for the old land across the sea. To my mind the man who remembers the home of his forefathers makes a better citizen in his adopted country because of his loyalty and his love for the land of his ancestors, and I am glad to be here to speak to these good citizens.

The world is in the midst of a great crisis. What the outcome may be only God himself can tell. It is for you and for me to do our part as God gives us to see that part in the endeavor to uphold the hands of our Government at Washington, and may honorable peace be preserved by the United States with all nations.

And now, in closing, I say to you and to you, let us look forward with courage to

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the problems that are before us and let each of us do his part in the effort to make this Republic of the United States of America stronger, to make its people better, to help in the cause of education and right living, and to do all that which shall make for the best in American citizenship.

To the people across the sea whose one hundred and first anniversary of independence we are celebrating, let us bid them God speed and let us pray that they may be spared from becoming involved in the great conflict which is destroying so many nations in Europe; and in the years to come may Norway's star grow stronger, brighter, and better, and may the relationship between Norway and America be brought closer together. Let us hope that at some time a national union shall come when all nations of the earth under God shall become one.



Chicago Daily Tribune, May 18, 1914.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

**CELEBRATE NORSE FETE DAY  
THOUSANDS TAKE PART IN CENTENNIAL OF CONSTITUTION  
NATIVE COSTUMES ARE WORN  
PARADE MARCHES FROM PALMER SQUARE TO BRAND'S PARK**

The flag of Norway brightened thousands of coat lapels in Chicago yesterday and floated from thousands of housetops and dotted the business streets and the store windows. It was the hundredth anniversary of the adoption of the Norwegian constitution, and the Norsemen in Chicago, took charge of the celebration. Women and girls walked the streets in the costume of their mother country, bands played and leading speakers told of the glories of Norway.

**Various churches held Norwegian programs  
Parade at Palmer Square**

Men, women, and children formed a giant parade from Palmer square to Brand's park early in the afternoon. It is estimated that 5,000 persons marched in line.

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Evanston also celebrated the feast. Addresses were delivered in Norwegian at the Evanston theater by Prof. Carl. W. Schvenius of the Danish-Norwegian Theological seminary and the Rev. J. H. Meyer of the Logan Square Norwegian Lutheran church. About 400 persons were present.

### **Celebrate in Religious Way**

Several hundred Norwegians who did not approve of going to Brand's park gathered in Wicker Park hall to celebrate the centennial in a religious way.

"The speakers who are announced to speak at Brand's park are able men," said the Rev. P. A. Kittilsby, who was chairman of the Wicker park meeting, but we do not like the place where the meeting is held. We do not like to spend Sabbath that way.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 17, 1914.

SEVENTEENTH OF MAY CELEBRATION

This year's parade, celebrating the centennial of Norwegian independence, was bigger and better than ever. [This article proceeds to describe the arrangement of the parade, naming the various clubs, lodges, societies, and bands that participated.]

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, May 10, 1913.

[NORWEGIAN NATIONAL CELEBRATION]

One week from today we again celebrate Norway's May 17, and, as usual, there are one or two groups which are too independent to co-operate in the observance of this day. The Norwegian National League is again sponsoring the parade and the folk festival to be held in Brand's Park during the afternoon and evening. The Independent Order of Good Templars and other prohibition units are planning an opposition celebration, since liquor and beer will be served in the park.

The May 17 celebrations have as a rule taken on the appearance of narrowness and isolation, because the speakers of the day have confined themselves to our past history and the glory of the ancient Norsemen. Scandia agrees with some of the critics who advocate enlightenment on present conditions, on progress made and prospects for the future.

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Scandia, Mar. 22, 1913.

## A HUNDRED YEARS OF PEACE

The year 1914 will be a real anniversary year, not only for Norway, but for the rest of the Scandinavian countries and their immigrants throughout the world, as well. The year 1914 marks the 100th anniversary of the ending of the last war between any of the Nordic peoples, and there is a movement, well on the way, to erect an impressive peace monument on the borderline between Norway and Sweden. All classes in the Scandinavian countries are of one mind regarding this idea. The peace monument is to bear an inscription that has proven to be a prophecy fulfilled. The inscription quotes the words of Oskar I, a hundred years ago:

"War between these brother nations in future years is impossible."

The monument is a wonderful idea, and the inscription still more wonderful. The memorable words cut into Nordic granite will indelibly impress upon the hearts of the Nordic people the fallacy of war and enmity between countries so closely related that they are, in effect, one people-whose language, culture,

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Scandia, Mar. 22, 1913.

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and traditions are so interwoven that other peoples seldom realize that these two countries are really one people in separate states. The monument will be a reminder of the idiocy of the racial feeling-bordering on hatred-that today is an undesirable and hindering inheritance of the Nordic peoples. In that way, the monument will help promote a feeling of unity of purpose and co-operation along all lines for mutual benefits.

The stronger feeling of brotherliness between Norway and Sweden will spread to descendants of the two countries throughout the world. especially to those in the U.S.A. In our larger American cities the Scandinavians have not been able, due to lack of understanding and co-operation, to become an influence in the social or political life of the country. The erection of the peace monument by the mother country will, in time, eliminate the barriers here, and we will no longer be strictly Norwegians, Swedes, Danes, or Finns, but Americans of Scandinavian or Nordic descent. The influence of this combination will shortly become noticeable in the politics, business, arts, and social life of all communities and nations.

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Scandia, May 25, 1912.

NORWEGIANCHICAGOANS TAKE PART IN MILWAUKEE  
CELEBRATION

Due to the fact that one of our prominent Chicago Norwegians was the speaker of the day on May 17th, the celebration of that day in Milwaukee is of interest to our Norwegian Colony. For the first time in Milwaukee's history, all Norwegian organizations really got together, worked together, and triumphed together on this day of days. One of the most pleasing aspects of the day was the number of Swedes and Danes that turned out for Norway's festival. To the best of our knowledge, this is an unknown thing in our own Chicago and is an example of good fellowship that could be profitably emulated wherever a holiday of either Scandinavian country is celebrated.

The speaker of the day was Benj. Blessum, a Chicago artist and author, who was introduced as a direct descendant of John Blessum, of "fairy tale" fame. Mr. Blessum was so different from the usual May 17th speakers that he was likened to a fresh spring breeze. He put his listeners in the best of humor and held their interest throughout his lecture. One of the reasons Milwaukee liked

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Scandia, May 25, 1912.

Ben Blessum was that, though he has lived in America from early childhood, he speaks Norwegian as fluently as a college professor of Norway, and his knowledge of Norwegian history, culture, and traditions is even more astounding.

Another Chicago contribution to the festivities was the program of songs by the Nordmendenes Male Chorus, with Joel Mossberg as director and baritone soloist.

Milwaukee's May 17th Committee really put on a successful festival and deserves a new and elegant feather in its collective cap.



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NORWEGIAN



Scandia, May 17, 1912.

THE DAY WE CELEBRATE

(Editorial)

May 17, will shine throughout the ages as a beacon-light commemorating the most glorious and far-reaching event in the history of Norway. The Norseman and his descendants, whether at home or abroad, will not, cannot, forget this day.

In the celebration of May 17, we recall the valiant fight of a little country to free itself from the rule of a foreign power. We celebrate the adoption of a new constitution based on freedom and equality for all, and the right of a people to govern itself.

Thus the day is a "day of the people," of equal importance to merchant, farmer, manufacturer, lawyer, and laborer. Under this constitution, all are equal. That is why we celebrate May 17.





Scandia, May 17, 1912.

To the clergy and the titled classes, May 17 has far different significance; one inherited from the period of Danish rule. To them, it means the end of power, of pomp and splendor, of **might** overcoming right, and of material and spiritual oppression. Their power and privileges have been taken from them, and the new conditions leave them stunned and weakened, mourning the loss of the glory that once was theirs.

Since May 17th, 1814, Norway has advanced, as have few other nations in the world, so that she is on as high a plane economically and culturally as any democratic country. This new structure we have built on the foundation laid at Eidsvold on May 17th, 1814. That is why we celebrate May 17th.



Scandia, May 17, 1912.

So far, we have progressed, and we cannot, will not, stop - we must advance. To halt means death, and the new life is too sweet; we must, we will go on to ever greater things, to a fuller life and perfect liberty. That is why we thank the men of Eidsvold and celebrate May 17th.



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Scandia, July 8, 1911.

[SUCCESSFUL HOLIDAY CELEBRATION]

p.8.....Chicago's celebration of a "Safe and Sane July 4th" was a decided success in every way. The participation, in the parade, of our Norwegian people, while not conspicuous by vast numbers, was colorful and in keeping with the spirit of the occasion. The boys from the Ski Club, white sweatered and with their ski on their shoulders, made a very good impression and were heartily applauded all along the line of march.

Following the Ski Club came the Norwegian Glee Club, and other units of the Singers League, Sleifner Athletic Club and Norwegian lodges, each group designited by artistic banners and plentifully supplied with Norwegian and American flags. The Norwegian division was headed by Math Petersen's Band, furnished by the Norwegian National League. Two of the musicians were overcome by the heat, neither one of them was a Norwegian; a Dane and a German being the casualties.



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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, July 8, 1911.

[BIG FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION]



p.8.....Our American Independence Day was celebrated by the Norwegian Young People's League at Kosciusko Grove. The intense heat kept the attendance down to about eight-hundred, but those who came enjoyed themselves to the full. Program: Games, races, dancing, lunch and inspiring talk by Milton Head (Stockyard's editor of the Daily News). Mr. Head stressed obedience to the law as the controlling element in the Americanization of all immigrants. His knowledge of history and conditions is thorough.

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, July 1, 1911.

/INDEPENDENCE DAY PARADE/

Carl J. Backer, president of the Norwegian National League of Chicago, will act as marshal of the League's section of the "Safe and Sane Fourth" parade. The committee has provided identification bands to be worn on the arm of each member; the band is white with crossed American and Norwegian flags and the words "4 de Juli, 1911" (July 4, 1911), printed in official colors, making a beautiful and ornamental badge.

Lots were drawn for positions in the Norwegian section of the parade; the sectional band will be followed in order by the Norwegian Ski Club, the athletic and gymnastic clubs, and the singing societies, all bearing flags and the banners of their organizations. The parade is scheduled to start at 10 A.M. and our Norwegian group is to assemble on 29th Street between Michigan and Wabash Avenues promptly at 9:30 A.M.

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Scandia, June 17, 1911.

[THE AFTERMATH]

(Editorial)



4.....The aftermath of the celebration of May 17th remains sour. Throughout the Norwegian colony the conversation still inevitably swings to the May 17th parade. In the opinion of practically all our people the children's parade, arranged by our Norwegian pastors, is spoken of as a miserable exhibition, rainlessly planned and arrogantly defended by the pastors. Scandia agrees wholly with the critics.

he one phase of the parade that aroused the disgust and indignation of our people was the music. Three bands had been obtained at a cheap price and cheap music we really heard. The manner in which they played our Norwegian music was a decided disgrace and when "Ja Vi Elsker" (Norway's national anthem) was sung the accompanying music by the massed bands was nothing short of rotten. This number was a scandal of such magnitude that we can almost see Rekard Nordraak turning over in his grave in agony over the musical murder perpetrated.



he can imagine the effect such a showing has on the younger generation; the shame and embarrassment of Norwegian youth and the ridicule heaped upon our people by other nationalities. We try to instill in the minds of our Norwegian-American children a love and respect for our mother country, its culture and traditions, then along come our Norwegian preachers who should be our teachers and leaders, and they stage a farce that makes our blood boil. Gross ignorance and arrogance was displayed by our Norwegian clergy in their choice of music and in their asinine management of the whole celebration. Of one thing we may rest assured - our Norwegian colony will, hereafter, see to it that the preachers are left on the shelf as far as May 17th is concerned.



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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, May 27, 1911.

### THE NORWEGIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

May 17 was fittingly celebrated by the Norwegian Club at the Svithiod Singing Society's clubhouse. The hall was beautifully decorated and a real holiday spirit ruled throughout the evening.

A hundred members and guests joined in singing the loved songs of the old country and in dancing the old folk dances and American dances as well. The scene was the more picturesque and enjoyable in that so many were dressed in the colorful national costumes from various parts of Norway. At midnight all gathered around the banquet board, spread with good old-fashioned food. The speaker of the evening was Joachim Giaver, who spoke eloquently of the wonderful friendship between Norway and the United States of America, and of the excellence of the citizenship of our Norwegian-Americans, who still retain such love and respect for the mother country and its tradition.

A pleasant surprise was given the club by Mrs. Signe Lund Robert when she presented the club with a new melody for the club song. The melody was her

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Scandia, May 27, 1911.

own composition. Soon the whole gathering was singing the good old club song to the new and beautiful melody. Other speakers during the banquet were Professors Merriam and Flom, who had spoken during the day at Brand's Park, and Mr. Haugan, the Norwegian Consul.

The sumptuous banquet was followed by more dancing to the entrancing music of Ludvig Haugan's orchestra. When the festivities ended, at daybreak, the celebrants were unanimous in stating that this was the best festival ever put on by any group of our Norwegian colony in Chicago.

Scandia, May 20, 1911.

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NORWEGIAN

## GREAT CELEBRATION

4.....May 17, turned out to be an ideal summer day for the Norwegian national holiday celebration. During the several days preceeding the 17th, signs of activity and a coming event evident all along West North Avenue, the American "Karl Johans Gade" (Karl Johan St.). Norwegian flags and other decorations in the national colors were prominently displayed in every place of business; from Western Avenue to California Avenue and throughout the park, the route to be taken by parade was a veritable avenue of flags. As early as 9:00 A.M. Humboldt Park was teeming with swelling crowds of celebrants seeking advantageous points from which to view the colorful parade. Their early gatherings was made pleasant by an informal concert by a band provided by the Norwegian National League) playing a group of Norwegian marches and folk songs. The Leif Eriksen Statue was marked by a large Norwegian flag. The excitement, already great, was increased when a street car caught fire sending up a cloud of smoke worthy of a good sized building. The fire was put out, however, when a hose was run out from Scandia's office and, to the volunteer smoke-eaters credit, it must be said that the usual damage by water was reduced to a minimum. The children's parade, arranged by Chicago's Norwegian churches was a sight long to be remembered and an honor to our people. Heading the parade was a detachment of twelve police officers,

Scandia, May 20, 1911.

all Norwegians. The first banner in the parade was that of "Henrik Ibsen" Lodge of the I.O.G.T. (organized in 1906) the first Scandinavian local of this order in the Mid-West. The members of this group carried a number of banners and penants proclaiming their principles in no uncertain terms. Many of our pastors headed groups from their individual churches. This list included Pastor Solberg, president of the May 17th committee, and pastors Harrisville, Gullinksen, Sigmond, Fretheim, Roseland, Ausan, Hauge, Meyer, Kildahl and Filler. Sunday schools sending childrens groups were Irving Park Lutheran, Maplewood Avenue, M.E., Bethal Lutheran, Salem Evangelical Free Church, Elin, Emmans, Our Saviors and several who carried no identification. The line of march was from Humboldt Park to Western Avenue and return, thense to North on Humboldt Blvd., to Palmer Square where it disbanded. It is estimated that six-thousand took part in the parade while the main celebration at Brands Park drew a crowd of nearly ten-thousand. Speakers were Professor Flon and Merriam.



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Scandia, May 20, 1911.

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## MAY 17th PERFORMANCE A SUCCESS

The May 17th program, arranged by the Norwegian Theatrical Society, turned out to be quite a success, in spite of the National Festival, in Brand's Park, May 17th.

The program was opened by Mrs. Borgny Hammer, with a recitation of a beautiful prologue, by Finn R. Simonsen; that instilled a spirit of happiness and festivity in the audience. The audience, standing, put heart and soul into the singing of "Ja Vi Elsker Dette Landet", (Norwegian National Anthem), and the "three times three" was given with a will.

Ivar Aasen's May 17th play, "Ervingen," (The Heir), was presented by the talent of the society, the amateur cast, several of whom played their role for the first time; they gave a very good performance. Rolf Hammer, always obliging, and always appreciated, sang several numbers appropriate for the occasion, and the evening was rounded out with several hours of dancing.

Scandia, May 20, 1911.

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Considering the fact that Brand's Park had drawn a crowd of nearly 10,000, the theatrical group was more than pleased with the size of its audience, and those who preferred the play, were enthusiastic in their appreciation. The roomy, nicely decorated hall with its excellent dance floor, was a revelation to many, for this was their first visit, and our west siders are justly proud of the beautiful place.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 18, 1911.

### NORWAY'S DAY

More than ten thousand Norwegians turned out today to celebrate Norway's day of independence. The speeches, as usual, were many, but we will print only the speech by Reverend Jens C. Roseland, the main speaker.

"My Fellow Descendants of the Brave Norsemen! I assure you that I am glad to be with you today, and I feel truly honored to be asked to address you on such a delightful occasion.

"The question has been asked all along the line of march this afternoon: 'Who are these, and whence do they come?' Allow me to suggest an answer to that question. We are all graduates of the Prenatal Training School. A prominent scholar, upon being asked as to the best time to begin the education of a boy, answered: 'The best time to begin the education of a boy is one hundred years before he is born'. That original answer suggests a number of interesting reflections. We are the children of a people in whom

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IV love of liberty and country constitute striking traits of character.

If the beginning of the education of these boys and girls dates back one hundred years before their birth, it takes us far away from Chicago, across the Atlantic Ocean, to some point not very far from the historic city of Eidsvold. Your education was begun in old Norway if that is your fatherland. And it should be a matter of congratulation to you today to know that you are the descendants of such a brave and liberty-loving people, and that your education takes its beginning in the most interesting period of Norwegian history when the flame of patriotism was at its height. Yes, the fair-haired youth of the Norsemen in America are Uncle Sam's seed--imported seed--from which the old fellow expects to raise a fine crop of desirable citizens.

"But in suggesting an answer to the above question, it seems to me, as I look around upon this waving sea of flags and banners, that you look most of all like a beautiful army. And so you are; the Christian youth of the land are Uncle Sam's best Grand Army of the Republic. They are the hope of our

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IV nation. The dear old soldier who stood so nobly in our defense in the Civil War is fast passing away, his duty done. And his responsibilities are being shifted to the shoulders of the younger generation. There are plenty of battles left to be fought--battles that require just as much courage and bravery as those of the Civil War. They are moral battles, but they are just as real as the battles of Gettysburg and Lookout Mountain. The foes are many and formidable, and they are fighters to the last ditch.

"Let me name some of them: they are Infidelity, Intemperance, Social Impurity, Sabbath Desecration, Profanity, etc. Intemperance alone, is a more destructive foe than war, pestilence, and famine combined. To arms! you brave young soldiers of this beautiful and hopeful army. Let it not be said of any of the descendants of the Norsemen that they joined the ranks of Uncle Sam's foes to shackle his freedom and throttle his liberty. I blush on behalf of my people when I read names above the doors of the grogshops with the suffix 'sen' or 'son'. Unworthy 'sons' they are, and unfit to be owned by

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IV by the lovers of true liberty from whom they boast their pedigree.

"But what is the more immediate purpose of this demonstration today? It was said during the Civil War that 'Ideas were behind the cannon, and ideas pointed the muskets'. And it was that which made the great Union Army victorious. Thousands of the bravest soldiers behind the cannon and the musket were shot down, disabled, or killed. But the ideas remained. They coyly dodged every rebel bullet. It is not so much the men and the military skill and equipment, as it is the great underlying ideas, that decide the outcome of battles. And so also there are ideas--noble, inspiring ideas--behind this beautiful army today. We are celebrating a sort of Norwegian 'Memorial Day' as a fitting prelude to the great Memorial Day, May 30.

"In speaking of the purpose of the day, let me place as number one the purpose of honoring our ancestry. Webster has said: 'There is a moral and philosophical respect for our ancestry, which elevates the character and refines the heart.' And the first commandment which contains a promise says: 'Honour

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IV thy father and thy mother: that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.' This is where all true patriotism begins. Show me a man who dishonors his parents, and I will show you one whose patriotism is not worth a pinch of snuff.

"Notice how beautifully this commandment fits our case today. We and our fathers have come here to stay. We are not contemplating leaving our homes for other countries. America is good enough for us and our children. But in order that we may count on the divine favor, and the respect of our fellow citizens of other nationalities, we must not forget the self-respect that finds its best and noblest expression in loving respect for the people from whom we have sprung. Our purpose is to show an emphatic recognition of the prenatal training that we have received as a birthright, that patriotic imbueement which is our legitimate legacy from this little sturdy people of the North. We have inherited a predisposition for the inalienable rights of personal liberty and popular government which makes our sons and daughters fit into this democratic Republic without another hundred years of preliminary

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IV education; and who will deny that such a legacy is worth more than gold and riches? Let us honor the memory of our forefathers, then, in filial recognition of what their struggles for liberty have meant to us. And the best honor we can give them is to show ourselves their worthy descendants.

"Another purpose of the day is to **keep** alive in ourselves and our youth a knowledge of some of the principal events in Norse history. This is so intimately connected with the duty of ancestral respect that this can scarcely exist without adequate historical knowledge. Any self-respecting Norwegian young person who will take the trouble to read the history of his ancestors will not find it difficult to admire and respect them. It is ignorance that breeds disrespect and forgetfulness of our world-honored forefathers. Among the events in Norwegian history that should be familiar to every American of Norwegian stock are such events as the founding of the Norwegian people by Harold the "Fair-Headed" in 872 A. D.; the introduction of

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IV Christianity into Norway in the eleventh century by St. Olaf; the discovery of America by Leif Ericson in the tenth century; the adoption of the constitution in 1814; and the dissolution of the union in 1905.

"Thus, the whole purpose of this beautiful demonstration is to stimulate in ourselves and our children the principles of true liberty and patriotism as American citizens. As I look at the two beautiful flags that constitute the chief decorations of this parade--the American and the Norwegian--I try to translate the beautiful symbols into verbal language, and they seem to spell 'Eidsvold,' 'Independence Hall'--the closing scenes at which have scarcely a parallel in human history so far as impressive beauty is concerned; they seem to spell the 'Seventeenth of May' and the 'Fourth of July'--liberty and patriotism. Liberty seizes every opportunity to emphasize and advertise her greatness and her glory. We read of an old Norwegian peasant, Helge Vaeringsaasen, who generally displayed three flags in his home on three different independence days every year--the Norwegian, the American, and the French. Upon being asked the reason for this unusual custom, he replied that all independence days belong to the human race, rather

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IV    than to any individual people. And so the Seventeenth of May is also a welcome opportunity for Uncle Sam to boost his freedom. And the triumphs of liberty, no matter when or where, are always blessings both to the victor and to the vanquished. In some cases liberty seems disguised for a while, but she will soon draw aside the veil and smile her beatitude upon her honest suitor. Her voice is constantly heard in the land. Today her loud and long cry goes up from Mexico and other parts of the world. We are proud to be her patrons, and to know that we have already been in her mould and under the chisel of her deft hand for hundreds of years. We are proud to know that among the thousands of roots of this sturdy oak of liberty that leads us back to as many men and nations, there are some of her vital roots that may be traced to the fjelds (mountains) and fjords of old Norway.

"Let us not forget the meaning of true patriotism. Someone has said that patriotism does not mean to go out with a brass band and kill somebody, nor does it mean blind following of parties or leaders. The Norsemen have

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IV always been too independent of disposition to become hero worshippers.

Patriotism, briefly stated, means devotion to patriotic principles such as love of our adopted country; and if anybody has cause for loving America, the sons of the Norsemen have. America has certainly treated us with motherly kindness and consideration. Patriotism means loyalty to her laws and institutions. It means willingness to sacrifice private ends for the public good. To be an American does not mean proficiency in cigarette smoking, 'cussing' and swearing, Sabbath breaking, and beer drinking. It means sincere devotion to the great principles of true patriotism.

"Finally, we came here today gratefully to recognize the hand of a kind Providence in the history of the humble people from which we have sprung. He is, after all, the sole author of all true liberty of every man and state and nation and realm. And His old Book is its bulwark from which pulpit and bar and desk gather their best and noblest inspiration.

"Our Fathers' God, to Thee

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Author of liberty,  
To Thee we sing.  
Long may our land be bright  
With freedom's holy light.  
Protect us by Thy might,  
Great God our king.'"

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II B 1 a                    Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 14, 1911.

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III C                                    THE NORWEGIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

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The Norwegian independence day seems to be celebrated with more and more interest every year. All groups of Norwegians seem to be filled with an ever-increasing love for this day of days--the day that brings back memories of "Old Norway". The immigrants and their children cannot forget their fatherland, and when the Seventeenth of May comes they do their celebrating here just as the Norwegians back home have done since the great event in 1814.

. . . . .

The Norwegian National Committee has arranged an extensive program. The celebration will begin with an open-air concert at the Leif Ericson Monument in Humboldt Park. M. Pedersen's well-known and outstanding orchestra will play Norwegian music. Later, the ceremonies will be continued in Brand's Park, beginning with a sports program and continuing with speeches and singing. Professor George T. Flom, of the University of Chicago, will speak for Norway.

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III C A youth parade, larger than ever, will start at 2 P. M. and march from  
IV Humboldt Park to Logan Square, North and Western Avenues, then back  
to Humboldt Boulevard and Palmer Square. At Palmer Square a reviewing  
platform will be built, where Louis C. Larsen, secretary of the Board of  
Education, and Reverend J. C. Roseland will speak to the youngsters. Mounted  
police will lead the parade. The second division will consist of automobiles,  
followed by a band; then a division of children dressed in the national costume  
will follow; the temperance societies and church groups will bring up the rear.  
Another division will be marshalled at the Leif Ericson Monument. This group  
will include a band and the church groups not represented in the first division.

Other groups will celebrate in their own quarters. The Scandinavian Young Men's  
Christian Association will celebrate in their hall, 1350-52 Erie Street. This  
program will include a speech by Professor William Petersen; songs by John H.  
Rasmussen, the Deaconess Sister's Chorus, and group singing by the visitors.  
A string orchestra will furnish the instrumental music.

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III C      The Zion Church congregation will celebrate in its church with an

IV          excellent program. The main speaker will be Reverend C. K. Solberg.

The Bjorgvin Singing Society will celebrate with an outstanding musical program.

### Program

Norwegian national melodies. . . . .Selected

Lawson's Orchestra

Prologue . . . . .Finn Simonsen

"Jeg Spiler Min Vinge" (I Extend My Wings) . . . . .Selected

Arnold Jacobsen

Address . . . . .

Sigurd Dahl

"Jeg Vill Vaege Mit Land"(I Will Defend My Land) . . . . .Selected

G. Tischendorf

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NORWEGIAN

II B 1 c (1)

II B 1 a

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 14, 1911.

III B 2

III C "Vuggevisen" (Cradle Song) . . . . . Lammers

IV "Ro Te Fiske Skjaer" (Row to the Fishing Banks) . . . . . Lammers

Norda Ladies' Chorus

"Min Deiligste Tanke" (Beautiful Thought) . . . . . Grieg

"Jeg Vil Fly" (I Will Fly) . . . . . Oscar Berg

Bjorgvin Chorus

Tableau . . . . .

The Kedzie Avenue Methodist Church will present an excellent program in the church.

. . . . .

The Ladies' Society of the Norwegian Lutheran Free Church will celebrate in the Norwegian Salvation Army Hall, 48th and Austin Avenues.

The Jonas Lie Lodge No. 99, Sons of Norway, will celebrate in Holter's Hall, 48th Avenue and Erie Street. An artistic program has been arranged, with Benjamin Blessing as the main speaker. Miss Agathe Knudsen will sing Grondahl's

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NORWEGIAN

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 14, 1911.

III B 2

III C "Mot Kvell" (In the Gloaming), and "Sidste Reis" (The Last Voyage),

IV by Eyvind Alnaes. The violinist, Miss Pearl Sexton, will play the

"Peer Gynt" suite. Nine-year-old Edna Sverstad will play Ole Bulls

"Saeterjentens Sondag".

The Norwegian Theater will produce Ivar Aasen's "Ervingen", with Mr. Rolf Hammer in the title role; Mr. Lund is cast as "Olav", while Miss Martha Mork will play the female lead as "Inge". Mr. Herman Larson will play the role of "Herman". Mrs. Borgny Hammer will render some of her excellent recitations.

WPA (ILL.) Project

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NORWEGIAN.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 7, 1910.

### NORWAY'S DAY OF LIBERTY

[This speech was entered into the State Assembly Journal for 1909, pages 952-54.] The occasion was the ninety-fifth anniversary of Norwegian independence. The chair called the Hon. Ole A. Buslet to the floor [to speak] in behalf of a large, influential class of citizens. In response to a request for a speech, Mr. Buslet made the following remarks which, on motion, were ordered entered into the minutes for the day:

"The Seventeenth of May! This does not mean altogether the same as the Fourth of July does to us. Indeed, a proclamation of 'Independence and Liberty' was issued on this day ninety-five years ago, although the kingdom of Norway was established nearly a thousand years ago and is the oldest kingdom in all Europe.

"Should I discourse so that you might be able to follow me up the winding path of history to the Seventeenth of May, 1814, I should have to relate not only the history of Norway, Denmark, and Sweden, of the Orkney and Faeroes

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Islands, and of Iceland and Greenland, but also that of Scotland, Ireland, and England together with that of the Isle of Man, where the old Norse is spoken by the people today. I should, especially, have to relate that of Normandy in France, not mentioning that of Vineland the good! For, it is through the histories of all these, and, in some degrees, of other countries, that the veins of liberty and independence run from that throbbing heart-- that little kingdom of a thousand years, the land of the midnight sun.

"I shall not relate nor recite history today, for history is and ought to be familiar to a body of this kind. I shall only answer this question: If the government of Norway is a thousand years old, why is its Independence Day only ninety-five years old?

"Norway has never been conquered, but the little country has twice been joined with her neighbors. The first instance was with Denmark for a period of four hundred years. Norway married Denmark! A Norwegian prince, Hakon VI, if my memory is good, wedded the Danish princess, Margaret and died soon after without issue, leaving Margaret the queen of the two countries. In

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 7, 1910.

the long run, the succeeding kings and queens came to look upon Denmark as the mother country, and most of the time they sat upon the throne in Copenhagen.

"But Norway never accepted this view and always maintained Home Rule until the Napoleonic Wars made it impossible for Denmark to hold her own without granting something to the war dogs. Then she ceded Norway to Sweden, which had been forced to yield Finland to Russia. Norway did not want to be ceded and deeded away. Indeed, she would not have been Norwegian if she had! All Europe told her, 'You must, you shall!' Norway, however, answered the whole circus of them, 'I will not!' She called upon her farmers, her army officers, her ministers of the church, her learned men, the professors, and lawyers. These men met--farmers, preachers, professors, military men and lawyers--and wrote the new constitution, and declared themselves independent.

"When the last man had set his name to this little document of one hundred and twelve paragraphs, the most democratic constitution in the world in spite of its king, they joined hands and formed a ring and sang, 'United and

WPA (ILL.) PROJECT

faithful until Dovre [Dovre, a mountain range] shall fall!' I can understand this act, can you? If you can, then you can understand what the Seventeenth of May means.

"Europe would not give in: the countries sent their representatives to Norway, who found out the situation and the old right of the land; and, these representatives stated publicly that the order of the nations had to be complied with; but, privately, they encouraged the Norwegians who stood at the helm! When Carl Johan, the crown prince of Sweden, by the grace of Napoleon, found that such was really the case, he thought it best to accept the Norwegian crown and become king of Norway. Thus, Norway, remaining an independent land, joined with Sweden through the person of Johan who became king of the two independent countries.

"Note the words of the Norwegian constitution upon which the king took his oath: 'Norway is an independent, indivisible kingdom, united with Sweden by one king.' But in this union, as in that with Denmark, all was not happiness. The king thought that in time he could get more power, that little by little

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the larger country could overcome the smaller; moreover, Sweden was always harping on her superiority and pointing to the Treaty at Kiel where Norway was ceded [to Sweden], and the Norwegians, who would not have been Norwegians if they had not, resented this.

"You remember what happened on May 7, 1905. It had its effects on the politics and government of our state--more so than many of you were aware. Never mind this now! Let me continue by painting a pleasant picture. In the central part, in the very heart of Norway, in the greatest farming district of the land, lies an inland lake, some 20 x 84 miles. At the lower end of this lake reposes the little village of Eidsvold. Sloping slowly upward from the water on both sides of the lake are the best farms in all Norway. Here one can see farmhouses, churches, schools, villages, and cities, all bathing in the sunshine, and on the horizon above them a green belt of ever-green, spruce and pine trees, where the orioles sing all day long. Above it all loom the mountains, higher and higher.

"At that little village of Eidsvold, in a hut somewhere back in the country,

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the new Magna Charta of Norway was written. And right here, let me mention, is another Magna Charta with which our lawyers are better acquainted, that of Runnymede with the habeas corpus act upon which our liberties rest today. Both of these documents were written by the same blood, by that same race while fighting for freedom. And if, once upon a time, they had been victorious at the Stanford Bridge, the language in which the Seventeenth of May and the Seventh of June have been sung into the land of the North by the poets of the land--I say that language might have been the language of this assembly today. Such is history!

"But I forget my picture-painting rambling into past possibilities, and scenes from the pages of history loom up before me like fleeting shadows of friends I have known in bygone days. And now, let me get back to the Eidsvold valley. At the upper end of this inland lake which I mentioned, some 20 miles northward near where another mountain range shoots across the valley and shuts off the view, your humble servant was born--fostered and fed, so to speak, in the Eidsvold hall upon the liberty and poetry of the land.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 7, 1910.

"I love my father's land, but do I love my country any less because of this? No! My friends: The Norwegians are a patriotic people and great lovers of personal liberty and freedom of speech. At the same time, they are a law-abiding people, slow to come as avengers, but when they do, there are good reasons to cry with the Romans of old, 'God deliver us from the madness of the Northmen!' I want to cry this out to you on the Seventeenth of May, 'Remember the past, look into the future, and then act in the present! Stop your creation of government by the few, your commissions, and your inquisitions! Stop repeating the history of the Roman Republic and the Spanish shades of the Middle Ages, or I will be after you!' The blood of that old man Rollo of Normandy is just as red and full of the germs of freedom for soul and body on the American soil as it was when it fought for the Magna Charta, and the Seventeenth of May!"

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 4, 1910.

### NORWAY'S DAY

Democracy and love of liberty ever have characterized the Norwegian people. These traits, coupled with their industry, their thrift, their vigorous physique, their high intellectual development as a race, and their seriousness of purpose in whatever they undertake, have made Norwegian immigrants in the United States and their American-born descendants among the most valuable of the non-English elements in American life.

Norwegians in all parts of the world today are celebrating the birthday of modern constitutional liberty in Norway. The day marks the ninety-sixth anniversary of the adoption of the present Norwegian constitution, an instrument recognized, with the American Constitution, as one of the world's great bulwarks of liberty. The day is to Norway what the Fourth of July is to the United States, with the distinction that the advancement of democracy is celebrated by reason of obtaining a greater measure of self-government through a democratic constitution, as Norway, nominally at least, always



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 4, 1910.

has been independent and never conquered.

There is a lesson for Americans in the manner in which Norwegians celebrate their great national holiday. There is no insane use of firearms, cannon, toy pistols, and other means of noise and human destruction, that disgrace our own national day. There is no list of dead and injured.

In Chicago the celebration will take the form of processions of school children and outdoor patriotic exercises. Speeches in Norwegian and English will tell the story of the Northland's struggle for liberty since the saga times and the days of fair-haired Harold, who defeated the numerous petty kings and united the nation under a single crown in 872 A.D.

The present constitution was adopted at Eidsvold, a provincial town near Christiania, May 17, 1814, in the face of determined opposition of Bernadotte of Sweden and the allied European powers.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 28, 1909.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

### SEVENTEENTH OF MAY IN LOGAN SQUARE

Churches and temperance societies will join hands this year in celebrating the Norwegian independence day. For several years minor socials in commemoration of the Norwegian constitution day have been held in Logan Square district by various churches and societies. This year all the Seventeenth of May interests will be co-ordinated about one place.

To start with, three churches have decided not to hold individual Seventeenth of May socials this year, but to join with other organizations for a worthy celebration of Norway's great day. The idea has won warm acclaim from temperance associations, business people, and other men in leading positions, as well as from the public in general.....

Callahan's large baseball park has been secured for the occasion..... This park is well kept; it will be well illuminated for the occasion, and it has a seating

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 28, 1909.

capacity of more than three thousand. A large roofed-over stage is being built to give space for speakers and for a chorus of more than one hundred singers. Some of the most prominent leaders in the city and in our country will take part in the festivities here. It is hoped that all church people and others who might wish a celebration of the type indicated will participate. The celebration will not bear the seal of any individual religious group, and will in no way try to cast shadows on any other worthy celebration of the day.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 15, 1909.

THE INDEPENDENCE FESTIVAL: OUR OWN SAGA

(Editorial)

The discussion concerning the memorial gift to Norway so far has been somewhat one-sided. All those who have submitted suggestions have spoken of what we ought to do for Norway; few if any of the writers seem to realize that in 1914 Norway may rightfully demand that we do certain things for ourselves in connection with the festival. When a mother, safely located on her own estate, is celebrating a day of honor, then it is quite appropriate for her children, far out in the world, to send her gifts of remembrance. Equally great, however, if not greater, is the joy that comes to that mother through the knowledge that her children have been doing well for themselves and have prospered in the strange places where they are located. If, in addition, they have traveled far away and have been long gone, so that she has lost sight of them, there will be a lessening in her joy at the time of





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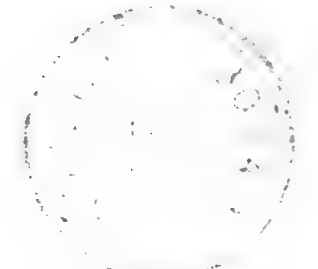
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the festival if she is not informed of how the children have fared during the years of absence; what they have accomplished; what they now are. It is quite all right that the children be proud of their mother, but these same children need also remember that the mother wants very much to be proud of her children. If the latter do not understand this trait in their mother's nature they make it apparent not only that they are lacking in tact, but also that they do not possess the true sense of respect for their mother, nor the right filial attitude.

The celebration in 1914 will be the greatest festival in the history of Norway and that of the Norwegian people everywhere. The Norwegians will then be a people of five million, three millions at home and two millions in America and in other countries. And Norway will be the center of one of the greatest and most important industries in the world--the waterfalls of Norway will be working day and night to give to Europe's worn-out sail the forces which will produce bread for the people of the world.



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A historical survey of the saga of the Norwegians down through the ages will form a necessary and significant link in the festivities.

Various speakers will, of course, dwell on this, but that is not enough. Only through a historical work can the Norwegian people raise themselves a historical memorial worthy of the occasion. Not a history of Norway in the ordinary sense of the term, but a lively, broad presentation of the chief traits in the life and development of the Norwegian people on land and at sea, at home and abroad, from the most ancient dates to the present; a presentation of their contribution to the world evolution through the literature of days past and of days present, through their work in other branches, and not the least their influence upon the racial development in other countries, France, England, Scotland and Ireland, upon the islands of the western seas from Iceland to the Isle of Man, and America.

It is only lately that the significance of the viking trek, both in their own

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time and for succeeding ages, has been realized. The vikings were not simply bands of robbers as one might think; first of all they were colonizers, builders of new communities. It is largely due to them and the personal and political seeds of liberty which they planted, that northwestern Europe and America became the leaders of the world in freedom and progress. The recognition of this has of late awakened not only in Norway but also in England and other countries. But the saga of the Norwegians in this, its broader significance, is yet a closed book for most of the people of the foreign countries. The celebration in 1914, offers a unique opportunity to present it to the world in a manner and form which will guarantee general attention for it. And the foremost historians and artists in Norway will unite in producing a work which, in regard to text, illustrations, and general appearance, will be equal to the best that can be produced in any country.

Special editions in English, French, and German will make the work particularly accessible for foreigners.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 15, 1909.

The saga of the Norwegian-American constitutes an important section of the work as mentioned, especially of the Norwegian and the English editions. This section, however, must be written by ourselves; Norway cannot do it for us. The section is worthy of being written. If it is put together in the right manner we can safely present it in 1914 and say, "Here, Mother Norway, is the saga of your children in America, a part of your own saga. Here you can see how we have behaved, and what we have accomplished."

Our saga does not go very far back in time; yet it is not just of yesteryear. Norway in America is not quite as old as the Norwegian constitution, but it lacks only a few years of that age. The constitution was only eleven years old when the first sloop set sail for America with its human freight from Norway. Only a few years will elapse before we can celebrate our own centennial, after Norway has celebrated its day of independence.

It is none too early to start planning for that occasion. The work we have

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 15, 1909.

spoken of here must represent, in plan and in execution, the best we can produce, and the preparations, the planning, and the execution require time. Already there is rich material available; many hands have been instrumental in providing it. The execution will mainly consist in the suitable use of easily accessible sources, although there is also new land to cultivate.

There are books on Norwegians in America designated for readers in Norway, but none of them are satisfactory. Now we have the opportunity of presenting to our fatherland our true saga; this will be expected of us; we cannot participate worthily in the celebration in 1914 unless we meet these expectations to the best of our ability. We have good, capable forces; let us utilize the very best we have, whether they are found within or without the Norske Selskab (Norwegian Society).

In this manner we must prepare to present our own case, our own saga, in 1914. It must accompany the memorial gift, whichever form the latter is to take, and



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 15, 1909.

the preparatory work must be done while our people are discussing the form of the memorial gift. The expenses will not be great and, besides, it will only be a temporary expense since a book of this type will undoubtedly pay for itself.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 3, 1908.

#### THE NORWEGIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE



The meeting of the Norwegian National Committee, held yesterday, was one of the liveliest in years. Red tape and a few disrupters made the meeting a sort of battleground, but even so, great plans were laid for the Seventeenth of May celebration.

As usual, many of the delegates who took the floor spoke at great length, without bringing forth any definite proposals. Too much of the time was spent on personalities, and not on issues. Several of the delegates were not recognized because the committee on credentials was a bit too technical. This will naturally give a pretty bad impression of the Norwegian National Committee.

The meeting was at last called to order by the president, Birger Osland. Mr. A. T. Juul demanded a report from the nine delegates who had been elected

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 3, 1908.

to the memorial meeting at the Sherman House. Quite a bit of criticism was directed against these nine delegates, "good and true". The vice-president Andrew Anderson, rose in their defense, and soon the usual argument-- instead of discussion--was heard.

. . . . .

It was finally decided that the Seventeenth of May festival should be held in Brand's Park, on Saturday, May 16, and Sunday, May 17. The members of the festival committee are: B. Osland, chairman; H. Jentoft, secretary; Andrew Anderson, John Malmstrom, and ten others.

It was decided to give a concert for the benefit of the Children's Home. John Anderson editor of Skandinaven, was elected honorary chairman.

Much was accomplished up to the point of the agenda that was set aside for the Tabitha Society; then the fireworks started. Mr. Juul took issue on the

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 3, 1908.

acceptance of the credentials of the Tabitha delegates. He also became very technical, and the debate (?) that followed reminded us of a session in the "Polish Parliament".

.....

It was finally decided to accept the credentials of the Tabitha delegates.

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Skandinaven, June 2, 1907.



### THE SEVENTH OF JUNE FESTIVITIES.

The festivities of the day will be opened by Sleipner with the great public festival at Brand's Park. This festival starts at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The sports club, Sleipner, has gained a sort of prerogative among the Norwegian societies in Chicago, in regard to the outdoor celebration of this national day, and so far nobody has attempted to compete for the honor. It is, however, by no means the intention of the society to try to substitute the June 7th festival for that of May 17th. But the leaders of Sleipner believe that the May 17th memories will not fade by the celebration of June 7; on the contrary, they think, those memories will become re-vitalized and intensified.

The program in Brand's Park will be of high grade. Music and singing will be excellent; Lawson's Orchestra and the Norwegian Glee Club will see to that.

There will be speeches by Birger Oslund, Consul Gade, and Senator Mason.

The second phase of the festivities will start in Wicker Park Hall. Mayor Busse



NORWEGIAN



Skandinaven, June 2, 1907.

will be present and speak. Other speakers will be Consul Gade and Doctor Doe. The Norwegians Singing Society will sing. So also, will the well-known Eleonora Olsen, and the new wonder, Ethel Olsen, (the child of nature), will be introduced by Judge Torrison.

Many have expressed their joy that Mable Krag is to render piano solos. The ladies class of the Norwegian Turnforening will give an exhibition.



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Skandinaven, November 28, 1906.

/TO CELEBRATE THANKSGIVING/

Chicago Norwegians will celebrate Thanksgiving day in a spirited manner. There will be special religious services by every church of every denomination. Parties will be held in all welfare institutions: The Deaconess' Home; Old Peoples Home; Childrens Home; and Thabita Hospital.

The Norwegian Logan Square Baptist Church will have a special Thanksgiving sermon at 10:30 A.M. A choir composed of three different church choirs will do the singing; three ministers will lead the sermons and offers will be taken. The amount collected to be turned over to the Norwegian Childrens Home.

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Skandinaven, June 23, 1906.

#### KVARTET CLUBBEN'S BANQUET

The prominent Norwegians celebrated King Haakon's coronation in the Bismarck Hotel on the 22nd of June. The guests gathered in the hotel's antechamber and greeted one another. At nine o'clock the royally elegant banquet began.

Pastor Bothne's beautiful coronation song was sung and received great applause. Doctor Remmen spoke for the U.S.A. After the speech all arose and sang "My Country tis of thee". M. Kirkeby spoke for Queen Maud Advocate, Elling spoke for the crown prince Olav. Doctor Warloe made the special speech for King Haakon. A telegram was sent to the king.

"King Haakon Trondhjem" The Norwegian Kvartet Club gathered at a banquet in behalf of the coronation sends its love and do pray: God protect the "King and queen". After dancing one francaise all went home.

Scandia, May 19, 1906.

THE MAY SEVENTEENTH FESTIVAL

This year more than four thousand Norwegian flags and banners were seen in the parade on North Avenue. It was a colorful affair, and the procession was perhaps longer this year than ever before. The crowd around the Leif Ericson statue was enormous; it was said to number fifteen thousand.

The children's pageant was as colorful as usual, with every one of the little tots dressed in the Norwegian national costume.

The speakers were, as usual, "patriotic," laying stress on the freedom of Norway and the greatness of the day. Why waste space on speeches which are the same year after year?



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Skandinaven, May 17, 1906.

[LIBERTY DAY GREAT SUCCESS]

The 17th of May, the Norwegian Day of Liberty, was a great success. The parade started with three thousand Norwegian children each holding a flag in his hand; fifteen hundred men and women followed them. It was a beautiful parade; first, the Liberty Band, second, a company of policemen, third, The Norwegian Turner, fourth, children from the Childrens Home, and fifth, members of churches and the Sunday schools. President A.B.Rahamsen of the National League bid all welcome and he introduced Pastor Ring who spoke very nicely to the children. The people then started for Brands Park to have their dance and play.



Record Herald, May 18, 1905.

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KEEP NORSE FETE DAY  
CHILDREN OF NORWAY CELEBRATE ANNIVERSARY OF  
CONSTITUTIONS'S ADOPTION  
MEMORIES OF FATHERLAND

With children's exercises in Humboldt Park in the forenoon, a "folkfast" at Brand's Park in the afternoon and evening, and with "nationalfests" in Wicker Park and Schoenhofen Halls in the evening. Chicago Norwegian citizens commemorated the ninety-first anniversary of the adoption of the Norwegian constitution.

More than 1000 school children gathered at the playground at West North Avenue, and North Leavitt Street, at 9:00 A.M. Carrying the flags of Norway and of the United States, the children formed a procession and marched to Humboldt Park, where exercises were held in the pavilion. Several thousand grown people listened to an address by Rev. L. Harrieville, who said in part: As Norwegians today and as citizens of the United States, we may take a lesson from our Viking ancestors

Record Herald, May 18, 1905.

WPA (111) : PPS : 30278

of old. They fought for many different things, but when they had once made an agreement they served that king no matter who he was, and kept his laws. I want to urge on every boy and girl here today the necessity of obeying the law and keeping order.

### Tells of Magnus Falsen

Rev. Alfred Johnson reviewed the life work of Magnus Falsen, the great Norwegian democratic salesman, who did much to secure the adoption of the constitution under which Norway is ruled today.

A large Norwegian flag flying from one side of the entrance and the Stars and Stripes from the other welcomed the sons of Norway to Brand's Park. Nearly everyone wore streamers or little flags of the Norwegian colors, which are red, white and blue.

The evening program was opened with the singing of "Ja Vi Elsker Dette Landet", the Norwegian national anthem by the Norwegian Glee Club of which Emil Biorr is director.

Record Herald, May 18, 1905.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30274

Senator Hopkins speaks

O. Harveland, president of the Norwegian National League, which includes most of the Norwegian societies in Chicago, acted as chairman and introduced Senator Albert J. Hopkins who said: "You are celebrating today because you have liberty and are proud of your manhood and womanhood. Every possibility is open to the boys and girls here tonight. If I wanted an illustration I would point to my friend H. A. Hangar, who sits on the platform. His life shows what can be done, and today he is regarded as a leader in the financial work. Some of the best citizens in this country represent the Northland Knute Nelson of Minnesota is one of the leading men in the United States Senate. You know the story of his life."

Rev. J. W. Finfall addressed the audience in Norwegian. The celebration closed with a display of fireworks.

Songs of the fatherland and an operatic sketch formed the evening exercises at Schoenhofen Hall. Those who took part in the costumed musical piece were: R. Langosith, Mrs. C. Rosenberg, F. Askwold, J. G. Olsen, Christian Olsen, and R. N.

Record Herald, May 18, 1905.

WFA JULY PROJ. 30275

Broehke. The members of the arrangement committee were Julius Jager, Knud Johnsen, Carl Rosenberg, Anton Ness, Christian Olsen and Elnor Andersen.

At Wicker Park Hall a musical program was enjoyed by 1500 people. Alderman William E. Dever addressed the audience. Upon the arrangment committee were Isaac R. Rasmussen, H. Optedahl, N. Hoffstad, H. Mathisen, and N. Hall.

Scandia, May 6, 1905.

SEVENTEENTH OF MAY FESTIVAL

Translator's note: The following full-page advertisement appeared in most of the Chicago newspapers.

The National League's Seventeenth of May Festival

Forenoon

Children's Pageant, marching from the corner of North Avenue and Hoyne Avenue to Humboldt Boulevard; along the Boulevard to Humboldt Park; led by the Turner Youth Group.

Addresses by the Reverend Lars Harrisville and the Reverend Mr. Johnson.



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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, May 6, 1905.

Afternoon

Folk Festival in Brand's Park, Elston and California Avenues; procession through the Park in national costumes.

Address by the Reverend C. W. Finwall

We expect thirty thousand visitors.

WPA (111)

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Skandinaven, May 17, 1903.

WILL AID IN CELEBRATION  
(Summary)



The following Norwegian societies will be present at the Norwegian Day of Independence: Nordmændenes Sangforening, Sangforeningen Ejer Vin, The Norwegian Glee Club, The Turner Society Sleipner, and The Norwegian Turner Society. The speakers will be Hon. Peter C. Strømme and Mayor Fred H. Gade of Lake Forest.

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WPA (ILL) PROJ. 302/5

Skandinaven, May 17, 1903.

THE 17TH OF MAY: THE NORWEGIAN HOLIDAY

Norwegian societies will be at Brand's Park on the 17th, for the celebration of their holiday, namely: Normendens Singing Society; Biorgving Singing Society; Norwegian Glee Club; Sleipner Turner **Society**; Norwegian Turner Society.

The gates will open at 9:00 A.M. The entertainment begins at 2:00 P.M. Admission twenty-five cents.

III B 3 aNORWEGIANRevyen, May 16, 1903.

## WHAT'S NEW?

p.4.....Norway's Independence Day, will be celebrated tomorrow among other places, at Scandia Hall, and there will be a concert in Humboldt Park House.

On the South Side Ole Nielsen's great concert and ball takes place in Walhalla Hall.

III B 3 aII A 3 b

II B 1 a

NORWEGIANRevyen, May 2, 1903.

## WHAT'S NEW

p.4.....Mr. Ole Milsen, the South Side's popular musical director, is arranging his 2nd annual concert and ball, with a great orchestra assisted by first rate artists, next Sunday night, May 17, in Walhalla Hall.

This concert and ball which in itself is an enjoyable event, offers the additional pleasure of celebrating the Norwegian Independence Day.



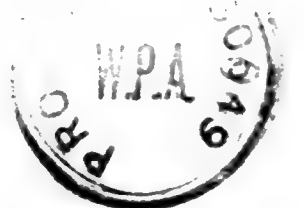
Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 15, 1901.

THE TURNERS' LEIF ERICSON FESTIVAL

The Norwegian Turners gathered in their rooms at Wabansia Hall, on Saturday night, to celebrate Leif Ericson Day with a banquet. More than sixty members of the Norwegian Turner Society and a number of the members of the Norwegian Singing Society participated.

President C. Bauer welcomed those present and introduced Mr. Henry Tolzien, honorary member of the Society, who gave a suitable speech in honor of the day as well as in honor of the Turner Society.

Messrs. L. Paulsen and C. Benson gave declamations, and Mr. H. Kay played a violin solo. Refreshments were served, and the pleasant evening was enjoyed by all.



The Chicago Sunday Tribune, July 14, 1901

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE NORWEGIAN CELEBRATION

On the 17th day of May of which year the largest audience of Norwegians ever assembled in the United States gathered in the auditorium or some other large assembly hall in Chicago to do homage to the vital day of Norway's independence, and to keep alive the national spirit which was the distinctive work of the old Norse Vikings.

The old men who were born on the sacred soil of the midnight sun joined the younger generation of their American descendants in cheering as they listened to the familiar stirring national airs whose origin is now lost in the legends of the nation.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 1, 1900.

## NORDEALLES SOCIAL

### Supreme Lodge Holds Well-Attended Thanksgiving Festival

The Nordfalles (Northern United) Supreme Lodge held a Thanksgiving social Wednesday evening in Scandia Hall where the attendance was very large. The Northern Light Band furnished the musical program. Attorney Olaf E. Ray spoke in honor of the day. He said, among other things:

"We are prone to find fault, and we forget to express gratitude for the many things in life which are good. If we are to attain inner peace and harmony it is necessary for us to acknowledge the good things about us and let the spirit of thankfulness fill our hearts; if we do not do this we will develop within ourselves an inability to evaluate life's good offerings, and we will become a people bereft of hope and courage. He who is able to show successful use of life in temporal as well as spiritual affairs, leaves trails covered with gratitude for all the advantages won from time to time. Lack of gratitude means lack



III B 3 a

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NORWEGIAN

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 1, 1900.

of the power to give returns for the good things received.

"Even during the heathen era our ancestors gave thanks for life's good things every fall, and paid respect to the fruit of the soil. We have reason to be grateful for health and strength; for the fact that our country has extended its boundaries for popular government and liberal laws; for the fact that we are approaching spring with the assurance that the miserable conditions in our city are abating; that we may expect a cessation of labor strikes with the consequent enforced idleness and criminal acts.....that under our free flag we are all brothers and sisters together."

The speech was received with great applause. Mr. Harry Dahl sang..... a comic song composed by himself....Mr. Sverre Skagen gave interesting readings, and late in the evening, "Uncle Sam" gave six large turkeys and eight other premiums to the fortunate winners at a free lottery drawing.

The social was a great success in every way; it surpassed every one of the socials which Nordfalles has given during the past ten years.



III B 3 a

II D 10

II D 4

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 29, 1900.

### THANKSGIVING DAY IS BEING CELEBRATED

Thanksgiving Day is being celebrated in most of the Norwegian churches in Chicago. In the Church of Our Savior, corner of Erie and May Streets, there will be religious services both morning and evening. At the services collections will be taken up for the poor, especially for the poor within the congregation.

At St. Paul's Church, corner of West North and Irving Avenues, there will be evening services.

At Bethlehem Church, corner of Center and Huron Streets, there will be morning services.

At Trinity Church, Grand Avenue and Peoria Street, there will be a social with a turkey dinner in the evening.





III B 3 a

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NORWEGIAN

II D 10

II D 4

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 29, 1900.

III C

Zion Church, Artesian and Potomac Avenue, will give a musical entertainment in the evening. The program will consist of singing by chorus and soloists, piano music, etc.

At the Norwegian Orphanage a reception will be held in the afternoon. Undertaker A. F. Lindberg, 261 Grand Avenue, has sent some turkeys to the Orphanage for the occasion.

At the Maplewood Avenue Church, corner of Le Moyne Street, a program of music will be held in the evening. Reverend H. K. Madsen will be the chief speaker, and the Grieg Singing Society will sing.

The Norwegian-Danish Methodist-Evangelical Church, North and Forty-first Avenues, will celebrate the day by laying the cornerstone for the new edifice of the congregation. The ceremony will take place in the afternoon after services have been held in the present building.



III B 3 a

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NORWEGIAN

II D 10

II D 4

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 29, 1900.

III C

At the First Methodist Church, Grand Avenue and Sangamon Street,  
Reverend H. K. Madsen will deliver the sermon at the morning service.

At Nora Lodge No. 1, R. H. K., Thanksgiving Day will be celebrated with a  
social....in the afternoon.

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III B 5 a

III D

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 31, 1900.

THOSE WHO FELL IN BATTLE HONORED

Decoration Day Celebrated at Mount Olive Cemetery

Thousands of Norwegians met at Mount Olive, the Norwegian cemetery, to decorate the graves of their departed relatives. Mr. Paul O. Stensland, who is one of the newly elected directors of the West and North Side Traction Company, had seen to it that eighteen extra cars were put in use on Milwaukee Avenue and twelve on Irving Park Boulevard for the day. In spite of this, all the cars were crowded, as was also the extra train which left Chicago in the morning. The Winfield Scott Post No. 445, of the G. A. R., with its own band, came by train. Upon their arrival at Mount Olive Cemetery, the members of the Post marched in procession, the band at their head, to the Memorial Monument, located close by the chapel.

The day's program was opened with a speech by Commander Nichols, G. A. R. who explained the significance of Decoration Day, a day dedicated to the memory of the dead, especially those who have sacrificed their lives for the



III B 3. a

III D

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 31, 1900.

NPA FILE, PROJ. 10078

free flag of America. Afterwards, Reverend Hoyt said a prayer and the choir sang a hymn.

G. A. R. Commander Thomas Barker read Lincoln's Gettysburg Address (delivered on November 19, 1863) in which Lincoln called to mind not only the many hardships endured in the Battle of Gettysburg, but also the honor won by America in that battle.

After this the choir sang a hymn, and former Commander Estover read the customary rituals used by the G. A. R. and requested all the old soldiers to place wreaths on the monument, which they did while the choir sang "The Battle Hymn". Reverend Hoyt, dressed in his G. A. R. uniform, then read, feelingly, "The Sleep of the Brave," after which the commander of the day, Captain Latham, delivered a brief speech. Mrs. Estover placed the American flag over the monument, after which the Hon. Clark Tisdell was introduced to the audience. Mr. Tisdell's father was one of the heroes who gave their lives during the Civil War, and the speaker expressed his pride at being the son of one of these



III B 3 a

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NORWEGIAN

III D

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 31, 1900.

WPA (ILL. 1000. 1071)

heroes. He gave a brief survey of America's history from the end of the eighteenth century, when the thirteen states, then existing, seceded from England, but he dwelt chiefly on the achievements during the Civil War. He dwelt on the spirit of liberty that prevails in the North, and on the abolition of slavery, passing on to the story of American expansion--the twenty-eight new states which joined the Union during the past century. Finally he touched on the Spanish-American War and, in connection with it spoke of Lieutenant Andrew E. Paulsen, who fell on October 30, 1898, and is buried in Mount Olive.

It is doubtful whether Mount Olive ever had as many visitors as on this year's Decoration Day. All the graves and monuments were decorated with wreaths, flowers, and Norwegian and American flags. Lieutenant Paulsen's grave, in particular, was beautifully decorated, and all the visitors came over to see it.

The afternoon railroad trains to the cemetery were crowded with visitors, and

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III B 3 a

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NORWEGIAN

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 31, 1900.

IV

and Mr. Paul O. Stensland, who was present at the cemetery during the whole day, estimated the number of visitors that came to the cemetery at about 10,000.

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III B 3 a  
I D 2 a (2)

II A 3 b

III B 2

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 27, 1900.

[THE MAY SEVENTEENTH QUARREL]

Mr. M. Pedersen Did Not Write the "Criticus'" Letter

by

M. Pedersen

In the Skandinaven of May 20, Mr. Olav Ray, on behalf of the Committee on Arrangements for the festival at the Auditorium, practically accuses me of having sent him by mail an anonymous letter, which he publishes. I beg to inform Mr. Ray that I am not mean, and that I did not at all write the kind of letter published by him. There is no point in attempting to create ill feeling between Mr. [Emil] Bjorn and myself. If Mr. Ray should become a member of some committee on arrangements for some future festival, I hope that he will not repeat his attempt to disturb the friendly feeling between Mr. Bjorn and myself or to try to take a hand in the question of musical competition or music unions.

If the Norwegian National Association and its Committee on Arrangements considered the seventeenth of May as an exclusively Norwegian day, other



III B 3 a  
I D 2 a (2)

- 2 -

NORWEGIAN

II A 3 b

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 27, 1900.

III B 2

IV        Norwegians may well do the same, as we are at liberty to celebrate the day wherever we want to and in our own manner. Finally, let me extend a piece of advice to Mr. Olav Ray: Do not try to exclude the Norwegian musicians on a day like this; do not try to make the Norwegian people travel far away to a downtown hall. Give us a chance to earn a dollar on the affairs of the day, and you will find greater co-operation.



III B 3 a

NORWEGIAN

II B 1 c (1)

II B 1 a

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 20, 1900.

III B 2

III C

### SEVENTEENTH OF MAY FESTIVAL

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The Norwegian Turner Society celebrated the Seventeenth of May Norwegian Independence Day with a social at Normania Hall. The Hall was decorated with flags--Norwegian and American. More than fifteen hundred persons attended.

The social opened with music, after which Attorney Lars Rand spoke in honor of the day. A speech was also delivered by Mayor Gray.

The rest of the program consisted of turner exhibitions, at which three prizes were distributed; a wrestling match between Theodore Sjonneson and Olaf Larson, and several numbers by the Norwegian Singing Society of St. Paul, Minnesota. The social concluded with dancing.

The Society Fram gave a Seventeenth of May social at Dania Hall. Nearly six hundred people were present. The Hall was decorated with birch branches and with Norwegian flags.



III B 3 a

- 2 -

NORWEGIAN

II B 1 c (1)

II B 1 a

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 20, 1900

III B 2

III C

IV

Mr. Johannes Groseth gave the speech of welcome. Mr. Anton Sannes, in Norwegian national costume, gave a reading:

"Can you forget Old Norway?" for which he won thunderous applause. Mr. S. M. De Vold sang Norwegian folk songs. Professor Wraaman spoke in honor of Norway, and the audience sang, "Ja, vi elsker dette Landet" (Yes, we love this country). Mr. Wretteland spoke in honor of the day. The Fram Dramatic Society presented "Rational Dairying," by Hulda Garborg, a one-act play which caused much laughter. After the social, dancing continued till far into the night.

The society Sons of Norway celebrated the Seventeenth of May at Turner Hall. The Hall was crowded to the doors. The social opened with music by the Sons of Norway's orchestra, after which the singing societies Viking and Varden sang several numbers under the direction of Mr. Erik Oulies. Mr. Ludvig Arctander delivered a speech in honor of Norway. A speech was also given by Mayor Gray. Dancing continued until the small hours of the morning.





III B 3 a

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NORWEGIAN

II B 1 c (1)

II B 1 a

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 20, 1900.

III B 2

III C

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At the Norwegian Lutheran Trinity Church, a Seventeenth of May festival was held at which an excellent musical program was presented by the church choir under the direction of Mr.

F. Melius Christiansen. Mrs. B. Heiberg presented two vocal solos, and Attorney James A. Peterson delivered the speech in honor of the day.



III B 3 a

II B 1 a

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 20, 1900.

SEVENTEENTH OF MAY CELEBRATION AT SCANDIA HALL

The Viking Marine Band's Seventeenth of May celebration at Scandia Hall was very well attended. The Hall was decorated with flags and bunting in national colors. Starting at six o'clock in the morning, a music wagon, with loud-speaker, drove about the streets on the West Side, playing Norwegian melodies.

The social in the evening opened with a potpourri of Norwegian folk songs by Reissiger, which, as well as other numbers in the program, was well executed. Mr. M. Pedersen played a cornet solo; Mr. Robert Sjogren sang "Four Leaf Clover," by A. Paulsen; and Mr. George Bass played a violin solo. All the soloists reaped well-deserved applause.

The speech in honor of the day was delivered by Mr. Olav Bohmer. Another speech, in honor of the women, was given by Dr. Julsen.

Attorney J. Owens spoke in honor of America. All the speakers received applause.



III B 3 a

II B 1 a

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- 2 -

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 20, 1900.

After the public, led by the orchestra, had sung "Ja, vi elsker [dette landet] "  
(yes, we love this country), the room was cleared for dancing, which continued  
for several hours.



III B 3 a

II B 1 c (3)

I D 2 a (2)

II A 3 b

II B 1 a

I C

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 10, 1900.

THE SEVENTEENTH OF MAY FESTIVAL

by

Olaf E. Ray

[Chairman of ~~the~~ Committee on Arrangements]

The following letter came to me through the mails:

"To the Committee on Arrangements, May 17.

"We are pleased to learn that the attendance was small at the Seventeenth of May festival held at the Auditorium; it was to be expected. The more educated and music-loving Chicago public do not go out into the rain in order to listen to village talents and scab musicians, who think that anything will be accepted by the public if only the title of professor is hung before the name of the performer.

"It has always been the case here in Chicago that when the Norwegians plan some undertaking, certain self-chosen semicultured leaders find their way to the front--leaders who are only seeking to get their own names advertised while

FOR COLLECT



III B 3 a

- 2 -

NORWEGIAN



II B 1 c (3)

I D 2 a (2)

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 20, 1900.

II A 3 b

II B 1 a they do not consider the public at all.

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Your admiring  
Criticus."

It is unfortunate that "Criticus" does not give his name. There may be a valid reason for this: his letter is decorated with twenty-one misspellings, [and it is] just as well not to sign such evidence of ignorance.

The first part of the letter seems to be aimed at Mr. Emil Bjorn, in charge of the singing and of the orchestra at the Auditorium. If our Committee had known in advance how badly Mr. M. Pedersen felt about competing with Mr. Emil Bjorn for the leadership of the orchestra at the Auditorium, it may be that his sensibilities might have been considered, so that he might have been engaged for the job. In such a case one could have counted on Mr. Bjorn to have given his best assistance anyhow.

As Mr. M. Pedersen was not selected to direct the orchestra at the Auditorium,

III B 3 a

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NORWEGIAN

II B 1 c (3)

I D 2 a (2)

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 20, 1900.

II A 3 b

II B 1 a he decided to do some directing anyway, and so he, with the  
I C assistance of Mr. C. A. Strand, started an "opposition"  
IV celebration of the day at the Scandia Hall.



The fact that Mr. Bjorn is a member of another musical union than the one to which Mr. Pedersen belongs, does not justify anybody in calling the former a "scab," since it is a debatable question which of the two organizations is the more orthodox one. In choosing Mr. Bjorn as director of the musical part of the Auditorium festival, the Committee on Arrangements took the relative ability of the two men into consideration, without in anyway depreciating Mr. Pedersen's standing. Of course, there could be no question of engaging more than one music director.

The fact that the attendance at the Auditorium was scant, was of course due to a number of diverse causes. For one thing, this was the third time in one year that the Norwegian public had been called on to go downtown to the Auditorium in connection with national festive occasions. Our Committee had a premonition that the choice of the Auditorium for the May 17 festival this



III B 3 a

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NORWEGIAN



II B 1 c (3)

I D 2 a (2)

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 20, 1900.

II A 3 b

II B 1 a      year was unfortunate, but we could do nothing about it, since the  
I C              place had been rented for the purpose one year in advance, and the  
IV              Norwegian National Association did not want to go back on its word  
                 and lease.

Then the weather turned bad--cold and wet--and many decided to remain at home under the circumstances.

The festival at Scandia Hall was intended to draw the people away from the Auditorium. Some people went to Scandia; some kept away from both places, bewildered by the situation.

The Committee on Arrangements for the Norwegian National Association's Seventeenth of May festival this year, took the standpoint that the day is an exclusively Norwegian holiday, and for this reason it decided to offer a straight Norwegian program. No political freaks of foreign origin were on the program; but this fact hardly contributed to the lack of a larger audience.



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NORWEGIAN

III B 3 a

II B 1 c (3)

I D 2 a (2)

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 30, 1900.

II A 3 b

II B 1 a

I C

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For several months a large number of Norwegian craftsmen in Chicago have been on strike, and at present they lack the means required for a celebration; this fact kept many away from the Auditorium.

The Committee on Arrangements for the Norwegian National Association's Seventeenth of May festival this year, is convinced that the various societies of which the Association is composed did everything in their power to promote the success of the festival. The singers practiced several times and added to their repertoire new Norwegian songs which had a strong appeal to the Norwegian patriotic sentiment. The Turner Society and the Athletic Club Sleipner gave good account of their art on the stage. Mr. W. C. Thorp presented, at considerable expense to himself, excellent slides of Norwegian landscapes. The speakers and our splendid young Norwegian violinist came from far off, at their own expense, to tie the bond of friendship between Norwegians here and those living farther west. Miss Ragnhild Johnson gave of her best in beautiful songs for the day, and if Mr. Criticus had striven to bring about unity within our circle, rather than to permit himself to be carried away by his enthusiasm

III B 3 a

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NORWEGIAN

II B 1 c (3)

I D 2 a (2)

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 20, 1900.

II A 3 b

II B 1 a

I C

IV

for our lack of talent and co-operation, then he might have had more authority in appearing among his compatriots, and would not have needed his incognito shield when writing.



III B 3 a  
II B 1 c (3)  
IV

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 18, 1900.

### THE SEVENTEENTH OF MAY FESTIVAL

Yesterday's Seventeenth of May Festival at the Auditorium was not as well attended as had been expected and hoped, and the reason for the small attendance was attributed to the weather, which was unpleasant. The program was opened with "March Solemnelle," by Alfred Paulsen, played by the orchestra directed by Emil Bjorn, after which Mr. Olaf E. Ray Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, made a brief speech of welcome. The speech was followed with "Ja, vi elsker dette landet" (Yes, We Love this Country) sung by the public, under the direction of Mr. Emil Bjorn and the Norwegian Singing Society, and accompanied by the orchestra.

[Translator's note: The festival proceeded in accordance with the program translated earlier.]



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II B 1 c (3)  
III B 2

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 17, 1900.

MAY SEVENTEENTH

(Editorial)

As usual in the past few years, the Norwegian Independence Day will be celebrated in all localities where the Norwegians are numerous enough to hold some kind of social or festival. Even the lonely settler, on the prairie or in the forest, will remember the day and in his thoughts visit his former country, which the May sun has decorated for the Independence Day. In Chicago, the day used to be frequently celebrated in a manner which was far from dignified. Usually there was a large number of socials and some of these were not of a desirable type. Last year this unfortunate habit was discontinued. The recently organized Norwegian National Association invited the people to an Independence festival at the Auditorium, and all the Norwegians joined in the undertaking. The festival was brilliant, a great success--to a far greater degree than most of the Norwegians had dared to hope. It was a festival in which our people could take pride, and which raised our nationality in the eyes of our fellow citizens. The general



III B 3 a

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NORWEGIAN

II B 1 c (3)

III B 2

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 17, 1900.

opinion after the festival last year was that the day ought to be celebrated in Chicago only in this same worthy manner.

In conformity with its program and with the general opinion among the Norwegians in Chicago, the Norwegian National Association has arranged for a festival at the Auditorium also this year.

The Committee has planned well and is offering a very satisfactory program. Strong efforts have been made to secure the support of all strata of the Norwegian group, to gather all the Norwegian people in Chicago to the support of this festival.

It is to be hoped that our people will rally strongly about the leaders in this movement. The Norwegians have shown that they can fill the Auditorium on their Independence Day, and they must show it again today.

Our people are good citizens of the United States, and they place the flag of





III B 3 a  
II B 1 c (3)  
III B 2

- 3 -

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 17, 1900.

this country above that of any other. Yet, the country of their fathers and of their childhood is close to their hearts, too.

Let us celebrate the Norwegian Independence Day in a worthy manner today: let us gather about the Norwegian flag at the Auditorium.



III B 3 a

II A 1

III C

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 13, 1900.

THE SEVENTEENTH OF MAY FESTIVAL  
Prominent Leaders



Olaf E. Ray, chairman of the Committee on Arrangements for the Seventeenth of May festival [Norway's Independence Day], has been in Chicago for about twenty years. During the first few years of this period he worked for the Amerika Line, studying law in his spare time. He graduated ten years ago from Lake Forest University, and since then has been practicing law in Chicago. Strongly interested in everything Norwegian, a good speaker and an active member of Norwegian society, he is to give the speech of welcome at the Seventeenth of May festival. The Reverend Ole Olsen, presiding elder for the Methodist Congregations in the Bergen District, will deliver the main oration at the festival. He is known to be an excellent speaker.

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III B 3 a  
II B 1 a

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 30, 1900.

SEVENTEENTH OF MAY FESTIVAL  
Complete Program For the Festival at the Auditorium

The Seventeenth of May Committee held a meeting last Saturday evening at Scandia Hall, and the program was decided on in toto except for the selection of a speaker for the occasion.

Program  
First Division

1. Marche Solennelle. Alfred Paulsen orchestra; Emil Bjorn, Director.
2. Speech of welcome by the Committee chairman.
3. "Ja vi elsker," to be sung by the public under the leadership of the Norwegian Singing Association with orchestra accompaniment.
4. Oration for the day. Speaker to be announced.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 30, 1900.

5. "Romance," by Iver Holter.  
Violin solo by Jeremias Schefstad.
6. Orchestra: (a) "Saterjenten's Sondag," "Ole Bull," arrangement by Johan Svendsen.  
(b) "Springdans" (from the Romsdalen), by P. Lindemann.
7. (a) "Jotunheimen," by Ole Olsen.  
(b) "Sanger-hilsen", by Edward Grieg.  
Presented by the Norwegian Singing Association.
8. Exhibition by the Norwegian Turners' Association.

Second Division

9. Orchestra: "Peer Gynt Suite No. 1," by Edward Grieg. (a) "Morgenstemning"  
/Morning Mood/ (b) "Anitra's Dance" (c) "I Dovregubbens Hall" /In the Hall  
of the Mountain King/

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 30, 1900.

10. Moving Pictures.
11. Speech by Hon. M. N. Johnson.
12. Vocal Solo: Miss Ragnhild Johnson.
13. "Noronafolket" (from Sigurd Jorsalafar), by Edward Grieg. To be sung by the Norwegian Singing Association.
14. Speech by Hon. Halvor Steenerson, Crookston, Minnesota.
15. Violin Solo by Jeremias Schefstad: (a) "Nocturne," by Ole Bull; (b) "Danse Norvegienne," by Halvorsen.
16. Exhibition by Sleipner Athletic Club.
17. "The Star Spangled Banner." Orchestra.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 15, 1900.

PREPARATIONS FOR MAY SEVENTEENTH

The committee for the festival at the Auditorium on May 17, held a meeting on Friday night in Scandia Hall. The tickets were stamped and will be distributed to the various places in the city where ticket sales have been announced. An offer by Mr. Emil Bjorn to supply music was accepted. Mr. Bjorn will also be the director of the Norwegian Singing Society which will assist at the festival. The Norwegian Turner Society and Sleipner [Athletic Club] will also give exhibitions. Attorney Halvor Stenersen from Crookston will give the oration of the day in English. A decision has not been reached yet in regard to the other speakers. The committee expects to be able to present the complete program at the next meeting to be held at Scandia Hall on Friday, April 20.





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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 17, 1898.

### THE LANDS OF LIBERTY

(Speech Delivered by A. Hummeland at the  
Liberty Celebration on May 15)

"We have met on this glorious May day to render homage to liberty. It is altogether fit and proper that we should do so, for in these stirring times, when history is being made, when the fate of a long-suffering people is being determined, liberty and freedom have acquired a fuller meaning to us. A long period of peace and tranquillity had lulled us into a sense of indifference. We did not appreciate our priceless possessions. A mercenary spirit prevailed among us. Recent events, however, have at last aroused the nation from its long sleep. We find ourselves in the darkness of a dreadful war--a war, however, not for plunder, a war not for selfishness, a war not for territorial extension, but a holy war waged for humanity and liberty--not for ourselves but for another nation, a stranger to our blood. Ah, gloriously indeed does America round out her history in the nineteenth century!

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 3 a

III H

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- 2 -

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 17, 1898.

Another era will soon draw to a close. Who has eloquence enough even faintly to indicate the grandeur of her future?

"We have selected as the day for this liberty celebration a day near the anniversary of an important event in the history of Norway. Our thoughts on this day, therefore, naturally turn toward the country of our fathers, toward the land so fair, beyond the seas. Fond recollections of happy experiences in the days of old cluster around the 17th of May and render the day ever bright to us. In spirit we visit the old familiar places on that day of liberty. We see the country clad in festive garb. Countless flags are flying on land and on sea. We behold the fair land herself, the old rugged, furrowed, weatherbeaten land, released from her wintry covering and lying refreshed and smiling in the invigorating spring air. The world seeing such a picture would realize, as we do, that in such a land the plants of despotism and of oppression could find no soil.

"The 17th of May will forever remain a red-letter day not only to us and in

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III B 3 a

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 17, 1898.

the history of our fatherland but also to the world and in the sacred annals of liberty. For the influence and significance of a victory in liberty's cause, wherever won, extend beyond geographical boundaries and give example and encouragement to humanity in every clime in its weary march toward freedom.

"The early part of the present century found Norway in a union with Denmark under a king wielding all but absolute power. Though the union between the closely related countries was originally based upon mutual consent, Norway had allowed herself, because of a waning spirit, gradually to drift into a subordinate position.

"But the spirit of liberty, though asleep, was not dead in the land. It only awaited a fit opportunity to be rekindled in the hearts of the people. The time came. In the year 1814, by the treaty of Kiel, the European powers which had opposed and crushed Napoleon undertook to transfer Norway to Sweden. It was without the consent of the people thus sold. When the news of this high-handed transaction reached Norway, a storm of indignation swept over the land.

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NORWEGIAN

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 17, 1898.

The people arose as one man resolved to regain the liberty and independence of their fathers. Delegates to a national constitutional convention were hastily elected. The convention met at once. On the 17th day of May, 1814, it adopted and promulgated a national constitution. This was a most remarkable and significant document. It placed Norway in the front rank of the democracies of the world. In it the Norwegian people declared themselves free and independent. It was a bold act, and it was a bold document. In the face of the European powers this people--small in numbers but great in purpose and in spirit--asserted its independence. On that great day old Norway, great in history and tradition, redeemed herself. She became worthy of her great past.

"Yes, we are proud of old Norway. We are proud of her past; we are proud of her present. We see through the hazy mist of history the ancient Norseman. He stands before us as a type of the highest manhood, an independent, dignified individuality. He was brave. He was bold. He was fearless. His field was the wide world. He penetrated beyond the known into the unknown. He

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reached the shores of this great continent centuries before the Spanish expedition. Yes, to one of them, to our own Leif Ericson, belongs the honor of first discovering America. This honor is due to him and will be yielded to him, and ere long his monument to be erected here in Chicago will proclaim to coming generations the Norsemen's triumph.

"We are proud of her present. She has constantly moved onward in liberty and culture. She has demonstrated that the fearless spirit of the Vikings is not dead. Who can read the story of Dr. Nansen's wonderful achievement without feeling a thrill of admiration and pride?

"Yes, let us acknowledge it--we love that ancient land of our fathers. We are Americans. We are proud of our land of adoption. We are willing to sacrifice all for her protection and her honor. We look upon this glorious land as the land of opportunity, as the land of the future, as the land which will ever lead the world in noble aspirations. But we also freely acknowledge that we entertain tender feelings for the land of liberty and promise of the

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NORWEGIAN

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 17, 1898.

old world; that we follow its onward course with solicitude.

"May she always be found in the ranks of the free--that is the devout wish of our hearts. May we ere long welcome her into the grand sisterhood of the world's republics!"

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Skandinaven, March 19, 1894.

[TO CELEBRATE NORWEGIAN DAY]  
(Summary)



On May 17th the Leif Erickson Home & Society will celebrate the Norwegian day of its home at Kilde Park. All Scandinavians are invited. The surplus is going to be used for the erection of a statue of Leif Erickson, first discoverer of America.

Chicago Tribune, May 16, 1893.

[CELEBRATE NORWEGIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY]

Tomorrow will be the first of the special days of the Exposition. The Norwegians of Chicago will gather to hear from eloquent lips the story of the independence of the sturdy Kingdom of the Northland.

The celebration has a double meaning to all the subjects of King Oscar. It marks not only the practical completion of the Norwegian Building at Jackson Park, but is as well the annual day of rejoicing in commemoration of the separation of the kingdom from Denmark. Every year on May 17, there is a general holiday throughout Norway. So tomorrow these dwellers in an alien land will follow the custom of their country. The Norwegian societies of the city will meet at Scandia Hall on the West side. Commissioner General Ravn and his fellow Commissioners, representing the imperial government, will be there also, and, headed by bands which will play Norse airs, they will march to Jackson Park.

Chicago Tribune, May 16, 1893.

NIA (LL) PROJ 30275

In Festival Hall the celebration will begin with the singing of the Norwegian national hymn, "Ja, vi elsker dette landet", "Yes, we love this land", the first line reads when translated into English. Every Norseman knows the song by heart, and its singing by 7000 patriotic voices should make such music as the wall of Festival Hall have not yet echoed.

Some of the Norwegian singing societies will celebrate Independence day by a festival at Kuhn's Park.

Chicago Tribune, Oct. 28, 1892.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

### LIEF ERIKSEN'S DAY

Columbus had the honor last week. Leif Eriksen had his turn last night at Scandia Hall at West Ohio Street near Milwaukee Avenue, where a large company of sons and daughters of the land of Vikings paid their tribute to the man whom they claim discovered America four-hundred years before Columbus set foot on San Salvador. Speech making, dancing, songs and instrumental music were the features of the Eriksen "Fest".

Pretty little girls with red frocks and garlands in their hair gave away grapes to the guests out of big baskets to commemorate the discovery of Vineland the Beautiful. It was an evening that bore much significance from the Northland, for it meant nothing less than a claim on the part of the Norwegians to the honors for discovering America. It was no idle boast either, for the speakers of the evening backed up their claims with testimony from such eminent historians as Prof. John Fiske of Harvard University, Pro. Harsford, Prof. Bancroft, Prof. Gustav Storm, and Prof. Anderson, who concede that Lief Eriksen touched Americas shores

Chicago Tribune, Oct. 28, 1892.

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long before Columbus was born. The Norwegians lay much stress on the statements of Prof. Harsford who believes so thoroughly in Eriksen that he has erected three monuments to his memory. One in Baltimore, one in Boston, and another near Boston. On the stage behind the speakers' table was a painting of Eriksen, said to have been taken from sketches found among the archives of Iceland. The program was as follows:.....The celebration was sponsored by L. E. Olsen and a committee;..... Many prominent persons were present;.....Addresses and speeches were made by Mr. Elvig, and P. A. Conrodi;.....The adherents of Lief Eriksen continued their music and dancing at Scandia Hall until a late hour.

The Norwegians of Chicago are planning to have a big celebration in honor of Eriksen during the World's Fair. They will dispute the claims of Columbus on his own grounds.

May 17, is the Norwegian national holiday, and on that occasion next year the grand celebration will be held. An effort will be made to have the royal family

Chicago Tribune, Oct. 28, 1892.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 20274

of Norway in Chicago that day at least. A procession will parade the streets as an escort for the guests of honor. There will be floats representing Lief Eriksen in his ship and landing on American shores.

The projectors of the celebration intend to make the demonstration compare as favorably as possible with the Columbian display. Prof. Harsford and other historians will be asked to prepare addresses.

The Lief Eriksen Memorial Association is having a \$3000.00 portrait of the famous Viking for exhibition at the Columbian Exposition.



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NORWEGIAN

Chicago Tribune, May 18, 1892.

CELEBRATE NORWAY'S CONSTITUTION

Three thousand Norwegians celebrated the eighty-eighth anniversary of the adoption of the constitution of Norway, yesterday at Kuhn's Park.

Fritz Meyer delivered the address of welcome. Then followed B. Bjornson's old and popular song "Ja vi elsker dette landet" (Yes we love this land), sung by the entire crowd. A. O. Thorpe made the festival speech. B. T. Richolson, Coroner, H. L. Hertz, and Peter Svane, Vice-Consul for Sweden and Norway also spoke.

After singing "The Star Spangled Banner" the program was brought to a close.

The proceeds will be used to purchase an oil painting of Lief Erickson to be exhibited at the World's Fair.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, July 9, 1878.

[CELEBRATE FOURTH OF JULY]

The Norwegians as good citizens, celebrated the 4th of July, at Chicago Avenue Park. The Norwegian Singing Society brought many people to the park. The Scandinavian Turners in uniform marched to the park early in the forenoon. The Workingmen's Union and other societies were all there, and several speakers were present. Everyone had a good time.

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III B 2

NORWEGIAN



Skandinaven, July 24, 1872.

[CELEBRATE ANNIVERSARY]

The Norwegians of Chicago celebrated the 1000 Anniversary of Norway at Haas Park. The Norwegians gathered in front of the Norwegian Hall. Then a Norwegian silk banner was brought in by the ladies of the colony and presented to the Norwegian Men's Singing Society of Chicago. Pastor Peterson gave the banner to the singers after which they walked to their place in the parade. The band leader, Mr. Lindther, gave the command to start the march. The parade was led by twenty police officers, under police sergeant Johnson's command. The band played the Norwegian national anthem. Next came a division of Norwegian sailors dressed as though attending a regatta and marching under the Norwegian flag. Next under the various Scandinavian flags came the Scandinavian turners in their white uniforms; after them came the Norwegian societies under their new silk flag. After them came the following: The Workmen's Society; Norwegian Men's Singing Society; a row of carriages carrying the speakers of the day, and

Skandinaven, July 24, 1872.

fifty Norwegian **ladies** wearing the Norwegian national costume. At the R.R. station forty-three coaches waited and they were taken to the park, only one half mile from the city.

The start of the festival was announced by three cannon shots. Pastor C.J.P. Peterson made the special speech and he was stopped several times by enthusiastic applause. He finished his speech with "Hurrah for Norway" and a telegram was sent to Norway. Nine cannon shots shocked the neighborhood.

III B 3 a

NORWEGIAN

The Chicago Times, July 19, 1872.

WPA (111) PPOL 2077E

### NORWAY'S NATIONAL DAY

#### CHICAGO DESCENDANTS OF THOR AND O'DIN CELEBRATE THE EVENT

One of the local events yesterday was the celebration by our Norwegian residents, of the 1000th anniversary of their federation or union.

The day was celebrated in a manner befitting the occasion. Thousandth anniversaries do not occur every day. They are scarce even in the all-embracing cycle of nature.

The sturdy and jubilant Northmen and Northwomen, gathered about Norwegian Hall 170-188 North Peoria Street, and by eight o'clock the assemblage numbered about 2000.

At 8:30 a procession was formed of the following participants: Northmen Singing Society; Carpenter Union No. 5; Workingsmens' Society; Sailors' Society, in uniform; ten carriages containing the chorus of young ladies dressed in white.

The Chicago Times, July 19, 1872.

The attendance at Haas Park was estimated at about 5000 and the exercises at the park were of a varied and interesting character.

The park was decorated with garlands and Norwegian, Swedish, Danish, and American flags. The musical part of the program was under the direction of Prof. Lindner. This was followed by the speeches delivered by Rev. Petersen, in Norwegian. Mr. Ingwell Olsen, in Norwegian. Dr. Julson followed in a short address on Norway's half sister, Denmark, and the chorus sang a Danish song.

A grand ball, at Aurora Turner Hall on Milwaukee Avenue, was given under the auspices of the Harmonic Society.

In the evening, besides the festivities at Aurora Hall, a select company under the guidance of E. T. Thorsen met at the Barnes House and partook of supper. Toasts and speeches also came in order and the festive occasion closed amid congratulations and the expression of the hope that all might again together celebrate another thousandth anniversary, if not in this, in the next world.





NORWEGIAN

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Skandinaven, May 22, 1872.

/CELEBRATE LIBERTY DAY/

The 17th of May, the Norwegian day of Liberty was celebrated by several Norwegian societies. The weather was as though made to order. "Nora-Lodge" celebrated in the Orpheus Hall; Norwegian Dramatic Lodge celebrated in Turner Hall; and the Norwegian Society in its own Hall.

All members had invited non-members to participate in their celebration. In Nora Lodge had a special celebration. Norwegian ladies presented the Lodge with a beautiful banner. Mr. Jacob Johnson gave the banner to the Lodge and made a very nice speech in English. Mr. Hans Anderson thanked the ladies in behalf of the Lodge. In the Norwegian Dramatic Club a Norwegian play was presented "Tordenskjold in Dynekilen" which was well staged and later a dance was held which lasted until morning.

# **I. ASSIMILATION**

## **B. Nationalistic**

### **Societies and Influences**

#### **3. Commemoration of Holidays**

##### **b. Religious**

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II	B	1	c	(3)
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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, Dec. 23, 1917.

## CHRISTMAS TREE FESTIVALS

1. Chicago Norwegian Club will hold Christmas tree festival for children on January 5.
2. The Singing Society Bjorgvin will hold Christmas tree social for members and friends Sunday December 30, at 4:00 o'clock P.M.
3. The Norwegian Orphanage in Edison Park will hold Christmas tree festival for children on coming Sunday in the afternoon. There are at present ninety-seven children in the home. A fine program has been provided for, and gifts are ready for the children.
4. Camilla Collett, Lodge No. 37, of Daughters of Norway, will hold its Christmas tree festival in Bjorgvin Hall on December 26. Those acquainted with Camilla Collett know that this will be a cozy evening; the lodge invariably has some new and interesting features on its program.

Skandinaven, Dec. 23, 1917.

5. Great Christmas tree festival in Salem Congregational Church.
6. Everybody is welcome to the Christmas tree festival in the Bethlehem Church on Springfield Avenue and Iowa Street, on Saturday evening December 29. Fine program, coffee, cake, fruit!
7. Christmas tree festival in the Lutheran City Mission. Everybody welcome.
8. Christmas tree festival in the I.O.G.T. Lodge Tordemskjold, Saturday December 29, at 8:00 o'clock P.M. Singing, music, refreshments, play. 2804 West North Avenue.
9. Lodge Anna Kolbjornsatter will hold its Christmas tree festival on Thursday December 27, at 8:00 o'clock P.M.
10. Eidsvold will hold Christmas tree festival on Thursday December 27, at Spaulding Hall. All soldiers are invited. Music by Mr. Shotten.

Skandinaven, Dec. 23, 1917.

11. The Evening Star will hold Christmas tree festival in Spaulding Hall, Wednesday December 26. Do not forget to come!

NORWEGIAN

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Skandinaven, Dec. 16, 1917.

[CHRISTMAS TREE SOCIAL]

The Supreme Lodge Nordfalle will hold Christmas tree social Thursday, Dec. 27, at 8 o'clock P.M. Santa Claus will be present to distribute gifts.

Admission, men 75 cents, ladies 35 cents, children free.

The social will be held at Central Park Hall, 3601 W. North Ave.



NORWEGIAN

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Skandinaven, Oct. 21, 1917.

REFORMATION FESTIVAL

The Norwegian Lutheran Congregation in Chicago combine for Festival.

This year, 1917, is a significant year for the Lutherans. It is both a Jubilee year and a year of church combinations. The three greatest Norwegian Lutheran groups in America have been combined into the Norwegian Lutheran Church in America, and three of the greatest English-Lutheran groups will probably combine before the year draws to a close.

But the present year is also the four hundred year jubilee for the reformation by Martin Luther.

In the month of September the Chicago congregation of the Norwegian Lutheran church in America held festivities on account of the union of churches, at Saint Paul's church. This was a splendid occasion, very well attended, and with an excellent program of speeches and in singing.

Skandinaven, Oct. 21, 1917.

On November 4, the same congregations will celebrate the reformation anniversary by a still greater festival; the program is part English, part Norwegian. A chorus of several hundred voices will sing a reformation cantata, supported by soloists and music.

Chicago is the greatest Norwegian city in America, having about thirty congregations belonging to the Norwegian Lutheran Church.

As soloists in the cantata Mildred Romsdahl-Bruns, Soprana and Ove Prcus, Barytone, will be heard. Mrs. T.C.Thompson is the organist.

The cantata is written by Reverend W. Pettersen, and the music is by Prof. F.M.Christiansen.

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Aug. 7, 1915.

## THE KNIGHTS OF THE WHITE CROSS

Nearly 1,500 people celebrated in memory of the defeat of St. Olaf at Stiklestad, under the auspices of the Knights of the White Cross.

The Knights of the Cross do not have the worries which other organizations have; they always have a well-filled treasury, and the support given by the churches assures the organization of a certain security.

The organization was started in 1860 under the name of "The Norwegian Nora Society". Later "Nora" built its own building, at the corner of Green and Erie Streets. Some of the city's most prominent men were members: Of these we may mention a few, such as the labor leader, Marcus Thrane, the banker, Paul O. Stensland, Consul Svano, Dr. Paoli, Mr. Asche, Jens Olsen Kaasa, Captain Halvor Michelson, H. Sporland, and old John Anderson [of Skandinaven].

At the St. Olaf's Day affair the president, Mr. S. E. Smery, introduced the

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Scandia, Aug. 7, 1915.

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IV following prominent speakers: Dr. Anders Doe, Judge Oscar Torrison,  
and Olaf Bernts.

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Scandia, Jan. 4, 1913.NORWEGIAN[CHRISTMAS BANQUET A SUCCESS]

The Chicago Norwegian Club gave a Christmas banquet and ball last Saturday at their club rooms, with one hundred and twenty members and friends taking part. Math Pedersen's orchestra furnished the music.

As the guests marched into the banquet hall, they were struck by the novel lighting effects, -myriads of wax candles on small Christmas trees on all tables; truly, a Christmas atmosphere. At the moment the guests were seated, the entire electrical lighting equipment burst forth in a deluge of light, making the place as light as day. This was the first banquet of its kind to be held in the new club rooms, and the club is more than pleased with its success. Olaf Bernts, Norwegian Consular secretary, spoke on the significance of Christmas, and O.S. Bang proposed a toast to the ladies with a fitting poem of his own composition. Other speakers included William Gerener, president of the club; K.G. Lindwall, Swedish consular secretary; Sen. Niels Juel; J.G. Giever; T.O. Raaen; Dr. Warloe; M. Kirkeby;

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NORWEGIAN

T. Thorstensen, and A. Hummeland. While the hall was being cleared for dancing, coffee was served in the side rooms, after which came the grand march led by Mr. Gerner, retiring president, and Mrs. J. G. Giever, wife of the new president of Den Norske Klub (The Norwegian Club). The ball lasted till early dawn and all participants left with a feeling of well being and good fellowship.



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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Jan. 4, 1913.

[CHRISTMAS PARTY]

The Norwegian Glee Club held its Christmas celebration last Sunday in truly Norwegian style, playing host to many children who came to enjoy themselves by singing and dancing around a big beautiful Christmas tree. Christmas fairies (Jule Nisser), from whom Norway's children receive their gifts, were there, but in deference to American tradition, the distribution was left to Santa Claus, the American friend of children and adults. Santa was there, true to the best traditions, with bags seemingly bottomless, and no one left the hall without evidence of his generosity.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 15, 1909.

### ST. PAUL NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN CHURCH CELEBRATES

The Wicker Park Ladies' Aid Society of the St. Paul Norwegian Lutheran Church had the honor of presenting the most excellent Norwegian dinner served in these parts. The schoolrooms at 596 West North Avenue formed the dining room. The occasion was the twentieth day after Christmas. [Editors' note: the twentieth day after Christmas is of little significance today, but it was previously celebrated in Norway, and is associated with Norwegian mythology.] It was the first time this day was celebrated in Chicago.

The spirit of the occasion was noticed in the decorations. As many Christmas trees as possible had been collected and placed about the room which also held other Christmas decorations. It meant the old Norwegian goodbye to Christmas.

The guests gathered in the Church where a brief program was presented. The organist, Miss Ora Johnson, played; a duet was sung by Misses Martha Bergslien and Evelyn Christofferson.



Skandinaven, (Daily Edition), Jan. 15, 1909.

At 7:30 P.M. the guests were led to the tables and it was found that there were seats for nearly all who were present. Genuine Norwegian dishes were served; they had been prepared in correct Norwegian manner under the direction of a competent Norwegian dietician, Mrs. Sponberg. All the members of the committee on arrangements agreed in giving the credit for the excellency of the food and the plan which had been followed to Mrs. Sponberg.

The waitresses were young girls under the leadership of Mrs. Gullixon, and they did their work to the satisfaction of everybody. About three hundred guests dined during the evening and rarely have a group of diners been more satisfied with food and service.

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Skandinaven, July 28, 1907.

NORWEGIAN

[ST. OLAF'S DAY CELEBRATION]

The society Nidaros will celebrate St. Olaf's day with a festival in Park Casino, corner Division Street and California Avenue, Monday evening.

Plenty of singing and music, and afterward dancing.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 31, 1901.

### THE TURNERS' CHRISTMAS SOCIAL

The Norwegian Turner Society held a Christmas social last Sunday evening in Voran Turner Hall. The attendance was far larger than had been expected. Exhibitions of the boys' turner activities interested the audience greatly; the boys did a splendid job.

Mr. Einar Bergendahl functioned as Santa Claus, assisted by Mr. Simon Thompson. These two men distributed baskets of fruit, candy, etc., and also gave a number of humoristic exhibitions, all of which were received with thunderous applause by the festive throng.

Miss Elvira Anderson gave declamation numbers; violin duets were played by Messrs. George Tolzien and Charles Lund, and by Messrs. Einar Debes and Birger Stockflet.

The Christmas tree, beautifully decorated, reached all the way up to the

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 31, 1901.

ceiling. Among the decorations were several Norwegian flags. The social  
was a success in every respect.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 30, 1901.

### THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

The Scandinavian Young Men's Christian Association held a Christmas social at the hall of the Association, 317 West Erie Street, last Sunday afternoon. On the stage in front of the speaker's desk six little Christmas trees were placed, and the hall was decorated with wreaths and inscriptions.

Reverend Finwall, minister of the Baptist church, Carpenter and Ohio Streets, delivered an address....which was listened to with interest by the large audience.

The Jubal Chorus sang several songs. A collection was taken for the benefit of a poor man belonging to the Y. M. C. A. and a considerable amount was received.

On New Year's Eve there will be a watch night social in the hall of the Scandinavian Y. M. C. A.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 1, 1901.

### REFORMATION ANNIVERSARY

A united celebration of the anniversary of the Reformation by all the Chicago congregations of the Norwegian United Church was held on Thursday evening at the Bethlehem Church, corner of Central Avenue and Huron Street. The attendance was very large. The services opened with prayer by Reverend J. H. Meyer, who also had charge of the altar service. A choir consisting of members of all the congregations sang Luther's hymn "A Mighty Fortress is ~~Our~~ God", and "The Church's One Foundation". Reverend N. G. Petersen of Libson, Illinois, spoke in Norwegian in honor of the day, and Reverend G. T. Rygh spoke in English on the topic "The Reformation". A collection was made for the benefit of the Church Extension Fund of the United Lutheran Church.

As our readers know, the day was the Reformation Day. It was on October 31 that Dr. Martin Luther nailed his famous ninety-five theses to the church door in Wittenberg, Germany.



### III. ASSIMILATION

#### B. Nationalistic

##### Societies and Influences

##### 4. Conventions and Conferences

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IV (Swedish)

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Oct. 6, 1917.

THE NORWEGIAN TECHNICAL ENGINEERS

The three "Technical Days," as they were called, have passed. This was the first meeting of its kind, and was held under the auspices of the Chicago Technicians and Engineers. Engineers and technicians from afar, from the United States and Canada, attended. And lest we forget, they were all of Norwegian birth or descent. The original invitation read as follows:

Informal Congress and Reunion of  
American and Canadian  
Engineers and Architects of  
Norwegian Birth or Descent  
To Be Held in Chicago from  
Thursday, September 27 to Saturday, September 29, 1917  
at the Chicago Norwegian Club

Thursday, the first day of the meeting, was an interesting day. The

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Scandia, Oct. 6, 1917.

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IV (Swedish)

"Arc-tecs" held their get-acquainted meeting at the Chicago Norwegian Club. Birger Osland presented the Club's "key of gold" to the chairman of the congress, Joachim Giaver. He accepted the key, thanking the Club, and informed the guests that the key was a token signifying that the Club was at their disposal at all times. He added that it was very sad that many of the invited guests had been drafted and were already defending their country. If it were not for the war, he was sure that there would have been five times as many people present.

At about 2 P.M. City Engineer Thomas G. Pihlfeldt invited the guests to inspect the Chicago subway [the Illinois Tunnel Company]. The tunnel winds its way under the streets of Chicago at a depth of forty to sixty feet. The volume of freight and baggage handled in the tunnel is enormous; it was said that more than five thousand drays and vans were kept off the Chicago streets by the use of the tunnel system.

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IV (Swedish)

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Oct. 6, 1917.

The banquet following the trip "inside the earth" was attended by some two hundred ladies and gentlemen. A song written by Mr. Philfeldt was sung by the audience. After an address by Birger Osland another song, this one written by Dr. Anders Doe, was sung. The next speaker was Mr. Charles S. Petersen /Swede/, president of the Swedish Club. He gave the Norwegians credit for many accomplishments. Attorney A. Hummeland then gave a short address in honor of the ladies. Among the speakers who reside in Chicago were John Ericson and Oscar A. Haugan.

The musical program was quite varied; it was as follows:

1. Overture to "Light Cavalry" . . . . .Juppe
2. "It happened in Nordland" . . . . .Herbert
3. a) "Solveigs Song" . . . . .Grieg

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Scandia, Oct. 6, 1917.

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IV                   b) "Minuet" . . . . .Grieg

IV (Swedish)

4. "Joan of Arc" . . . . .

5. "Scarf Dance" . . . . .Chaminade

6. a) "The Bridal Train in Hardanger" . . . . .Ajerulf

b) "Suomis Song" . . . . .Pancius

7. "Roses of the South" . . . . .Strauss

8. "Oh Johnny" . . . . .

9. Two folksongs . . . . .

10. "American Patrol" . . . . .

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Scandia, Oct. 6, 1917.

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11. "Yes, We Love the Land That Powers" . . . . .Nordraak

IV (Swedish)

12. "From Broadway to France" . . . . .

13. "Peer Gynt Suite" . . . . .Grieg

14. "Sunny South" . . . . .Grieg

Tuesday was the most enjoyable day. The city furnished three small steamers that carried the visitors up the Chicago River into the Drainage Canal, and back to Lake Michigan and the Municipal Pier. The visitors saw what they thought was impossible: the Chicago River flowing in the opposite direction of its natural course. In the evening of the same day the visitors were the guests of the American Institute of Architects at the Chicago Art Institute. A curious incident happened in the lobby of the Art Institute where four tables had been set for the guests. The guests had just been seated when someone laughed, soon others were laughing, and finally everyone laughed.

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IV (Swedish)

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Oct. 6, 1917.

What was the joke? One of the attendants had dropped a Norwegian flag over the chest of Michelangelo's "Moses," causing Moses to look still more patriarchal, while our old friend Thor and the winged Victory stood along side of Moses, both looking very serious.

A new song, "We Will Make the Kaiser Wiser," was sung for the first time, and soon the guests were roaring the chorus with such gusto that, as the attendants put it, Moses and the other permanent tenants moved an entire foot.

Sunday was devoted to sight-seeing, and ended with a banquet at the Norwegian Club where the following resolution was passed.

"Whereas, We, American and Canadian Engineers and Architects of Norwegian birth or descent, assembled in informal congress and reunion in Chicago, have come to the United States of America or Canada to make our permanent

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NORWEGIAN

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Scandia, Oct. 6, 1917.

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IV homes, and have become citizens of these countries; or,  
IV (Swedish) being born here, are native citizens of these countries,  
and

"Whereas, We have enjoyed every opportunity in time of peace to participate in the progress and prosperity of these, our countries, and

"Whereas, The future of ourselves and our children is indissolubly bound to the destinies of these our countries; be it therefore

Resolved, That we severally pledge to the President of the United States of America, or to the Government of the Dominion of Canada, our full and undivided support in the prosecution of an unavoidable war to a successful conclusion. Be it further

"Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to make any sacrifice required of us,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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NORWEGIAN

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Scandia, Oct. 6, 1917.

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whether it be our fortune or our lives, in this war for  
democracy and peace."

IV (Swedish)

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Skandinaven, Sept. 27, 1917.

#### TECHNICIANS CONVENE

Norwegian American technicians were gathering for their convention this morning in the club rooms of Chicago Norwegian Club. About one-hundred engineers and architects of Norwegian birth or descent. A large proportion from out of town, arrived at about 10:00 o'clock in the morning and were received by the chairman of the Chicago committee, Engineer Joachim G. Giaver who welcomed the guests to the convention. During the forenoon, the members of the convention were busy renewing old acquaintances and making new ones. Many of those present had been students together at Trondhjem, Christiana, Bergen, or had met at technical institutions elsewhere in Europe. Several of the men had not seen each other for many years, some had merely heard each other's name in connection with this or that important architectural or engineering work, and now were



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NORWEGIANSkandinaven, Sept. 27, 1917.

meeting each other in person for the first time. Then again, many were among the less known in the profession; they would here get their first opportunity to know persons of importance within the group.

After having greeted each other and inspected the club the members convened for lunch which was served in the form of "Smorgaas Bord". During the afternoon the participants were the guests of the city of Chicago being conducted on a tour of inspection through the subway for good transport.

A formal welcome dinner and dance will be given tonight at 7:00 o'clock.

The convention will continue tomorrow and Saturday.

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Skandinaven, Sept. 15, 1917.

### THE STAVANGER SOCIETY

The Stavanger Society conducted a well attended meeting last Sunday at Wicker Park Hall, preliminary to the great Stavanger Convention to be held at Ottawa, Illinois. This convention is an annual affair, with participants from places in U. S. and Canada where there are people hailing from the ancient city of Stavanger, Norway, and enough interested to go to the convention. Indications are that a very large delegation will meet from Chicago.

A special train has been chartered for the group, a special music corps will render service, and special flags have been provided for the parade from the railroad station in Ottawa to the park where the convention is to be held.

The objective of the Stavanger Society is purely social, to bring together old acquaintances from the districts around Stavanger, and to develop new acquaintanceships and friendships between people having a common back-ground.

Scandia, Nov. 2, 1912.

[N. P. S. A. CONVENTION ENDS]

The final session of the convention of the Norwegian Pioneer Society of America consisted of a banquet at Bjorgvin's Hall last Wednesday evening. The discouragement of the first day, when there had been talk of discontinuing the bi-annual conventions, had entirely disappeared; and the boyish enthusiasm of the old-timers left no doubt as to whether the meetings would be continued.....

The speakers at the banquet were: Judge Torrison, toastmaster; Dr. A. Doe, Senator Thorpe, Mr. Malaas, Dr. Jarloe, Knud Henderson, and Birger Osland.

Our intimate acquaintance with these speakers and their ideals leaves no doubt in our mind that the injection of renewed interest administered by them will keep these people awake to the possibilities of the society, far beyond the two years ere the next convention.

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Nov. 2, 1912.

[PIONEERS OF AMERICA HOLD BIENNIAL CONVENTION]

On Wednesday of this week the Norwegian Pioneers Association of America held their biennial convention in Chicago. However, the opening day's attendance was so small that there was some talk of giving up the biennial conventions that have always been such enjoyable affairs. This motion was held over until Thursday, which proved to have been the sensible thing to do, for the festival on Wednesday night drew such a crowd that the interest and enthusiasm for these meetings was completely revived.

We trust that the Pioneers will continue to be with us for many years. Their meetings are real reunions which bring together men from every field which has served to make our country the greatest in the world. Gathered here are the veterans of wars at home and abroad, the intrepid seamen of the old sailing days, the pioneers who opened and developed our great western areas, the merchant princes who started in business with pushcarts or even with old carpet bags or bundles, and whose business now is nationwide, the country doctors who are now world-famous, etc.

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Nov. 2, 1912.

These are the pioneers--men, women and children who suffered privations, unbearable to us of today, to build our United States of America. Why should they discontinue these meetings, so rich in memories, traditions, and cold, hard, historical facts (authentic and valuable)? Long may our pioneers live to enjoy their well-built present and future.

WPA (ILL) Nov. 2, 1912

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 8, 1912.

### THE LUTHER LEAGUE

The Luther League of Illinois held its eighteenth convention last Friday in the Bethel Lutheran Church, Humboldt Boulevard and Dickens Avenue.

. . . . .

The usual committees were elected.

. . . . .

J. Axel Nielsen was elected president; Miss Minnie Stohr, executive secretary; Harry Hansen, treasurer. All of them are from the Chicago district.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 28, 1899.

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THE NORWEGIAN CENTRAL ASSOCIATION

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At the convention called by the Norwegian Central Association, twenty-four organizations were represented. The meeting was better than several other meetings that were held in the past year. The following people represented the different groups:

The Tabitha Hospital Society, Dr. Carl Sandberg; Scandia Lodge No. 271, K. L. H., Mrs. Mary Monson; Ladies' Society Thora, Mrs. Bonsnes; Ladies' Society Mindet, Mrs. Lindberg; North Star Lodge No. 137, I. O. M. A., F. Nielsen; Nordmandenes Norsemen's Singing Society, Chas. Bergersen; Bjorgvin Singing Society, Julius Jaeger; the Norwegian Turner Society, Fred Keane; the Norwegian Sick Benefit Society Nordlyset, O. Holmont; the Norwegian Club, L. Hawkins; Leif Ericsson Monument Association, C. C. Christensen; Leif Ericsson Lodge No. 9, R. H. K., Edward M. Iverson; Society Nordlaendingen North Landers, L. C. Olsen; Temperance Society Harmony, Hans Johnson; Society Sleipner, John W. Wold; the Scandinavian-American Prohibition Club, Carl Drolsum; Bethania Church, Anund A. Malum;



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 28, 1899.

Court Normania Lodge No. 174, I. O. F.; the Norwegian Quartet Club, B. Osland; the Norwegian Sharpshooters, Lars Johansen; Jordenskjold Lodge No. 15, R. H. K. Reverend Alfred Johnson and E. A. O. Haarvig came as representatives of the Savior's Lutheran Church.

Dr. Sandberg, who was chairman of the Seventeenth of May committee, called the meeting to order. Elections were held and Dr. Carl Sandberg was elected chairman, and B. Osland was chosen as secretary. The chairman asked the delegates to give a report on whether or not their respective organizations would co-operate with the Central Association. The majority reported that their organizations were in accord with this important step. A resolutions committee was set up and began its functions at once. Another committee was appointed to work on drawing up a constitution and bylaws.

One of the delegates made a motion that any Norwegian organization that had a few Danes or Swedes in their membership could become part of the Association.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 28, 1899.

This motion was carried. Just before the meeting was adjourned, a motion was made and passed, that a separate law committee be set up, to be appointed by the chairman. Dr. Sandberg appointed the following: C. C. Christensen, chairman, Carl Drolsum, Louis Hawlins, Lars Johansen, John T. Johnson, Julius Jaeger, F. Kean, Mrs. Lindberg, Anton Mehlum, and Fred Nielsen. It now looks as though a strong Association has been formed.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 2, 1896.

COMPLIMENTS FROM THE SAGE

(Editorial)

Ignatius Donnelly informed the delegates to the Farmers' Alliance Convention that if his paper could be brought out in a Norwegian and Swedish issue, the populists would surely carry the election next fall. A dozen Scandinavian populist editors in Minnesota, more or less, will appreciate this delicate compliment to their ability and influence. Their journals, of which there are at least six professing the creed in full, were in the field long before the first issue of Donnelly's paper appeared. But the sage evidently considers their work as being of no significance whatever. This matter is a family affair, however, and it may be left to Mr. Donnelly and his Scandinavian brethren of the quill to be settled among themselves as best they can.

Whether the Scandinavians will appreciate the compliment paid to them by Mr. Donnelly in his statement, is somewhat doubtful. The essence of his assertion



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NORWEGIAN

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 2, 1896.

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was that they are not populists because he cannot reach them; that they would join the populists in great numbers if he could talk to them through the Scandinavian issues of his paper. The sage has been somewhat quiet of late. It is, therefore, all the more refreshing to learn that his proverbial modesty has lost none of its old time charm. But his fatherly concern for the Scandinavians is likely to remain unappreciated. To be classed as voting cattle is not to their liking, nor do they relish Mr. Donnelly's assumption concerning their intelligence and votes. If he doubts this statement, he would better put the matter to an actual test by publishing Norwegian and Swedish issues of his paper.





### III. ASSIMILATION

C. National

Churches and Sects



Scandia, Dec. 1, 1928.

THE NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN CHURCH

We have certain statistics concerning the Norwegian Lutheran Church that will be of interest to the readers of Scandia.

In 1926, 2,554 congregations had affiliated with the Norwegian Lutheran Church of America; in 1916, the number was 2,740. The total membership in 1923 was 496,707; in 1916, 318,650.

We must remember that in 1916 the Church was divided into three factions: Hauges Synod, the United Norwegian Lutheran Church, and the Norwegian Evangelical Churches' Synod. The above groups united in 1917.

The financial statement of the Norwegian Lutheran Church of America was as follows: Total disbursements of 2,497 churches in 1926, was \$5,786,977. In 1916, 2,579 churches paid out more than two-and-one-half million dollars.

Scandia, Dec. 1, 1928.

In 1926, the Church officially had 16,988 members in Illinois, and 168,622 in Minnesota, the largest.

The Church owned property valued at \$1,486,352 in Chicago, \$8,075,666 in Minnesota, and \$4,904,839 in Wisconsin. The total value of all the Church property in the United States was \$24,822,215. [The above figures apparently refer to the year 1926.]

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NORWEGIAN

Norlie, Olaf Morgan, History of the Norwegian People in America,  
Augsburg Publishing House, Minneapolis, Minn., 1925, p. 296.

[ANDREW HAAGENSEN, EDITOR AND AUTHOR]

Andrew Haagensen was editor of the Methodist church paper Missionaeren, 1870-1877, of the church organ Den Kristelige Talsmand, 1880-1884, 1890-1897. He was author of a trenchant volume entitled "Methodism and Lutheranism Compared;" also "The Norwegian and Danish Mission History" and illustrated Bible history, all in the Norwegian language.

(These church papers and books were printed and edited in Chicago, Ill.) J.E.

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NORWEGIAN

Norlie, Olaf Morgan, History of the Norwegian People in America, Augsburg Publishing House, Minneapolis, Minn., 1925.

[NORWEGIAN BAPTIST SEMINARY AT MORGAN PARK]

From 1884 to 1913 the Norwegian and Danish Baptists conducted the Dano-Norwegian Baptist Seminary at Morgan Park, Chicago. The school had organic connection with the University of Chicago and its Divinity School, which is Baptist. The first head of the Morgan Park school was a Dane, N. P. Jensen, 1884-1895. He was assisted by a Dane, Dr. Nils S. Lawndahl. In the first 20 years of its existence 170 men were in attendance, many of whom are now in the ministry in Norway, Denmark, America and foreign fields.

Norlie, Olaf Morgan, History of the Norwegian People in America, Augsburg Publishing House, Minneapolis, Minn., 1925, p. 188.

AMERICAN METHODISTS IN SCANDINAVIA

The American Methodists, for example, began work in Norway in 1853, in Sweden 1854, in Denmark in 1857, and in Finland in 1883. From 1851 to 1920 they contributed \$2,636,411.00 to establish themselves in Scandinavian countries and \$746,760.00 among the Scandinavian immigrants in the United States. In 1920, according to the report of the Board of Foreign Missions of the North Methodist Church, there were 27,688 Methodists in Scandinavia.

Norlie, Olaf Morgan, History of the Norwegian People in America,  
Augsburg Publishing House, Minneapolis, Minn., 1925, pp.259-267-268

/SCANDINAVIAN AUGUSTANA SYNOD DISRUPTED\_7

In June, 1870, the Scandinavian Augustana synod was disrupted. A Swedish Augustana was organized to take care of its Swedish members and a Norwegian Augustana was created to look after the Norwegians. In August, 1870, there was a division in the Norwegian Augustana, which added another synod to our list, the Norwegian-Danish Conference.

The Norwegian-Danish Conference had a total of 11 foreign-born Danes in the ministry. The Danes withdrew from the Conference in order to form a Danish synod. In 1884 they organized the Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church Association. In 1896 they united with another Danish body, the Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, and organized the United Danish Lutheran Church, still in operation, with headquarters in Blair, Nebraska.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 26, 1921.

THE BETHEL LUTHERAN CHURCH

The Bethel Lutheran Church gave a "Perpetual Sacred Music Concert" last Sunday at the Church, 2101 Humboldt Boulevard. The program was as follows:

1. "Organ Prelude in D Major" . . . . . Battman
2. "O Divine Redeemer" . . . . . Gounod  
Mrs. Louise Moe Petersen, soprano  
William Moe, piano  
Mr. Hortmeier, organ
3. "Love Divine" . . . . . Stainer  
Mrs. Louise Moe Petersen, soprano  
William H. Moe, tenor

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 26, 1921.

4. "Gallia" . . . . . Gounod  
Mrs. Louise Moe Petersen, soprano  
Bethel Choir

WPA (LL, PROJ. 307)

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 20, 1920.

THE LOGAN SQUARE BAPTIST CHURCH

The Logan Square Baptist Church celebrated its seventeenth anniversary last night. The church is located on the corner of Wrightwood and Kedzie Avenues.

The present church was officially dedicated on October 25, 1903. The old church was at the corner of Carpenter and Olive Streets.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 22, 1920.

### THE NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN CHURCH

The school committee passed several resolutions and decided many important questions. The committee consists of Reverend J. N. Anderson, chairman; M. M. Stensland, secretary; and Olof Holen. The following report was given by the committee:

"The Norwegian Lutheran Church of America, in general convention assembled, expresses its thanks to Almighty God for the prosperity our schools have enjoyed during the past year, and again directs the attention of its membership to the fundamental importance of the cause of Christian education.

"Inasmuch as the bylaws of Luther Seminary (par. 16, p. 551, clause 191) fixes the maximum salary of theological professors at \$1,800, and inasmuch as this sum is entirely inadequate in meeting the requirements of prevailing conditions, steps should be taken to change the bylaws of Luther Seminary so as to permit a necessary increase in salaries.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 22, 1920.

"We hereby express our appreciation of the work done by Professor C. K. Preus in raising funds for a library at Luther College, of the good will with which he has been met, and of the enthusiastic interest shown by the students and alumni in planning for the erection of a gymnasium and the creation of a fund for equipment at Luther College. The college authorities are asked to provide for a proper observance of the sixtieth anniversary of the founding of the institution.

"The convention rejoices in the remarkable growth of St. Olaf College, and hopes that it may continue to progress along substantial lines. We express our profound appreciation of the long and faithful service of Professor Eikeland who now ceases his active work as a teacher of Norwegian at St. Olaf College. No man among us has done more for the maintenance of interest in the language, history, and traditions of our people.

"The committee reports the following nominations made by the Board of Education: Luther College: C. K. Preus, president for a term of six years;

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 22, 1920.

O. M. Norlie, professor. St. Olaf College: H. M. Thompson, dean of men: Gertrude Hilleboe, dean of women; E. T. Tufte, Edward Schmidt, Emil Ellingson, W. C. Benson, Karen Larsen, Paul Bollenbacher, teachers; P. C. Birkelo, financial agent with rank of faculty member.

"We express our appreciation of the faithful and efficient services of Professor J. M. Wick as a teacher during the last two years, and as president of Red Wing Seminary.

"We congratulate the South Dakota District upon its enthusiastic response to the call for a \$200,000 endowment fund for Augustana College and Normal School.

"We express our appreciation of the valuable work of Professor J. J. Thompson."

The committee calls attention to the following resolution adopted by our Church in 1917: "'No academy shall institute college classes without the sanction of the Board of Education and the Church.'

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 22, 1920.

"We approve of the following proposed salary schedules for teachers:

"Colleges

Class I . . . . .	\$2,000--\$2,500
Class II . . . . .	1,500-- 2,500
Class III . . . . .	1,000-- 1,500
President . . . . .	3,000 and house

"Academies and Normal Schools

Class I, permanent . . . . .	\$1,400--\$2,000
Class II, elected annually . . . . .	900-- 1,700
President . . . . .	2,000-- 2,500

"Ordinarily the salaries of teachers in each class in academies, normal schools, and colleges shall, at the discretion of the Board, be increased \$100 each

WPA (H.L.) PROJ. 30275

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 22, 1920.

year until it reaches the maximum. In the case of teachers who have the doctorate or have had long experience in teaching, especially in the given institution, the Board shall have authority at its discretion to increase the salary to the maximum.

"We approve of the recommendation of the Board of Education to create two new positions at Luther College--dean of men and teacher of public speaking and elocution.

The board of efficiency and economy now consists of five members. None from Chicago. The board of elementary education has been increased to eight members."

The following resolution was passed by the convention of the Lutheran Church of America:

"Whereas, We, the members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church of America, in

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 22, 1920.

convention assembled, have viewed with greatest satisfaction the continued temperance victories being won in our country; and

"Whereas, We view with equal satisfaction the fine beginning made in foreign lands, and particularly in Scandinavian countries looking toward universal prohibition, and we are thankful in knowing that the example of America has been an inspiration and help to the temperance leaders of our fatherland; be it therefore

"Resolved, That we express our profound thanks to almighty God for the great moral, social, and economic victory won by the Christian sentiment of this country in outlawing the liquor traffic, and in order that the full benefits of this victory may be realized, we urge upon all law enforcement officers the strict and thorough enforcement of the Volstead Prohibition Enforcement Law. Be it further

"Resolved, That we urge upon the leaders of both political parties the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 22, 1920.

absolute rejection of all proposals to repeal or weaken the Volstead Act.  
Be it further

"Resolved, That we extend to the Anti-Saloon League the assurance of our hearty support in every possible way that it may battle successfully with the powerful liquor organization until it is completely overthrown and prohibition established as the settled policy of the United States and of the world."

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 17, 1920.

THE NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN CHURCH

It was decided at the convention of the Norwegian Lutheran Church of America to retain the name "Norwegian". It had been proposed that "Norwegian" be dropped, and that the Church be called the Lutheran Church of America.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 11, 1920.

THE NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN CHURCH

At the recent convention of the Norwegian Lutheran Church, the following appropriations were approved: Home missions, \$340,698.81; heathen missions, \$487,133.21; charity, \$246,656.38; education, \$245,819.54; general expense, \$28,000; total, \$1,348,307.94.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 22, 1920

THE EBENEZER CHURCH

It is hard to believe twenty years have passed since the Norwegian Ebenezer congregation was organized. The beginning was not a brilliant success. The old church at 52nd Street and Fifth Avenue cost only \$50, and it was a long hard struggle before a new and up-to-date church could be built. The new church was built at 71st and Aberdeen Streets in 1917. Today the congregation has no debts and cash resources of about \$7,300.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 19, 1920.

THE NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN CHURCH

At a conference held last week by the National Lutheran Council, it was reported that a consolidation had at last been made with the Norwegian Lutheran Church. The following resolution was passed:

"Whereas, It is evident that the organization and operation of the National Lutheran Council has not met the approval and sanction of a large membership of Lutherans represented by it; and

"Whereas, Our own church body (the Norwegian Lutheran Church of America), by affiliating with the National Lutheran Council, sanctions and approves the teachings and practices of its members; and

"Whereas, Some of the pastors and leading members of the National Lutheran Council tolerate and subscribe to the teachings of Freemasonry; and

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 19, 1920.

"Whereas, Our own church body (the Norwegian Lutheran Church of America), through its affiliation with the National Lutheran Council has created a barrier to the harmonious co-operation of its members; and

"Whereas, "Unionism" is tolerated, and even now, according to press reports, pastors are petitioning for co-operation with the "inter-church movement"; be it therefore

"Resolved, By the Pastoral Conference of the Norwegian Lutheran Church of America, that co-operation with the National Lutheran Council, under present conditions and practices, be and is hereby disapproved, except for relief of temporal distress in overseas Lutheran communities."

The above resolution speaks for itself. The affiliation is in part only, but it is a beginning.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 13, 1920.

#### PARK VIEW LUTHERAN CHURCH

The Park View Norwegian Lutheran Church celebrated its twelfth anniversary last Sunday. Dr. Joseph Stump, of the Lutheran Seminary, will give the main address. A memorial tablet was dedicated in honor of forty-five members who served in the war. Three of these were killed in action.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 23, 1920.

[ENGLISH IN NORWEGIAN CHURCHES]

At a meeting held yesterday at the Christ Church, Bishop Stuyen took up the question of English in the Norwegian churches. He spoke as follows:

"On the vital question of language in our church work, we must use English whenever the youth, who usually do not understand Norwegian, are present at our services. Never try to preach the Gospel in Norwegian to those who do not understand it, but preach in English, and the old people and others that understand only Norwegian should be patient and speak that language as long as they can."

This is a very sensible statement. We have in our churches many pastors who either wish to speak only Norwegian or change entirely to English. This ~~change~~ should come gradually. The bishop is right.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 17, 1920.

#### CHURCH FESTIVAL

Our Savior's Church, May and Erie Streets, celebrated its sixty-second anniversary last Sunday. Reverend N. M. Ylvisaker and Reverend Ausan were the main speakers. The Church was filled to capacity. Reverend Ylvisaker recently returned from the front where he acted as camp pastor.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 26, 1919.

THE LOGAN SQUARE BAPTIST CHURCH

The Logan Square Baptist Church celebrated its sixteenth anniversary last week.

Professor N. Gunderson was the principal speaker.

The church building was dedicated on October 25, 1903.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 19, 1919.

THE ZION LUTHERAN CHURCH

The Ladies' Guild of the Zion Lutheran Church gave an outstanding concert last night at the Church. The program was as follows:

1. "The Still Small Voice"..... B. Hamlin  
Alice Madsen
2. "The Prodigal Son"..... Parker  
Siguro Hermansen
3. "Jesus Savior Pilot Me"..... Kratz  
Choir
4. "Onward Christian Soldiers" ..... Gould  
Choir

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 19, 1919.

5. "How Long Will Thou Forget Me" ..... Pfluege  
Sigurd Hermansen
6. "Today If Ye Will Hear His Voice" ..... Boger  
Ella Larsen
7. "The Publican" ..... Van De Water  
Alice Madsen
8. "The Great Creator" ..... Gabriel  
Quartet: Hazel Damelsen, Alice Madsen, Bertha Oberstad, and Ella Larsen

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 4, 1919.

OUR SAVIOR'S LUTHERAN CHURCH

Our Savior's Lutheran Church celebrated its tenth anniversary last week at the Church, Berteau and Laramie Avenues. The festival lasted a whole week; following is the program for each day:

Sunday: Reverends Thor Sigmund and Lucas Enzelstad, speakers.

Monday: Dorcas Guild Day.

Tuesday: Reunion of Confirmants.

Wednesday: Luther League Day.

Thursday: Festival for Homecoming Soldiers and Sailors.

Friday: Women's Societies Day; Reverend Lars Harrisville, speaker.

Sunday: Reverend Jens Nordby and Dr. G. H. Gerberding, speakers.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 2, 1919.

THE LUTHERAN TENT COMMITTEE

The Lutheran Tent Mission has had a very prosperous year. The treasurer's report follows:

Income

Cash on hand, January 1, 1919 . . . . .	\$114.72
Collections . . . . .	724.27
Offerings . . . . .	35.39
From the Youth League . . . . .	25.00
From Mr. A. Mork . . . . .	10.00
From Reverend Holman . . . . .	10.00
Total . . . . .	<u>\$919.38</u>

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 2, 1919.

## Expenses

Lecturers . . . . .	\$242.50
Repairs on tent . . . . .	155.10
Special police . . . . .	121.50
New piano . . . . .	60.00
Donations to Children's Home . . . . .	50.00
Cartage . . . . .	30.00
Printing, etc. . . . .	26.09
Organist . . . . .	40.00
Offering to Bible School . . . . .	35.39
Electricity . . . . .	46.30
Insurance for tent . . . . .	2.00
Total . . . . .	<u>\$806.68</u>
Cash on hand . . . . .	112.70
	<u>\$919.38</u>



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 2, 1919.

The members of the Tent Committee are Reverend T. Berget, A. Lund, O. Larson, and K. Pettersen.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 15, 1919.

### CHRISTIAN FRIENDSHIP CONFERENCE

A three-day Christian Friendship Conference was held here in Chicago last week at the Salem Free Church, California and McLean Avenues. Reverend C. T. Dyrness presided. The main address was given by Professor L. J. Pedersen.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 20, 1919.

ANNUAL REPORT ON NORWEGIAN CHURCHES  
The Norwegian Lutheran Church of America

The Bethel Lutheran Church, Humboldt Boulevard and Dickens Avenue; E. E. Tiller, pastor.

The Bethlehem Evangelical Lutheran Church, Springfield Avenue and Iowa Street; H. J. Holman, pastor.

The Ebenezer Norwegian Lutheran Church, 71st and Aberdeen Streets; O. J. Mundahl, pastor. Luther League meetings every Wednesday.

The Ebenezer Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church, Rockwell Street and Wabansia Avenue; H. Pedersen, pastor.

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III C (Danish)

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 20, 1919.

The First Lutheran Church, Fullerton Avenue and Ballou Street; Lewis Moe, pastor.

The Faith Lutheran Church, Schubert Avenue; pastorate vacant.

The Grace Lutheran Church, Fullerton and Cicero Avenues; P. A. Kittilby, pastor.

The Hauge Norwegian Lutheran Church, Wabansia and Central Park Avenues; M. L. Nesvig, pastor.

The Emmanuel Norwegian Lutheran Church, 2145 North Maplewood Avenue; T. J. Alvestad, pastor.

Irving Park Norwegian-English Lutheran Church, Monticello and Irving Park

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NORWEGIAN

III C (Danish)

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 20, 1919.

Boulevard; M. C. Fretheim, pastor.

The Johannes Church, Richmond Street and Humboldt Park Boulevard; S. C. Tallakson, pastor.

The Christ Church, Kedzie and Milwaukee Avenues; J. H. Meyer, pastor.

Lake View Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church, Roscoe and Csgood Streets; G. O. Lillegaard, pastor.

The Moreland Norwegian Lutheran Church, Lawler Avenue and Ferdinand Street; T. E. Thompson, pastor.

The Nazareth Norwegian Evangelical Church, Yale Avenue and 118th Street; H. O. Hendrickson, pastor.

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NORWEGIAN

III C (Danish)

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 20, 1919.

Our Saviour's Norwegian-English Lutheran Church, Berteau Avenue and Larrabee Street. C. Havis Gjølseth, pastor.

The Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, Lamon and Bernice Avenues; Elias Rasmussen, pastor.

St. Paul's Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church, 2215 West North Avenue; G. A. Gullixson, pastor.

St. Paul's Norwegian-English Evangelical Lutheran Church, Washtenaw Avenue Hirsch Street; Orlando Ingvaldstad, B. D., pastor.

St. Timothy Church, Kildare and Dickens Avenues; J. A. M. Hinderlie, pastor.

The Trinity Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church, Burnham Avenue and 80th

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NORWEGIAN

III C (Danish)

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 20, 1919.

Street; H. O. Hendrickson, pastor.

The Trinity Norwegian Lutheran Church, Greenwood Boulevard and Sherman Avenue; J. H. Meyer, pastor.

The Trinity Lutheran Church, Richmond Street and Wabansia Avenue; H. H. Hanson, pastor.

Our Savior's Norwegian Lutheran Church, May and Erie Streets; H. P. Ausan, pastor.

Our Savior's Norwegian Lutheran Congregation, Episcopal Chapel, Oak and Linden Streets; H. O. Bach, pastor.

The United Bible Students, 2804 North Avenue.

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III C (Danish)

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 20, 1919.

The Zion Lutheran Church, Lawndale and Belden Avenues; S. S. Jang, pastor.

#### General Council

Wicker Park Norwegian-English Lutheran Church, Hoyne and Le Moyne Avenues;  
A. C. Anda, pastor.

#### Lutheran Missions

Elmwood Park Lutheran Mission, 72nd and Grand Avenues; H. C. Anderson,  
pastor.

Humboldt Park Mission, Ballou Street and Wabansia Avenue; N. M. Ylvilsaker,  
pastor.

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III C (Danish)

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Our Savior's Mission, 1914 North California Avenue; H. Tonper, pastor.

The Inner Mission Society, Chicago District; P. E. Ericksen, president,  
E. Nelson, secretary.

#### Independent Churches

The St. Mark Evangelical Lutheran Church, Tripp and Wabansia Avenues;  
John A. Molstad, pastor.

The St. Lucas Lutheran Church, 5916 Rice Street; H. A. Preus, pastor.

#### Norwegian-Danish Methodist Churches

The 72nd Street Church, 939 West 72nd Street; Gustav Mathisen, pastor.

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NORWEGIAN

III C (Danish)

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Epworth League meets here.

The Emmaus Norwegian-Danish Methodist Episcopal Church, Kedvale and Pierce Avenues; A. F. Norleman, pastor.

The Bethel Norwegian-Danish Methodist Episcopal Church; pastorate vacant.

The First and Emanuel Methodist Church, Wrightwood and Kimball Avenues; Gideon Olsen, pastor.

The Kedzie Avenue Norwegian-Danish Methodist Church, Kedzie Avenue and Cortland Street; J. M. Beckstrom, pastor.

The Moreland Norwegian-Danish Methodist Church, Leclaire Avenue and Ohio Street; M. L. Olson, pastor.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 20, 1919.

The Bethania Norwegian-Danish Methodist Church, Albany Avenue and Byron Street; Gustav A. Storaker, pastor.

The Wesley Norwegian-Danish Methodist Church, Irving Park Boulevard and Lawler Avenue; Robert P. Petersen, pastor.

Our Savior's Norwegian-Danish Methodist Church, 818 North Clark Street; T. Slaate, pastor.

#### Baptist Churches

The Logan Square Norwegian Baptist Church, Wrightwood and Kedzie Avenues; pastorate vacant.

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III C (Danish)

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 20, 1919.

The First Danish Baptist Church, Belden and Kildare Avenues; pastorate vacant.

The Norwegian Free Church

The Bethel Evangelical Free Church, Altgeld and Ballou Streets; Frank O. Anderson, pastor.

The Bethesda Evangelical Free Church, 11240 Indiana Avenue; E. E. Nesbakken, pastor.

The Emman's Evangelical Free Church, Fifth Avenue.

The Salem Evangelical Free Church, California and McLean Avenues; E. T. Dyrness, pastor.

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III C (Danish)

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 20, 1919.

The Zion Evangelical Free Church, Ohio Street and LaVergne Avenue; T. B. Opsal, pastor.

#### Adventist Churches

Seventh Day Adventists' Congregation, 2914 West North Avenue; Louis Halsvick, pastor.

#### Christian Homes

The Norwegian-Danish Young Women's Christian Home, 2137 Point Street; Erengaard Sorensen, matron.

#### Salvation Army

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III C (Danish)

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 20, 1919.

The Norwegian Corps of the Salvation Army, 1655 North Rockwell Street;  
Howard Langerud, captain.

The Central Town Mission, 2940 West North Avenue; H. E. Munson, town  
missionary.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 24, 1919.

THE ST. JOHANNES CHURCH

Last Sunday the St. Johannes Congregation entertained the inmates of the Norwegian Home for the Aged. All of the inmates, except those confined to bed, were present. Following the services, dinner was served in the basement of the Church.

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III C (Danish) Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 23, 1919.

### THE EVANGELICAL FREE CHURCH

The Norwegian-Danish Evangelical Free Church is holding its annual convention in the Bethesda Free Church this week. The first session of the conference began two days ago. The main speaker were the Chicago pastors, O. E. Gracier, A. Thompson, Frank O. Anderson, H. F. Joserhson, E. E. Nesbaken, and C. T. Dyrness.

The first point on the agenda was the question of setting up a fund for needy pastors. This proposal was passed by a unanimous vote. A proposal was made to take over the EVangelist Publishing Company on Fullerton Avenue to cover debts incurred by said company. The EVangelist Publishing Company, publishes two papers for the Free Church, The Evangelist and The Junior Evangelist, both in the Norwegian language.

A great deal of business was transacted during the first two sessions of the conference.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 19, 1919.

THE NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN CHURCH

The Norwegian Lutheran Church passed the following resolution at its annual convention held this week:

"Resolution in Regard to the National Lutheran Church

"The Norwegian Lutheran Church of America heartily endorses and approves the organization and work of the National Lutheran Council.

"It further approves the election of the president of the Norwegian Lutheran Church as president of the National Lutheran Council, and also the election of Reverend Lauritz Larsen as the executive secretary of the National Lutheran Council.

"It also expresses its gratitude to God for the unity in regard to doctrine and practice between a number of Lutheran Church bodies represented at the

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meeting in Chicago, March 11 to 13, 1919, by representative men of the same church bodies, and authorizes the Church Council of our church to take the necessary steps in order to effect co-ordination and co-operation in home and foreign mission work wherever it may be regarded as beneficial to the welfare of the Church, and where it is required by the urgent need of our Lutheran brethren in Europe or in the mission fields."



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 4, 1919.

#### KEDZIE AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH

The Norwegian-Danish Methodist Deaconess Society gave a festival for the tag day workers at the Church on Kedzie Avenue. All the ladies who participated in the tag day were invited. Mrs. Hjalmar Andersen, president of the Society, acted as master of ceremonies. The program included the singing of "America," and songs by the Arion Quartet. Colonel Brewer and Miss Swartz, of the Salvation Army, told of their experiences in France during the World War. The highlight of next week's program at the Church will be an address on "The Right Citizenship are the New Nationalism".

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 9, 1919.

### YOUNG PEOPLE'S LUTHER LEAGUE

The Young People's Luther League and Choral Union held its convention last week.

The program was as follows:

#### FRIDAY MORNING

9 A. M. ....Board of Director's meeting. Registration

10 A. M. ....Opening service by Reverend C. S. Eastvold

11 A. M. ....Special Music. Addresses of welcome by representatives of  
churches, schools, and leagues

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 9, 1919.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON

3 P. M. ....Business session. Adoption of constitution

5 P. M. ....Addresses:

1. "How to make the Local League Efficient," by  
Dr. O. E. Brandt
2. "Use of Topics and Literature in the League," by  
C. C. A. Jensen
3. "Rural League Work, Its Problems and Their Solutions,"  
by Reverend P. C. Danielson
4. "The City League, Its Problems and Their Solutions,"  
by Reverend L. Harrisville

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FRIDAY EVENING

8 P. M. ....Twenty-minute addresses:

1. "The Religious Sanction of Government," by  
Dr. Oscar L. Olsen
2. "Lutheran and American Liberty," by Mr. S. H. Holstad
3. "Christian Citizenship the Need of the Home," by  
Professor O.O. Stageberg.

SATURDAY MORNING

8 A. M. ....Quiet Hour Topic: Reverend J. J. Lee

9 A. M. ....Special Music. Twenty-minute addresses:

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1. "The Mission of the Lutheran Church," by Professor C.K. Preus
2. "Lutheran Educational Agencies," by  
Reverend M. E. Waldeland

10 A. M. ....Business session. Election of officers. Reports of committees

11 A. M. ....Chorus rehearsal

SATURDAY AFTERNOON

2 P. M. ....Band concert. Baseball, St. Olaf vs. Luther

SATURDAY EVENING

7:30 P. M. ....Special Music. Twenty-minute addresses:

1. "Our Nation's Ideal," by Honorable J. A. O. Preus

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2. "Loyalty," by Governor Peter Norbeck

SUNDAY MORNING

9 A. M. .... Quiet Hour

10:30 A. M. .... Services (special music at all services):

Norwegian High Mass: Dr. H. G. Stub

Altar Service: Reverend A. J. Boe

English Service: Dr. J. N. Kildahl

English Service: N. M. Ylvisaker

Sermon on Missions

SUNDAY AFTERNOON

2 P. M. .... Choral Union concert

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SUNDAY EVENING

6 P. M. ....Model Young People's League meeting

7:30 P. M. ....Song Service

8 P. M. ....Twenty-minute addresses:

1. "What We Expect of our Time," by Professor M. O. Wee
2. "The Challenge and the Church's Answer," by  
Professor L. W. Boe

Installation of officers

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 5, 1918.

### THE LUTHERAN COMMISSION

Rev. J. A. O. Stub reported that the Lutheran Commission had sent two official representatives to France, each carrying greetings to the French Lutheran Church. The instructions to the representatives were as follows:

#### "Instructions and Authority of the Commissioners

"As the representatives of the Norwegian Lutheran Church to the Lutheran Church in France, you will be charged with the following duties:

"1. To convey to the Lutheran Church of France the sincere greetings of the Lutheran Church of America.

"2. To ascertain the conditions of the Lutheran Church of France, with especial reference to the ability of the French church to minister soldiers of the American Army now serving in that country.

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"3. To discover in what manner and to what extent the work of the French Church can be aided by the church in America, remembering, however, that the National Lutheran Church Commission cannot in any way bind the American Church to make good losses entailed by the destruction of Church property during the war, or to guarantee the support of projects for reconstruction after the war.

"4. To report back to the Lutheran Commission the results of these inquiries which shall be communicated to all affiliated Lutheran bodies.

"5. To invite the Lutheran Church of France to send a mission to America, accompanying you on your return.

"The Greeting to the French Lutheran Church

"In these days of grievous trial, when God is proving the nations and sifting the hearts of men, dividing those that have been as one and joining together

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those that have been apart, the Lutheran Church of America send greetings to the Lutheran Church in France.

"Our countries have in the past shared many great traditions and many high ideals; today they share one purpose. Our Churches, though divided by a difference in language and separated by many leagues of land and sea, have had a common origin and have shared in a single Gospel; they have borne a single name. Today they are united in a common duty. Our sons, by many thousands, are now upon the soil of France, toiling and fighting for the same high cause in which so many of your own already have laid down their lives. The ground on which their blood is shed will henceforth be to us sacred soil and the name of France will ever awaken in us memories of heroic sacrifice.

"Of you, who have suffered far more than we have yet been called upon to do, we ask what we can do to help; and to you we commit the young men of our people and our nationality who have been raised in the same faith with you,

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knowing that you will give them what care and comfort it is in your power to bestow. Our prayer is that the peace which follows victory may suffer no delay, and that the new bonds of sympathy and understanding between our Churches, which this war will forge, may unite us in a lasting fellowship of faith, and of all good works in our Lord Jesus Christ."

[Similar greetings were sent to the French President, the American Ambassador, and to General John J. Pershing.]

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ZION LUTHERAN CHURCH

The Zion Church gave an excellent program last evening. The program was as follows:

1. Organ Prelude. . . . . Professor Abrahamson.
2. Hymn. . . . . by the congregation.
3. Scripture reading. . . . . by the pastor.
4. Anthem--"Lift Thyne Eyes". . . . . Mendelssohn.  
by Ladies' Chorus
5. "Work for the Master". . . . . Martin.  
Male Quartette.
6. Soprano Solo "Ninety-first Psalm". . . . . by James G. Macdermid.  
Miss Dora Meister
7. "Hallelujah for the Cross" . . . . . Martin.  
Male Quartette.
8. Sermon - - "The City of Refuge". . . . . by the pastor.

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- 9. Hymn. . . . .by the congregation.
- 10. Anthem "In Heavenly Love Abiding" . . . . .Pike.  
Ladies' Chorus
- 11. Soprano Solo "Rock of Ages" . . . . .Remick.  
Miss Dora Meister
- 12. "O Refuge of the Needy" . . . . .Schumann.  
Male Quartette.
- 13. Announcements.
- 14. Offertory.
- 15. Hymn . . . . .by the congregation.
- 16. Organ Postlude . . . . .Professor Abrahamson.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 4, 1918.

### LUTHER LEAGUE

At the biannual meeting of the Northern District of the Luther League, the following resolutions were passed:

1. The Young Peoples' League, in convention assembled, June 21 to 23, hereby acknowledge that God's goodness and mercy has followed our church in all its activities in the past year, and in a large measure has blessed our work in the church. Be it therefore resolved that thanks be rendered unto God our Father.

2. The young people assembled here in convention, mindful of the many benefits conferred upon each and every one by our country, and of the great dangers threatening our country and its institutions in war, would hereby give expression to their loyalty to the flag and the principle for which our country stands. God bless America.

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3. Realizing that the great temperance cause is one of the greatest issues before us, and that liquor forces must be destroyed, be it hereby resolved that the young people of this district are urged and requested to use all means available in defeating the liquor traffic on election day, November 5.

4. The District League requests the young people in the congregations where there are no young people's societies, to organize such societies. And all young people's societies not belonging to circuit leagues be requested to join a circuit league.

5. Inasmuch as the work of our church is dependent in great measure upon our schools and school work especially at this time, be it resolved that a strenuous campaign be inaugurated to induce our young people to attend our church schools.

6. Be it also resolved that the Young People's League hereby express its appreciation and thanks to the Business Men's Leagues, the Lutheran

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Churches, the pastors, and the president of Luther Academy for their good will. We appreciate the generous treatment of the press toward us and the great assistance given the convention of the St. Olaf Chorus, the St. Olaf Quartet, and Professor Christianson.

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### THE NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN CHURCH

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Reverend Lauritz Larsen, secretary for the National Lutheran Commission for Soldiers' and Sailors' Welfare, gave a complete report on the activities of the Commission as follows:

#### "National Lutheran Commission

"As one of your appointees on the National Lutheran Commission for Soldiers' and Sailors' Welfare, and as secretary of that body, I beg leave to submit to your attention the following report:

"When a meeting was called for October 19, 1917 by the presidents of the General Synod, the United South Synod, and the General Council for the purpose of organizing a central board or commission for spiritual work among the Lutherans serving with the colors, the president of the Norwegian Lutheran Church sent as

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representatives to this meeting the Reverend J. A. O. Stub and the undersigned. This meeting was called in spite of the fact that the Church Council of the Norwegian Church had already made elaborate plans and preparations for work in the cantonments and training camps of our country, and in spite of the fact that the Lutheran Brotherhood had secured permission to erect its building at Camp Dodge because it was evident that it would be necessary for the Lutheran Church to act as a unit in the great emergency which confronted our country and our Church. Seven synodical bodies were represented at this meeting, and it was decided to form a permanent organization of Lutherans in America for war work. The name given this organization was the National Lutheran Commission for Soldiers' and Sailors' Welfare, and its functions were designated as follows:

- "a) To promote by every means the spiritual welfare of our soldiers and sailors;
- b) To co-ordinate the work of Lutheran organizations already active in this behalf;
- c) To initiate new work whenever the need demands it;
- d) To collect

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I G and disburse funds for the prosecution of this work; e) To

IV secure proper candidates for appointment as chaplains in the Army and Navy of the United States. It was also understood that the Commission should be empowered to undertake such other work as might be delegated to it.

"The following officers were (on a national scale) unanimously elected: Dr. F. K. Knubel, president; Dr. C. M. Jacobs, vice-president; Reverend Lauritz Larsen, secretary; E. F. Eilert, treasurer. The executive committee was to consist of the officers of the Commission and Dr. H. A. Weller, Dr. F. Jacobsen, Reverend A. C. Kildegaard, and Reverend Oscar C. Mees. Later Reverend Emil H. Rausch became a member of the executive committee and Reverend Arthur Bruun became a special representative of the Synodical Conference.

"At this time, the following twelve Lutheran bodies are in complete co-operation

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I G with the Commission: General Council, General Synod, Synod of Illinois  
IV and other states, United Danish Lutheran Church, Danish Lutheran Church,  
Norwegian Lutheran Church of America, United South Synod, Joint Synod of  
Ohio, Lutheran Brethren, Icelandic Synod, Lutheran Free Church, and Suomi [sic]  
Synod. The Synodical Conference co-operates in external affairs. The present  
representatives of our Synod are President H. G. Stub, Mr. S. H. Holstad, and  
the undersigned.

"In order to promote interest and efficiency, as well as co-operation between  
East and West, a western executive committee was set up in November with  
Dr. H. G. Stub as chairman. The committee worked effectively until the middle  
of March. At that time the national executive committee was enlarged by the  
addition of a western member, Reverend Emil Rausch, and the western field  
secretary was called executive secretary. At this time all general Lutheran  
bodies were urged to appoint members to the National Commission on the basis  
of one member for each 100,000 confirmed members of the Synod. Since that time



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I G a number of western men have been appointed, and the western executive  
IV committee, in the interest of centralization and efficiency, ceased to  
function.

"For a thorough understanding and an effective basis of co-operation with the patriotic society, the Lutheran Brotherhood has agreed to assist. The Brotherhood stands ready to erect buildings wherever the National Commission desires. Its campaign for funds was merged with that of the Commission, and much of the wonderful success of this drive, especially in the Middle Western States [where Chicago and Illinois went over the top], was due to the influence of the Brotherhood and the effective work of its representatives.

"Since its organization, the National Commission has held four meetings; the executive committee has met twelve times. Besides, there have been a great number of meetings of the officers of the Commission to prepare the larger meetings and to act on the great many matters that have been referred to them. The

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I G Commission opened offices in Chicago and New York on November 6. Since  
IV then it has been necessary to move to larger quarters where the rapidly  
increasing work can be handled to advantage. Reverend Stub, who  
originally was field secretary for the Norwegian Church in its army work and  
later western field secretary for the National Lutheran Commission, has now  
been appointed executive secretary and has his headquarters in Chicago.  
Reverends Howard R. Gold, C. E. Hoffsten, and W. C. Schaeffer are now acting  
as field secretaries, and Reverend William Freas as office secretary. At  
present there are ninety pastors who have been appointed by the National Lutheran  
Commission for work in camps, cantonments, and training stations in our country,  
and more are constantly being added to the list. In nearly all cases, the Com-  
mission pays the salaries and expenses of these men.

"When war was declared, there were two or three Lutheran chaplains in the service  
of their country. At present there are forty-nine in the various branches of the  
Army and Navy. The appointments of these men have all passed through the

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I G chaplains' committee of the National Commission, and no men are appointed  
IV by the United States Government at this time unless they are approved by  
this Commission. As the Government does not furnish any equipment for  
spiritual work, the Commission has furnished these chaplains with literature, com-  
munion sets, and other things that are helpful in doing their work for the boys.  
More chaplains will be appointed from time to time, and the chaplains' committee  
has already approved several names and submitted them to the War Department.  
Reverend Charles M. Jacobs is the chairman of this committee and applications  
should be sent to him.

"In accordance with the earnest desire of our Church and our boys serving under  
the colors, and upon the urgent invitation from the French Lutheran Church, an  
effort has been made to send pastors of our Church to France. After a great  
deal of delay and much negotiation, the War Department has finally consented to  
our sending two men to negotiate with the French Church and decide what we can  
best do to assist them in caring for the soldiers of our faith overseas. A list  
of available men for this mission has been submitted to the War Department, and

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I G it is expected that a choice from these will be made in the near future;  
IV our hopes of being represented "Over There" will soon be realized.

"Another way in which our Church may be advantageously represented in the work in France has been opened through the Red Cross. The Red Cross desires a number of chaplains for hospital work as well as a large number of men who need not necessarily be clergymen for work as casualty searchers. The importance of these two branches of work can hardly be overestimated and it has therefore been determined by the executive committee to pay the salaries of Lutheran men for this work, as the Red Cross only provides equipment and expenses for these men. The Red Cross will, however, pay for the support of the chaplain's family at home in the case of exceptionally well-qualified men on the recommendation of his War Commission. The service of the chaplains is for the duration of the war, but men will be sent for the minimum service of one year. The searchers are also appointed for one year.

"In order that the camp pastors and chaplains may be able to do as efficient work

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as possible, it is necessary that they be equipped with suitable literature. A great many local congregations and pastors have also been looking for proper literature with which to fortify the boys before they leave home as well as after they have entered service. In order to meet this demand, the Commission has published a soldier's letter to be sent to all boys under the colors, together with a soldier's catechism which is a collection of Scripture passages to answer a great many questions that will naturally come to the mind of every thinking man who is under arms. This includes a war-time service, message for the day with a hymn, texts for every Sunday in the church year, and short sermons on these texts have also been prepared. These sermons are being used extensively as a weekly message to the boys from the home church, and in several instances are sent direct from the Commission offices to the individual soldiers or sailors. Another splendid publication is the Christian Service in War Times, with suggestions to pastors and congregations, prepared by the United Church Inner Mission and distributed in great numbers by that committee as well as by the Commission. For Lent, a handbook of texts,

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I G collects, bidding prayers, and The Litany for use at church services,  
IV was prepared and sent to all Lutheran pastors in the country. It was  
very thankfully received, and has been extensively used. The most  
popular publication of the Commission is the Army and Navy Service Book which  
has been pronounced the most excellent book of hymns, texts, and prayers  
published by any organization for the use of the soldiers and sailors, and  
which has been printed, reprinted, and distributed in thousands of copies.  
Many instances of the blessed influence of this book and all publications of  
the Commission might be mentioned if space permitted. As a help in organizing  
and conducting Bible classes among the men, a splendid series of lessons on the  
life and teachings of the Master has been prepared. The latest publication of  
the Commission is an eight-page bulletin, entitled Our Lutheran Boys. This  
contains a great deal of information about the work of the Commission, its  
finances, a list of Lutheran chaplains and camp pastors, etc. It is the purpose  
of the Commission to publish this bulletin regularly as a bimonthly, and to give  
it as wide a circulation as possible among our pastors and workers at home and

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I G in the camps. In order to secure second-class postal rates, it is  
IV necessary to have a number of subscriptions, and it is to be hoped that  
a great many will send thrift stamps to pay for the subscription for  
one year.

"It has always been the purpose of the Commission to send a personal message to all the Lutheran boys serving under the colors and thus try to enlist them in active service among their companions. This has been done, to a certain extent, but has been greatly hampered by the fact that so many of the pastors, in spite of repeated request from the Commission and Synodical authorities, have failed to send our office a list of the boys from their churches who are in the service. To date less than 20,000 names have been received although a conservative estimate of the number of Lutheran men in the armed forces is 200,000. The importance of having such a list on file cannot be overestimated, and much more could be done for the church and the boys if such lists were available. It is also of vital importance that this list be furnished and kept



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I G up to date with all changes of addresses noted in order that our office  
IV may send to the various camp pastors the names of Lutheran boys in the  
camps where they are working. All pastors should be urged to comply  
with this reasonable request which is of such great importance for the success  
of our work.

"Another important field of work is the large number of military hospitals that  
have either been opened or are under construction. Two men have already been  
assigned as supervisors of work in the hospitals, and it is our purpose to give  
all Lutheran boys in these various hospitals an opportunity to be ministered  
unto by pastors of their own faith.

"A women's committee has also been organized and is actively engaged in encourag-  
ing the women of the churches to furnish and prepare useful garments that may be  
distributed by the chaplains and camp pastors as the need arises.

"It is evident that the extensive work of the Commission which has in part been

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outlined above, and which is constantly increasing, has demanded and

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will require considerable funds. The work is, naturally, more expensive

than regular church work because of the unusual circumstances under

which it must be carried on. The question of securing funds was, therefore, from the very beginning a burning one, and various plans were suggested and several smaller collections were started. It was finally decided that a general campaign for funds should be carried out and the time was set for February 18, 1918. This date was chosen in order that our campaign might not in any way conflict with other national campaigns for war purposes. The time for preparing such a large and new undertaking was too short. Other difficulties, such as heatless Mondays and express embargoes, did much to retard the progress of the campaign. Nevertheless, through the untiring efforts and self-sacrificing work of the national committee, the various state and local chairmen, the great army of canvassers, as well as the splendid response of the churches, the result of the campaign far exceeded the fondest expectations of most of those that watched its progress with great interest. Although the goal of the campaign was

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to raise \$750,000, the sum of \$1,318,439.68 has been reported and sub-  
scribed. Chicago and the Illinois district were the first to complete  
its quota. The Illinois district went thirty-four per cent above its  
quota. On June 1, the report of the financial campaign was as follows:

"On the 24th of May, the total amount received in cash by the treasurer of the  
National Commission was \$863,525.18. The expenditures to date are as follows:

"Office Expenses

Salaries . . . . .	\$3,154.82
General . . . . .	2,216.34
Postage . . . . .	541.42
Printing . . . . .	997.83

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"Executive Expenses

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Salaries . . . . . \$2,649.95

Traveling . . . . . 2,347.97

General . . . . . 2,639.47

Books . . . . . 3,959.31

"Financial Campaign Expenses

General . . . . . \$9,796.70

Postage . . . . . 5,858.11

Salaries . . . . . 1,893.15

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Y. M. C. A. . . . . \$1,000.00

"Camp Pastors' Expenses

Equipment . . . . .	\$ 971.15
General . . . . .	10,309.77
Traveling . . . . .	571.52
Salaries . . . . .	6,026.67
Buildings . . . . .	35,200.00
Furniture . . . . .	2,413.09
Miscellaneous . . . . .	1,021.24

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I G Federal Council . . . . . \$2,000.00

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"Chaplains' Expenses

Equipment . . . . . \$4,408.51

General . . . . . 185.00

Emergency fund. . . . . 1,300.00

"Women's Committee Expenses

General . . . . . \$7,847.78

Church repairs. . . . . 1,000.00

Total all expenses \$108,955.65 [sic]

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"Some difficulty is being experienced in furnishing detailed Synodical credits, but we hope within the near future to be able to specify to the penny just how much every contributing Synod has furnished toward the total credit. Provision has been made that whatever funds may remain in the treasury of the National Commission at the end of the present emergency shall be returned to the various Synodical treasuries in the same proportion as they were contributed. Should the war continue so long that it will be necessary to collect further funds for this work, we feel confident that the response will be just as general and that we shall find it far easier to carry the campaign through successfully. The experience gained in the former campaign will be valuable.

"Naturally, the question of the legal status of the Commission has come in for considerable thought and study. The question of whether or not the Commission should be incorporated has been discussed at length. In view of the difficulties and questions that might arise in case the Commission should be incorporated,

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I G      Articles of Association of the National Lutheran Commission for Soldiers'  
IV      and Sailors' Welfare have been prepared. These articles carefully  
         present the purpose, authority, responsibility, etc., of the Commission,  
giving it the same legal status as that of any corporate body. These articles  
will be submitted to the next meeting of the Commission for final action.

"A new and important field of labor for the church has been called to the  
attention of National Lutheran Commission. This is the great new industrial  
centers that have sprung up, especially in the eastern part of country and to  
some extent in Chicago, in connection with munition factories, ship building  
industries, etc. After repeated requests from Synodical authorities and others,  
Field Secretary H. R. Gold has been delegated to visit these industrial centers  
and investigate the field for Lutheran mission work. The result of the investiga-  
tion will be submitted to the various home mission boards for action.

"Within the last week, representatives of the Commission and the Lutheran Synods

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I G of Canada held a meeting in Chicago and organized the Canadian Lutheran  
IV Commission for Soldiers' and Sailors' Welfare. The plan of this Commission is similar to that of ours as it was originally proposed by the Chicago district, and it proposes to co-operate with us to the fullest extent.

"The National Lutheran Commission is an emergency organization. It is taking care of a new field of labor for our Church. It is the first time in the history of Lutheranism in America that all the various Lutheran bodies have been united on one single issue. God has blessed the work in the most wonderful way. Seemingly insurmountable obstacles have been overcome. Misunderstandings and suspicions have been removed. Difficulties that no one could anticipate have been met successfully. Wonderful opportunities lie before us. The Commission needs and bespeaks the hearty sympathy and co-operation as well as the earnest prayers of the entire Lutheran Church, that it may be faithful and efficient in carrying out its program for the welfare of our boys and the Church at home in such a way that God may be glorified."

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 17, 1918.

THE NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN CHURCH  
The Women's Mission Federation

The Women's Mission Federation met yesterday and passed the following resolutions:

1. The Women's Missionary Federation of the Norwegian Lutheran Church, in convention assembled, June 11, 1918, thanks God for having prospered work, and for the privileges and blessings which this work has brought us during the past year. The Lord is opening hearts to give still more freely to the noble and sacred cause of inner and foreign missions, and our prospects are bright as never before for a more active and wider sphere of usefulness. For this we humbly thank the Giver of all good things.

2. The Federation feels strongly that the motherhood of our nation stands ever ready for loyal service to our government, and makes willing sacrifices toward the ultimate establishment of a just and righteous peace.

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3. The Federation expresses its hearty thanks and appreciation to the civic and commercial bodies, for the unstinted hospitality and courtesies extended, courtesies which have made our stay in this beautiful city a real pleasure to us. We also appreciate the courtesy of the press and the reporters who have given our affairs an interested and kindly mention.

4. The Federation also thanks the congregations and the local committees for all their thoughtful help and interest in our meetings, and thanks most heartily all who have so ably contributed to our programs.

5. The Federation prays that the dear Lord will continue to bless our work for the missions and ever help us do His will, through all our understanding, in ways acceptable to Him.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 12, 1918.

THE NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN CHURCH

At the opening of the second session of the Norwegian Lutheran Church convention, Reverend J. A. O. Stub, the field secretary, discussed several important points. Following is his address in part:

"Shame on those who say that this is the rich man's war. There is no difference between the millionaire's son and the wash woman's son in these camps. They are simply citizens of the United States, and consider this the greatest honor that can be bestowed on any person."

The speaker gave a short outline of the part played by the Lutheran people in the development of the United States, especially Norwegian Lutherans. Referring to the parts taken by the Norwegians in the war for independence from England, the Mexican war, and the rebellion, he said:

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"We were doing our part manfully then; we are now. The place where old Trinity Church now stands on that little crooked thoroughfare known as Wall Street in New York City, was once a Norwegian farm. The records now show that seventy-five per cent of the Norwegians in this country are tillers of the soil and constitute the backbone of the bread producing section of this land. They are loyal to their church and their country, and are doing their full share toward sustaining their adopted country in the present crisis."

In opening his address Dr. Stub issued a challenge to a certain element in this country that has, either through ignorance or malice, attempted to convey the impression that the Lutheran Reformation was a German movement.

"There is no foundation in history for such an assertion that the Reformation was a German movement. The Reformation promoted the fundamental principles

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of all religious and political liberty and it is on these that the principles of American government and political institutions are founded. The thesis and declaration of principles upon which the Reformation is founded were not written in German, but in Latin, the international language. The fundamental principles of the Reformation is the foundation principle for the world movement, the liberation of humanity.

Again touching upon the Norwegian and Lutheran influence in shaping the destinies of the public, Dr. Stub said that it was the vote of the Scandinavian people which made the election of Lincoln possible, especially was the Norwegian vote from the cities of Chicago and Minneapolis a deciding factor. He touched briefly upon the situation of the nation politically during the Civil War and described how the Martyred President was maligned and abused by the press of that day. He showed how divided the people of that time were concerning the support of the Northern cause and recited how in 1865 peace councils were called in Washington by people opposed to the prosecution

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of the war.

"It is marvelous to me how united this nation stands today behind the war", said the speaker. "There is no comparison between the present situation and conditions and those of President Lincoln's administration. The American people are united as never before."

In commenting on the fact that about two million American young men have been called to the colors to date, J. A. Stub declared that "this is being done under the most just and right conscription laws ever enacted by any nation". He gave a short resume of the work done by the Lutheran Commission, of which he is the executive secretary. He described the duties of the army chaplains and expressed his satisfaction about the new law enacted by Congress which allows a chaplain for every five hundred enlisted men. He paid high tribute to the work done by the Y.M.C.A., Knights of Columbus, the

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Salvation Army, and other organizations, both at the camps and in the war zone.

"Many of these men," he said, "are coming back. We know that most of them will come back; and it is our wish that they shall come back sound in body and clean in soul. The closer the folks at home keep in touch with the men in the service, and the more wholehearted the backing accorded them by the citizens, the sooner will they come back." Dr. Stub also commented on the excellent work done by the Illinois district, and especially the work of the Chicago group.

An appropriation of \$628,039.69 was made to carry on the work in all branches. It was resolved to strike out the word Norwegian in the official name of Luther College.

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### THE NORWEGIAN-LUTHERAN CHURCH

The Norwegian Lutheran Church, in convention assembled, June 6 to 13, 1918, expresses its sincere and warm loyalty to our country and the administration in this critical time of war. As true citizens of this convention, we share with undivided hearts its weal and woe. We are persuaded that those who are administering the affairs of the nation have not entered into the war through selfish motives, lust of conquest, or in order to subdue or subjugate other nations, but have done so in the name of justice and righteousness and in the interests of true democracy. For this reason, the members of our Church stand back of the national administration with hands uplifted in supplication to the Almighty that our righteous and worthy cause may be carried on to victory. And we do promise through these serious days that now confront us, not only as Christians to bring the cause of our people, the cause of the administration, the army on land and the navy at sea before Almighty God in our petitions, but also to take our full share of responsibility in all demands made by the

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administration upon the citizens of this country in order that the war's aim--the liberation of the oppressed and the bringing of peace to the small as well as to the greater nations--may be secured. But, however much we are convinced that the cause for which our nation now is contending is a righteous one, yet, at the same time do we also humbly confess that, because of the sins of our nation, we deserve severe chastisement, and that it behooves us to acknowledge our shortcomings, asking God for his mercy and pardon. God grant that this fearful war may teach the people to bend the knee before Him to whom belongeth the power and the glory forever.

It was also reported that the camps and cantonments had been increased. There are also more than one hundred pastors at the camps here in America. The following pastors have been sent to France: Reverends M. M. Londahl, Carl Foss, T. A. Hoff, and C. T. Jensen.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 30, 1918.

#### CHURCH DEDICATION

The Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, corner of Samon and Bernice Avenues, was dedicated yesterday. Reverend J. Nordby, president of the Norwegian Lutheran Church of America, presided. The Lutheran Church of the Redeemer was formerly the Irving Park Lutheran Mission. The first meeting of the congregation was held at the Grayland People's College, Milwaukee and Irving Park Boulevard, in the fall of 1915. The present pastor is Reverend Elias Rasmussen.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 20, 1918.

### OUR SAVIOR'S CHURCH

Our Savior's Church celebrated its sixtieth anniversary yesterday. The first speaker on the program was Reverend A. Oftedahl, rector of the Deaconess Home. Reverend Oftedahl has just been elected president of the Chicago Norwegian Lutheran Ministerial Conference. Reverend H. P. Ausan spoke briefly on the future of the Church and the congregation. Professor J. C. M. Hanson, librarian at the University of Chicago, told about the past activities of the congregation. Professor Hanson was the first principal of the Ministerial School in the late 80's. Erik Johnson covered the work done by the women of the congregation in the past forty years. O. Alfred Johnson spoke for the youth and especially stressed the work of the choir. Miss Hevle sang many beautiful Norwegian songs. Otto Clausen directed the choir.

On the third Sunday of January, 1858, Reverend Gustav F. Dietrichson preached to a small group of Norwegians at North Market Hall; later in the day Reverend Johan Storm Munch preached an excellent sermon. On the following day, Monday,

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 20, 1918.

January 18, 1858, the same group met to discuss the organization of the congregation. On March 7 of same year, the congregation again met and decided upon the name "Our Saviors Norwegian-Evangelical-Lutheran Congregation of Chicago". The total membership was fifty-two, and none of the charter members are alive today.

It was proposed to build a church, and \$700 was immediately subscribed. It was decided that the building should be seventy feet long, forty feet wide, and twenty feet high. Reverend Dietrichson, the first pastor, served for about a year. It was decided to hold twelve prayer meetings a year, and the salary of the pastor was set at \$150 a year. The church building was officially dedicated on July 7, 1859.

The congregation, through the years, has always fought the various secret societies, especially the Knights of Luther. The second church built by the congregation was destroyed in the great Chicago Fire before the building was completed. On November 5, 1873, the new church was completed at a cost of

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 20, 1918.

\$42,000. It was 116 feet long, and 62 feet wide. The tower and spire was 200 feet high. The present pastor, Reverend Nils M. Ylvisaker, has served the congregation since 1912. Today the language problem is so great that half of the sermons are in English. It is only a matter of time before Norwegian will cease to be used in this or any other Norwegian church.

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### NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, Nov. 22, 1917.

#### DISTRICT MEETING.

Chicago Circle of the Norwegian Lutheran Church of America held its first meeting at St. Timotens Church, Kildare and Dickens Avenues, yesterday evening. A large audience was present. The meeting will continue for two days, afternoon and evening. During the afternoon meetings, the Norwegian language will be used; at the evening meetings, English.

Skandinaven, Oct. 5, 1917.

WPA 11-17-1917

### THE MISSION HOME

The Norwegian Lutheran Mission Home Society of Chicago held its regular semi-annual meeting Tuesday September 11, 1917 in Bethel Lutheran Church, Humboldt Boulevard and Dickins Avenue. The chairman's report called attention to the fact that the society is now acknowledged by the Lutheran Church and this makes it easier to collect money for its work. The building plots on Kedzie Boulevard are fully paid for.

The question arose about acquiring a larger plot of land for a building lot, and it was resolved to appoint a committee of three to investigate this matter and report on its work at the next meeting.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, Sept. 30, 1917.

ORGAN RECITAL

At 8:00 o'clock tonight the season's first organ recital will be given at the Norwegian Lutheran Church, Kedzie Boulevard near Milwaukee Avenue, Logan Square.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, Sept. 30, 1917.

# [ GREAT BAPTIST FESTIVALS ]

There will be a great festival at the Logan Square Norwegian Baptist Church on October 2, in connection with the opening for the winter term of the Baptist Missionary School.

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Skandinaven, Sept. 18, 1917.

RETURNS FROM MADAGASCAR

Missionary Elle, who has been at work in Madagascar as emissary of the Norwegian Missionary Society, is in Chicago at present, enroute from Norway to Madagascar. He is going to preach this morning in Moreland Lutheran Church, Reverend T.E.Thompson, pastor.

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Skandinaven, Sept. 9, 1917.

THE GREAT CHURCH FESTIVAL

All the congregations in Chicago belonging to the "Norwegian Lutheran Church in America" will have a jubilee festival to celebrate the event of several other groups that have joined the new society.

The Norwegian part of the program will be presented at St. Paul's Church, Hirsch Blvd. and Washtenaw Ave., at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and the English in Humboldt Park.

The program here will be largely of patriotic nature. The Lutheran Church is loyal towards the government, and when our young men are sent abroad to maintain the rights of our country, we desire to uphold them further with the assistance of the church.

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### NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, July 25, 1917.

#### NORWEGIAN-LUTHERAN TENT MISSION

The great tent where this mission is conducted is located at the corner of Armitage and Hemlin Avenues. This is the only Norwegian-Lutheran tent mission in Chicago. Meetings are held every Sunday at 4:00 P.M. and at 8:00 P.M. Meetings are also held on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays at 8:00 o'clock P.M.

**The sermons** are invariably very good, by various ministers of note within our churches. Besides there is excellent singing and music.

The mission is sponsored by our Lutheran churches in Chicago; it welcomes everyone and deserves the support of everyone.

Skandinaven, July 6, 1917.

TWELFTH ANNIVERSARY

Congregation of the Church of Christ honors Rev. J. H. Meyer.

Friday evening, June 29, marked the twelfth year since the Christ congregation was organized, and on that occasion an unusually pleasant social was arranged. The basement of the church was beautifully decorated, the tables were set and the whole audience partook of an excellent meal. Afterwards speeches were in order; Rev. Meyer was lauded for the excellent work he had done and presented with an expensive Morris chair from the congregation. The festival continued on Sunday; the story of the struggles of the congregation and its pastor from the insignificant beginnings in "Scharlaus Hall" was told in speeches and in songs. Several ministers from other congregations visited during the afternoon and evening and added their words of praise for the work that had been done, as well as cheering predictions for a bright future for the congregation.



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### NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, July 5, 1917.

#### TENT MEETINGS OF YOUNG PEOPLE

Societies of the Norwegian Lutheran Association of young people in Chicago hold union meetings every Saturday evening at 8:00 o'clock in the tent at Armitage and Hamlin Avenues. On Saturday July 7, the Bethlehem Young People's Society is in charge of the program and will conduct the meeting. Other young people's societies will take their turn later. The Norwegian language will be used during these meetings.

WPA 11-11-17 PROJ. 3927h

Skandinaven, April 17, 1917.

THE CHURCH AND THE WAR

(Editorial)

p.4.....Several thousands Lutherans were gathered Wednesday evening at Orchestra Hall and Strand Theatre for two large Lutheran festivals. Among the speakers was Dr. Gustaf Andreen, President of Augustana College at Rockford, Ill. His speech among other things contained the following pledge: "We, the Evangelical Lutheran Church," pledge our renewed allegiance to our country and, following the example of our forefathers at Valley Forge, Vicksburg and Gettysberg, we stand ready to obey the call of our President and willing to give the last token of our devotion to maintain the stability of our country and to defend its honor."

The following beautiful words taken from the last issue of "Evangelical Lutheran Church Times."

The clouds of war are hovering over our land. As its citizens it is our duty to obey the authorities, and to do our duty. But to us as christians our duties

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Skandinaven, April 17, 1917.

carry a twofold meaning, and particularly to us of the Norwegian Lutheran Church.

The United States have received us and given us of her best. We have found a good home and everything called the wherewithals of life. We have also, and this is not the least, found liberty and opportunity to worship the Lord in **accordance** with our understanding of his Word and Will. These are blessings we must remember in the serious situation now confronting our country.

As christians we have the privilege of the prayer, we have also the right to bring our country's welfare before the Throne of God. So, let us use this right, let us pray for our country and our people.

That God will protect us with his Almighty Arm. That, He will give our Government wisdom and good advice. That, He shortens the conflict. That, He will use this visitation of evil as a means to help us turn our hearts and thoughts to Him. That, His will through us might advance for the betterment of mankind. "God bless our country, be patient with us for Christ, your Son's sake. Amen."



Skandinaven, Jan. 21, 1916.

DR. H.G. HUB AND THE LUTHERAN CHURCH

Last Sunday Jan. 16, Dr. Hub, president of the Norwegian Lutheran Synod, gave a lecture in the Lutheran Church and its Mission in this country. The large First Lutheran Church on Fullerton Avenue, was, in spite of the inclement weather, filled; present were 22 ministers, and representatives from most of the Norwegian Lutheran churches here.

Dr. Hub's lecture was largely a reiteration of the Dogmas of the Lutheran church. He also went into details upon the large field the church is privileged to work in; with a population of nearly two millions of Norwegian decent, the church carries a large responsibility in bringing the strayed sheep back to the fold.

The lecture was preceded by an excellent musical program, consisting of renditions by the church's choir, and several soloists of note. The lecture was very well received.

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NORWEGIAN

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III C (Danish) Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 10, 1915.

SCANDINAVIAN CHURCHES IN CHICAGO, 1915-16

The United Church Synod

The Bethlehem Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church is located at Springfield Avenue and Iowa Street. Reverend H. J. Holman is the pastor. The Luther League meets every Tuesday; the Norwegian Youth Society, every Saturday; the Sick Benefit Society, every Monday; the Mission Society and the Aid Society, every Monday.

The St. Timotheus Evangelical Lutheran Church is served by Reverend J. A. M. Hinderlie. The Women's Society meets every Monday; the Youth Society, every Thursday; the Men's Club, every Wednesday.

The Bethel Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church has Reverend E. E. Tiller as its pastor. The Luther League meets every Tuesday; the Women's Society,

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NORWEGIAN

III C (Danish) Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 10, 1915.

every Thursday; the Dorcas Girls' Society, every Thursday; the "Do What We Can" Association, every Saturday.

The Zion Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church is led by Reverend E. S. Vang. The Luther League meets every Wednesday; the Scandinavian Young People's Association, every Saturday; the Ladies' Guild, every Monday; the Sunbeam Circle, every Saturday.

The Christ Church is located at Kedzie Avenue and Logan Square Boulevard. Reverend J. H. Meyer is the pastor.

The Nazareth Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church, is served by Reverend E. Havig Gjelseth.

The Evanston Norwegian-Danish Lutheran Church is served by Reverend J. H. Meyer.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30715

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NORWEGIAN

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III C (Danish) Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 10, 1915.

The Trinity Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church has Reverend E. Havig Gjelseth as pastor.

The Moreland Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church is located at Ferdinand Street and Lawler Avenue. Reverend T. C. Thompson is the pastor. The Luther League meets every Thursday; the Youth Society, every Monday; the Sorasis Society and the Bethany Girls' Circle, every Thursday; the Deaconess Society, every Monday.

Our Savior's Norwegian-English Lutheran Church is located at Berteau and Laramie Avenues. Reverend E. M. Ellefsen is the pastor.

#### The Norwegian Synod

The Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church is located at Roscoe and Osgood Streets. Reverend P. A. Kittelsby is the pastor.



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III C (Danish)

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 10, 1915.

Our Savior's Church is located at May and Erie Streets. Reverend Nils M. Ylvisaker is the pastor.

The First Lutheran Church of Logan Square is located at Fullerton Avenue and Ballou Street. The Norwegian Women's Society meets every Tuesday; the Norwegian Men's Society, every Friday; The Daughters, every Saturday; the Lutheran Juniors, every Tuesday; the Boys' Club, every Saturday.

The St. Paul Norwegian Lutheran Church is located at North Avenue and Leavitt Street. Reverend G. A. Gullixson is the pastor. The Humboldt Park Women's Society meets every Tuesday; the Norumbege Women's Society, every Saturday; the Youth Society, every Wednesday.

The Johannes Norwegian Lutheran Church is located at Humboldt Boulevard and Cortez Street. Reverend S. L. Tallaksen is the pastor.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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NORWEGIAN

III C (Danish) Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 10, 1915.

The Irving Park Norwegian-English Lutheran Church is located at Monticello and Elston Avenues. Reverend M. E. Fretheim is the pastor.

The St. Mark Evangelical Lutheran Church is located at Tripp and Wabansia Avenues. Reverend John A. Molstad is the pastor.

The Humboldt Park Lutheran Church is located at Ballou Street and Wabansia Avenue. Reverend J. H. Berg is the pastor.

The St. Luke Evangelical Lutheran Church is located at 5916-18 Rice Street. Reverend J. O. Tweten is the pastor.

#### General Council

The Wicker Park Evangelical Lutheran Church is located at Hoyne and Le Moyne Avenues. Reverend H. C. Anda is the pastor.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/5

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NORWEGIAN

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III C (Danish) Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 10, 1915.

### The Hauge Synod

The Trinity Church is located at Wabansia Avenue and Humboldt Street.  
Reverend H. A. Hanson is the pastor.

The Hauge Church is located at Wabansia Avenue and Central Park Avenue.  
Reverend M. L. Nesvig is the pastor, and Reverend A. M. Rusten is assistant  
pastor. The Luther League meets every Tuesday.

The Emmanuel Church is located at Maplewood Avenue and Cherry Place. Reverend  
T. J. Alvestad is the pastor. The Luther League meets every Tuesday.

The St. Paul Church is located at Washtenaw Avenue and Hirsch Street.  
Reverend Lars Harrisville is the pastor.

The Ebenezer Norwegian Lutheran Church is located at 71st and Aberdeen Streets.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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NORWEGIAN

II D 10

III C (Danish) Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 10, 1915.

Reverend O. J. Mundahl is the pastor.

The Elims Church is located at Whipple and Byron Streets. Reverend Elias Rasmussen is the pastor.

#### The Norwegian Free Church

The Bethesda Evangelical Church is located at Indiana Avenue and 113th Street.

The Bethel Evangelical Free Church is located at Ballou and Altgeld Streets. Reverend N. J. Bege is the pastor.

The Zion Evangelical Free Church is located at Lavergne and Ohio Streets. Reverend T. B. Opsal is the pastor.

The Salem Evangelical Free Church is located at California and McLean Avenues.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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NORWEGIAN

II D 10

III C (Danish) Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 10, 1915.

Reverend C. T. Dyrness is the pastor.

The Scandinavian Evangelical Free Church and Mission is located at Fifth and 52nd Avenues. Reverend E. E. Nesbakken is the pastor.

The Norwegian-Danish Young Women's Christian Home is located at 2137 Point Street. Eregaard Sorensen is the matron.

#### Norwegian-Danish Methodist Churches

The Bethel Norwegian-Danish Methodist Episcopal Church is located at 72nd Street and Ingleside Avenue. Reverend N. E. Hansen is the pastor.

The Moreland Norwegian-Danish Methodist Episcopal Church is located at 50th Court and Leclaire Avenue. Reverend T. M. Hauge is the pastor. The Epworth League meets every Tuesday.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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NORWEGIAN

II D 10

III C (Danish) Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 10, 1915.

The Wesley Norwegian-Danish Methodist Episcopal Church is located at Irving Park Boulevard and 50th Court. Reverend F. Ring is the pastor.

The Evanston Norwegian-Danish Methodist Church is located at Clark Street and Spaulding Avenue. Reverend C. W. Schevenius is the pastor.

The First Emmanuel Norwegian-Danish Methodist Church is served by Reverend Melvin L. Olson. The Epworth League meets every Monday. The Kedzie Avenue Norwegian-Danish Methodist Church is served by Reverend O. L. Hansen.

The Emmaneus Norwegian-Danish Methodist Church is led by Reverend C. S. Rynning.

The Bethania Norwegian-Danish Methodist Church is located at Albany Avenue and Byron Street. Reverend N. P. Bergh is the pastor.

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NORWEGIAN

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III C (Danish) Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 10, 1915.

The Norwegian-Danish Methodist Episcopal Deaconess' and Girls' Home is located at Humboldt Boulevard and Lawler Avenue. Miss Emma Lindrup is the matron.

#### Baptist Churches

The Logan Square Norwegian Baptist Church is located at Humboldt Boulevard and Wrightwood Avenue.

The First Danish Baptist Church is located at LeMoyne and Nebraska Avenues. Reverend N. Nelson is the pastor.

The Bethel Danish Baptist Church is located at Cortland Street and Nebraska Avenue.



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NORWEGIAN

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III C (Danish) Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 10, 1915.

### Adventist Churches

The Seventh Day Adventist Church, is located at 2914 North Avenue. Reverend Louis Halsvick is the pastor.

### Danish Churches

The Siolam Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church is located at Kolin Avenue and Cortland Street. Reverend J. Simonsen is the pastor.

The St. Ansgar Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church is located at 1639 North Washtenaw Avenue. Reverend M. F. Blickfeldt is the pastor.

The Ebenezer Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church is located at Rockwell Street and Wabansia Avenue. Reverend L. Pedersen is the pastor.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/5

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NORWEGIAN

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III C (Danish) Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 10, 1915.

The Gethsemane Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church is located at 2624 North Fairfield Avenue. Reverend P. Nielsen is the pastor.

The Trinity Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church is served by Reverend A. V. Anderson. The Women's Society meets every Tuesday; the Young People's Christian Association, every Friday.

#### Missions

The Bethesda Town Mission, 1658 North Fairfield Avenue, is in charge of H. E. Munson.

The Chicago Lutheran Inner Mission, 1667 North Francisco Avenue, is in charge of Edward Hansen.

The Scandinavian Salvation Army, 1653 North Rockwell Street, is in charge of

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 302.5

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NORWEGIAN

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III C (Danish) Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 10, 1915.

Adjutant Helgesen.

The Irving Park Lutheran Mission of the Hauge Synod, 4931 Irving Park Boulevard, is in charge of Reverend Elias Pasmussen.

Our Savior's Mission, 1914 California Avenue, is in charge of Reverend H. Tonder.

The Scandinavian Young People's Christian Association is located at 1625 North Kedzie Avenue.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 20, 1915.

THE NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN MISSION HOME

The Norwegian Lutheran Mission Home Society held its biannual meeting at St. Paul's Church last Tuesday evening. The secretary gave a report from the last meeting; eighteen new members were accepted, and three life members joined.

It was reported that the Girls' Society at the Deaconess Home had donated a new piano to the Mission Home. The discussion centered around the issue of paying for the lots that had recently been bought. One woman pledged \$100.

Financial Secretary's Report

Donations. . . . .	\$911.18
Pledges. . . . .	<u>299.70</u>
Total. . . . .	\$1,210.88

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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NORWEGIAN.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 20, 1915.

Treasurer's Report

Cash on hand, 1914. . . . .	\$138.31
Received from financial secretary. . . . .	917.18
Total. . . . .	<u>\$1,055.49</u>
Expenses. . . . .	940.61
Cash on hand, 1915. . . . .	<u>114.88</u>

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 1, 1915.

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III C (Danish)

THE NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN CHURCH

III C (Swedish)

IN AMERICA

A Historical Sketch

NORWEGIAN

The first Norwegian pioneers did a great job. They fought Indians and tilled the soil, but they found time to build churches and schools and instill their culture and many of their customs into a new and wild country.

On July 4, 1825, the sailing vessel "Restaurationen" left Stavanger, Norway. The little ship was sloop-rigged, the accommodations were poor, and the space for food storage was small. Nevertheless, fifty-two Norwegian men and women embarked, filled with hope and ambition to start new homes in distant America. Some Norwegians had come to America prior to 1825, but they were spread all over the nation. Those who sailed on the "Restaurationen" intended to set up a Norwegian colony; just where they did not know, but they were sure that the new land beyond the Atlantic would have much to

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NORWEGIAN

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 1, 1915.

III G

III C (Danish) offer them, and they did not worry. From 1820 to 1860 a

III C (Swedish) total of 36,181 Norwegians and Swedes migrated to America,  
about half of them Norwegians. From 1861 to 1880, 248,779

Norwegians came to America. It is believed that in 1880 there were more  
than half a million Norwegians here.

The growth of the Norwegian Lutheran Church was tremendous in those early  
years. In 1883 there were 310 pastors who served 1,185 congregations, with  
a total of 193,766 members. Today there are 512,980 members of the Norwegian  
Lutheran Church. Those who arrived on the "Restaurationen" settled in New  
York near Rochester. In 1836 the entire group came west, some of them  
settling in Chicago, others along the Fox River in Illinois.

Elling Eielsen, who came to America in 1839, can truly be called the father  
of the Norwegian Lutheran Church in America. In 1843 he was ordained by  
the German Lutheran Church, and thus he became the first Norwegian pastor in

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 36273



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NORWEGIAN

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III F

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 1, 1915.

III G

III C (Danish) America. Eielsen was a "Hauganist" in Norway, he later

III C (Swedish) became an enemy of this group and became a "Grundtvigist".

On October 18 of the same year, C. L. Clausen was ordained by a Danish preacher; Clausen became the first recognized religious teacher for the Church. He received no salary, but the members of the congregations paid him an "offering" of six cents for every forty acres of land owned by the members of the Church. Later this was increased by adding six cents for every "preempted" eighty acres, and six cents for every "confirmed" single man and woman belonging to the Church.

J. W. E. Dietrickson, who was ordained in Norway, came to America in 1844. His congregation donated forty acres of land for his use, erected buildings, and fenced ten acres of the forty that had been donated. He was paid a salary of \$250 a year.

Eielsen purchased a strip of land at Middleport, Fox River, Illinois, where

WPA (ILL) PROJ 87777

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NORWEGIAN

I A 2 a

III F                    Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 1, 1915.

III G

III C (Danish)        he built a small church. On the first floor of this

III C (Swedish)      structure he arranged living quarters, on the second floor  
a meeting hall where he preached two days each week. This

was the first church built by Norwegians in America. It was in this house  
that the first split within the Church developed. This happened on September  
29, 1848. The reason was that half of the pastors belonging to the Nor-  
wegian Evangelical Lutheran Church proposed to follow the teachings of the  
Francheon Evangelical Lutheran Synod and to unite with that body.

The first congregation was officially organized on October 18, 1843, at  
Muskego, Wisconsin. They built a church that measured 40 by 25 by 19 feet.  
This first real church structure was later moved to the Theological Seminary  
at St. Anthony Park; there it stands today as a monument to the early  
activities of the Norwegian Lutheran Church. The Church organized the Nor-  
wegian Synod, at Luther Valley Wisconsin. In 1851 the Northern Illinois  
Synod was organized with district headquarters in Chicago. In 1860, after

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NORWEGIAN

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 1, 1915.

III G

III C (Danish) some misunderstanding, the Norwegian and Swedish members of

III C (Swedish) the Synod withdrew and formed the Augustana Synod. In 1870  
this group again split, and the Norwegian-Danish Conference  
was born. In 1893 some disgruntled pastors formed the Free Church. Each of  
these groups are strong, and it is hoped that they will soon unite again.

The first paper published by the Synod was The Monthly Times, beginning in  
1851. In 1856 another paper, The Monthly Church News, was started. Forty-  
three years later The Evangelical Church News was started, and The Monthly  
Church News was suspended. The Church Organ began its publication in 1862,  
and in 1868 The Message was published.

The Northern Illinois Synod started a college in Springfield, Illinois--the  
University of Illinois. Later this college was entirely taken over by the  
state. In 1854 Eielsen's Seminary was formally opened at Lisbon, Illinois;  
P. A. Rasmussen was its first principal. Several smaller schools were

100 (ILL.) FREE

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NORWEGIAN

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 1, 1915.

III G

III C (Danish) started between 1867 and 1870. In the latter part of 1870,

III C (Swedish) a seminary was built in Chicago at Grand Avenue and Peoria Street, just across the street from the office of Skandinaven.

The name given to the school was Hauges College and Eielsens Seminary.

Reverend Z. Turgersen became principal, and served as such for several years.

The cost of the building was \$33,840. In 1879 Red Wing Seminary was opened, and today it is one of the largest schools operated by the Synod. In 1857 the Synod opened Concordia Theological Seminary near St. Louis, and at present it is the Synod's official ministerial school. In the same year, Luther Seminary was built, and in 1888 a new building was erected at Luther, costing \$35,000.

The Augustana Synod built the Augustana Seminary in Chicago in 1860. This school moved to Rock Island in 1875. The first home for the aged was built by the Synod in 1880, at Wittenberg, Wisconsin. The first orphanage was opened in Stoughton, Wisconsin in 1888.

WPA (ILL) PROJECT

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NORWEGIAN

I A 2 a

III F

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 1, 1915.

III G

III C (Danish) The first real attempt at unity was in 1890, and today,

III C (Swedish) after several attempts, it may be possible to iron out all  
the misunderstandings and form one united church.

WPA (LL) 51

III C

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NORWEGIAN

III C (Danish) Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 14, 1915.

### THE NORWEGIAN-DANISH METHODISTS

The Chicago district of the Norwegian-Danish Methodists held its ministerial conference here a few days ago. The meeting was called to order by the district chairman. A resolutions committee was elected. Then followed a discussion on "Sermons as They Are, and as They Should Be". A rather long discussion on the saloon evil followed. A resolution was passed to appeal to all Christians to help in bringing about a national prohibition law.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 8, 1915.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN

The Nielsen Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church held its seventieth annual meeting last week. The first day of the conference was devoted to the election of National officers and a discussion on the future religious program.

On Friday, the second day of the conference, The Christian Unity was discussed. It was resolved that Reverend A. L. Wick, the editor, should have an increase in salary of \$25 per month. It was reported that there was a deficit of \$21.15 for the year. The reason for the deficit is that subscribers fail to pay their subscription fees in time and many do not pay at all. A collection totaling \$77.65 was taken up to cover the deficit. A recommendation to change the bylaws was discussed.

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NO. 111

Shandinaven (Daily Edition), July 8, 1915.

On Saturday the following elections were completed: board of trustees, Inner Mission board, and National Church board. The Inner Mission submitted a complete report.

It was resolved to circulate the following petition:

"May I call your attention to the following petition which is signed in the name of humanity to stop the unprincipled exportation of arms and ammunition from this country to Mexico and Europe.

"The American Humanity League and the Organization of American Women for Strict Neutrality have already collected several hundred thousand signatures for this cause, but we want millions in order to show our government that the great masses of the people are with us.

"I beg you to lay this matter before Nelson Knoll, inviting everyone to help.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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W. H. L. L.

Grandin von (Daily Edition), July 4, 1918.

This is distinctively a humanitarian movement in which we believe all churches will do their part.

"With thanks to you, I am

"Respectfully yours,

"W. H. L. L.,

Executive Committee,

War Relocation Authority

copy of petition was sent to the United States Government.

WPA (U.S. PROJ. 1, 1918)

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 29, 1914.

BETHEL CONGREGATION

The Bethel Lutheran Church celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary yesterday. The congregation was organized in December, 1889. It became a member of the United Church in 1890.

WPA (111.) PROJ 20775

Scandia, Nov. 7, 1914.

BETHLEHEM CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

The Bethlehem Norwegian Christian Association celebrated its twenty-fourth anniversary yesterday with a rather unusual concert.

The program was as follows:

1. Organ Prelude . . . . .  
M. Gunderson
2. Song . . . . . Selected  
The Audience
3. Address of Welcome . . . . .  
The Chairman
4. Anniversary Prologue . . . . .  
Ida Andersen

Scandia, Nov. 7, 1914.

- |     |                              |          |
|-----|------------------------------|----------|
| 5.  | Vocal Solo . . . . .         | Selected |
|     | Anna Knudsen-Svendsen        |          |
| 6.  | Festival Address . . . . .   |          |
|     | The Reverend Mr. Sjelseth    |          |
| 7.  | Violin Solo . . . . .        | Selected |
| 8.  | Duet . . . . .               |          |
|     | Miss Johnson and Mr. Johnson |          |
| 9.  | Vocal Solo . . . . .         |          |
|     | Mrs. Moe-Pedersen            |          |
| 10. | Remarks . . . . .            |          |
|     | The Reverend Mr. Holman      |          |

WPA (111.) PROJ. 30275

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Nov. 7, 1914.

11. Song . . . . .  
The Audience

WPA (N.L.) PROJ. 30275

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 17, 1914.

### THE NORWEGIAN SYNOD

The report of the annual meeting of the Norwegian Synod is as follows:

The usual committees were set up. Judge Grindeland submitted a resolution to protect President Stub, and to take issue on all that the press and the laxity have accused him of. The Judge then followed with:

"I sincerely regret that it has become necessary to offer this resolution, but the sense of duty forbids silence. If the Norwegian Synod is to maintain its dignity and good standing, it should act favorably upon this resolution.

"While we are confronting the question of church union, a question around which centers the interest of all Norwegian Lutherans of America, it becomes highly important that we take a favorable attitude toward the subject matter of this resolution. While our able, faithful, and considerate president is



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 17, 1914.

engaged in the great cause of the union, shall our attitude be to mistrust him, to give him our ill will and impugn his motives, or, shall we give him our good will and confidence and treat him with the respect and confidence that his high official position demands?

"Gentlemen of the convention, I offer this resolution in a kind and Christian spirit, having in view only the duty we owe to our worthy president, the duty we owe to ourselves, and the duty we owe to the welfare of our Synod. I appeal to your sense of justice to adopt this resolution."

The resolution was passed with only one voting against it: Reverend R. Brandt asked that his name be entered in the minutes as one who voted against the resolution.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 4, 1914.

## HAUGE'S CHURCH

A peace meeting was called in the Hauge Church yesterday. The congregation prayed for peace, and sent resolutions to the peace congress that recently formed. Reverend P. Nesvig's peace sermon was a beautiful prayer for peace. The meeting was well attended.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 11, 1914.

THE MISSION HOME

The Norwegian Lutheran Mission Home Society held its biannual meeting yesterday at the Bethlehem Church. The president, Reverend Lars Harrisville, presided.

A booklet that had been published by the Society was thoroughly discussed. The main points in the booklet are:

1. A report on the dangers of the city.
2. Seven thousand immigrant girls arrived in Chicago in 1913; of these two thousand disappeared.
3. Chicago, headquarters of the white-slave traffic.
4. Many Norwegian men and women immigrants, who could have been saved, resorted to immorality.
5. We must build a defense for the homeless youth.
6. Our home must become a refuge for homeless youth.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 11, 1914.

7. We must advise them and care for them, body and soul.

8. We must build a Norwegian center here in Chicago.

9. A mission home is a necessity.

10. We must build and continue to build.

In accordance with a decision reached at a previous meeting, a restaurant was opened at 1627 North Kedzie Avenue. Mrs. Berg, who is in charge of the restaurant, proposed that the Society rent a flat [sic] and care for many of the homeless young Norwegian girls.

The financial secretary gave the following report:

Receipts

Dues and new members' fees.....	\$ 58.00
Donations and subscriptions.....	10.00
Received through S. K. Lund.....	500.00
Total	<u>\$ 568.00</u>

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30.73

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 11, 1914.

From Women's Mass Meeting.....	\$ 21.27
The Norwegian Youth League.....	3.05
The Moreland Youth League.....	10.00
The Ladies Committee.....	1.50
Moreland's and Deaconess' Girls' League.....	150.00
Collection in Tent Mission.....	62.78
Total	<u>\$ 248.60</u>
Grand total.....	\$ 816.60
Outstanding debts.....	\$ 266.50

Mr. Lund, in charge of subscriptions and collections, reports that he has on hand an additional \$3,000.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 20073

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 14, 1914.

### LYDIA WOMEN'S SOCIETY

The Lydia Women's Society was organized to aid the Lutheran Mohammedan Mission. The members collect money, food, and clothing for the heathen.

PA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 2, 1914.

THE CHRIST CHURCH

The Christ Norwegian Lutheran Church celebrated its ninth anniversary last Monday. The affair was well attended. The gathering discussed the history of the Church and made plans for the future.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 24, 1914.

### SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONVENTION

The fourteenth National Sunday-school Convention opened in Chicago today. This convention is held every three years. There are five thousand delegates representing Sunday-school members from all over America. The convention will last about a week. Bishop Charles Anderson opened the session. The Sunday-school League was commended for its work, and various organizations, such as the Christian Endeavor, the Epworth League, and the Baptist Young People's Union received favorable comment. The convention will end with a parade of thirty thousand people of all ages.

The Norwegian group, with their delegates, will discuss practical Sunday-school work and procedure at St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Hirsch Boulevard and Washtenaw Avenue, on Monday, June 29. The program for this meeting will be as follows:

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 24, 1914.

Afternoon Session

Reverend C. W. Finwall, presiding

2:15. Lecture: "A Modern and Practical Sunday School," Mrs. Sarah Janson-Langville.

2:55. Lecture: "Primary Elements in a Successful Sunday-school Superintendent," Reverend M. E. Fretheim.

3:10. Lecture: "Primary Elements in a Successful Sunday-school Teacher," Reverend J. R. C. Hunt.

3:25. Singing by a Sunday-school class.

3:30. Small Children's Department, Miss J. Hyldahl.

3:40. Beginners' Department, Miss Amanda Bjerkman.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 24, 1914.

3:50. The Home Department, Reverend C. W. Finwall.

4:00. "The Problem of the Big Boys and Young Men in Our Sunday Schools,"  
Reverend L. Harrisville.

4:20. Discussion; five minutes for each participant.

4:40. How I Run My Sunday School," S. Amundsen, Superintendent of Bethel  
Lutheran Sunday School; W. R. Henriksen, Superintendent of Austin Methodist  
Episcopal Sunday School; Miss Erengaard Sorenson, Superintendent of Salem  
Free Church Sunday School.

5:25. Adjournment.

Evening Session  
Reverend H. J. Holman, presiding

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 24, 1914.

8:15. Two fifteen-minute talks: 1)"Sunday-school Problems in Norwegian-Danish Sunday Schools," Reverend C. T. Dyrness; 2)Address by Reverend C. W. Finwall.

8:45. "Question Box," L. J. Munson, Superintendent of St. Paul's Lutheran Sunday School.

The English, Norwegian, and Danish languages were used at this conference.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 22, 1914.

THE UNITED CHURCH

The United Church held its regular annual meeting last week. It was reported that the income of the foreign mission was a little less than \$18,000, against the income last year of \$185,000. The income of the inner mission was not quite \$16,000; last year it was \$62,000. The current value of the property is only \$277,025, compared to \$1,920,796 for last year; yet, twelve years ago, the total income was only \$536,974.

The next point on the agenda was the report of the secretary. He reported that today there are 605 pastors and professors, and 1,609 congregations. In the schools there are 35,729 children studying Norwegian, 2,707 studying English, and 7,785 studying both languages, a total of 46,221 children enrolled in the various grade schools operated by the United Church. School days were as follows: Norwegian 57,294, English 1,250, both languages 6,646 a total of 65,190. Sunday-school days were: English, 19,977; Norwegian, 23,396; both languages, 16,747; a total of 59,120. There are 1,032 teachers

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 22, 1914.

connected with the Church. During the year the Church baptized 12,619, and has a total of 280,025 members. There are 873 youth organizations.

The following figures will show the growth in 1913 as compared to 1912: During 1913 the Church acquired 16 additional pastors, 39 additional congregations, and increase of 1,042 children in the grade schools, 2,159 children in the Sunday school, 91 teachers in grade schools, and 160 new youth societies. The only department that showed a decrease was marriages; during 1913 there were 520 marriages less than in 1912.

The treasurer's report was as follows:

A total of \$57,452 was turned into the central fund, an increase of \$13,337 over last year. The expense has been unusually large this year. Last year the convention appropriated \$69,044.55; in this was included a deficit of \$22,034.90 from preceeding years. A total of \$75,840.44 was paid out for the year, leaving a deficit of \$18,388.10, but at the same time last year's

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 22, 1914.

obligations were reduced by \$3,646.80. These figures are complete. Many of the congregations have not sent in any money whatsoever, others have increased their offerings.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 6, 1914.

THE SCANDINAVIAN YOUNG PEOPLE'S  
CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

The Scandinavian Young People's Christian Association celebrated its thirty-eighth anniversary at the Gospel Tabernacle, 3339 West North Avenue. The Association has been in the new building for just one year.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 16, 1914.

### CHURCH DEDICATION

The new building of the Zion Norwegian Lutheran Church, Lawndale and Belden Avenues, was dedicated today. The Church is at least a mile from the nearest Lutheran church, and it is therefore expected that the new venture will be successful. The dedication ceremonies also commemorated the twenty-second anniversary of the Zion congregation.

The new building cost \$32,000, and is, without a doubt, one of the most beautiful churches on the Northwest Side. The pews, costing \$1,150, were donated by the Women's Society of the Church. The Ladies' Guild donated carpets and runners, costing \$600; the Sunday school donated the hymnbooks; the Luther League furnished the altar and its equipment; and the Busy Bees [a girls' club] donated the altar cross.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 12, 1914.

THE NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN MISSION

The Norwegian Lutheran Mission Society of Chicago held its regular annual meeting last Tuesday at St. Paul's Lutheran Church. The president, Reverend Lars Harrisville, was chairman, and Reverend M. L. Nesvig served as secretary.

The usual reports were read and accepted. The traveling financial secretary, S. K. Lund, reported donations totaling \$1,800. This sum was used to pay the balance due on the lot on Kedzie Avenue. The plans for the new home were shown and discussed.

Financial Secretary's Report

Dues, from regular members . . . . .	\$76.00
Dues, from life members . . . . .	\$215.00
Subscriptions . . . . .	459.70
Contributions collected by S. K. Lund. . . . .	1,710.85
Collection at the Lutheran Youth Conference. . . . .	10.40

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 12, 1914.

The Norwegian Girls' Club . . . . .	10.00
Total paid to treasurer . . . . .	<u>\$2,481.95</u>

Receivables

Unpaid dues of regular members . . . . .	\$122.00
Unpaid dues of life members . . . . .	105.00
Subscription pledges . . . . .	<u>120.50</u>
Total receivables . . . . .	<u>\$347.50</u>

Treasurer's Report

Balance from 1912. . . . .	\$346.65
Received from financial secretary. . . . .	<u>\$2,481.95</u>
Total . . . . .	<u>\$2,828.60</u>
Disbursements in 1913 . . . . .	<u>2,460.58</u>
Balance	\$ 368.02

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 12, 1914.

A proposal to change the name of the Society to the "Society for the Norwegian Lutheran Mission Home in Chicago" was adopted after much discussion.

WPA (H.L.) P103 30275

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 17, 1913.

[NORWEGIAN CHURCHES COMBINE]

The St. Matthew and the Covenant congregations have consolidated. The Covenant congregation is English Lutheran, and St. Matthew's is a member of the Norwegian Synod. It was quite unusual to see so many pastors from two different denominations at the festival held in the Covenant Church to celebrate the consolidation.

Reverend J. Nordbye spoke in English for the Synod, and Reverend H. P. Ausan spoke for the Synod in Norwegian. The new congregation was appropriately named the "First Evangelical Lutheran Church of Logan Square". Reverend Moe, of the Norwegian Synod, will be the temporary pastor. The congregation will use the old Covenant Church, Fullerton Avenue and Ballou Street.

WPA (11) 100-1-33-1

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 5, 1913.

TRINITY CHURCH

The Trinity Norwegian Lutheran Church celebrated its twenty-second anniversary last Sunday. Reverend Ellingson was the main speaker.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 1, 1913.

[MORELAND WOMEN'S SOCIETY]

The Women's Society of the Moreland Lutheran Church celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary last night. The Moreland Church is located at Indiana Street and 50th Court.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 21, 1913.

ZION LUTHERAN CHURCH

The Zion congregation laid the cornerstone yesterday of their new church building at the corner of Belden and Lawndale Avenues. Reverend C. S. Vang conducted the ceremonies. The musical portion of the program consisted of singing by the Nordraak Male Chorus, the Opal Male quartet, and the mixed chorus of the Zion Church.

A box containing a Bible, a hymnbook, Luther's Catechism, various church documents, and copies of several Norwegian publications, was sealed in the cornerstone.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 16, 1913.

### THE UNITED CHURCH

It is reported that the United Church has 526 pastors and professors, 1,230 congregations, and 933 churches. In its schools, 31,379 children attend regular Norwegian classes, and 218 children attend English classes. The number of children regularly attending the Sunday schools is 29,000. The faculties of the various seminaries and colleges consist of 785 teachers.

Last year, the United Church married 2,765 couples, baptized 10,464 people, and held 29,812 sermons. The Church has 244,100 members throughout the United States and Canada.

In churches and colleges not affiliated with the United Church, the statistics are as follows: 63 pastors and professors, 340 congregations, 137 churches, 4,815 children in Norwegian classes, 175 children in English classes, 156 teachers, 316 marriages, 5,503 Norwegian sermons, 780 English sermons, 32,496 members in the various congregations.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 16, 1913.

The treasurer reported a deficit of \$22,034.90. The deficit for last year was \$12,876.71. The gross annual income is approximately \$45,000, and about \$66,000 is appropriated each year for various purposes.

WFA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 3, 1913.

THE NORWEGIAN SYNOD

The opposition to unity in the Norwegian Church is still a fact. The discussions, pro and con, are long and heated. We wish at this time to give our opinion, hoping that it may influence some of the people who oppose the union.

The opposition to the union and the proposed constitution is all based upon Opgjor. Can it be that Opgjor promulgates any new doctrine? No! But the Norwegians of America seem to have been so long steeped in church strife and doctrinal controversies that it has become a mania, and has produced warring divines and disagreeing theologians who cannot rid themselves of an underlying hostility and suspicion toward their former opponents. Hence the difficulty in becoming reconciled to the acceptance of Opgjor and organic union.

What is there to all this cry about Falsk Laere [false teaching] in Opgjor? Here is Pontopidan's doctrine of election that the Church has had for over 150 years,.....and which the Synod has tolerated since its organization. We have

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 3, 1913.

been taught to accept it as orthodox. When it seemed to be questioned during the doctrinal controversy that raged in 1882, the laymen demanded a clear and definite explanation of the doctrine, and put the question directly up to the Synod. The answer was as follows: "The Synod agrees with the congregations when they say that they believe the teachings found in Pontopidan's doctrine to be true."

Yet, in spite of all this, a storm of opposition has arisen because we have Pontopidan's doctrine in Opgjor. If we disregard Opgjor on account of false doctrine, we must also disregard Pontopidan; we must repudiate the record of the Synod since 1882.... Yes, and we must also forget the approval of Opgjor by that grand old pioneer, Lauritz Larsen, and the approval of many other prominent theologians connected with the Synod.

If Pontopidan's doctrine of election was right when it was taught to father and mother, when it was taught to us, when the Synod said it was true--then can we consistently recommend that it be forgotten? Can we now join with the "technical"

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 3, 1913.

ministry in defeating the union because this same doctrine has been accepted by Opgjor? Splitting hairs, fighting over technicalities too fine to be noticed, have wrought too much dissension among our church people.

No historian has ever pictured the suffering endured and the loss occasioned the church by doctrinal differences into which the ministry has plunged itself from time to time. If the laymen were united, if they would stand by the doctrine of Pontopidan and by the record of the Synod, if they would stop listening to disrupters and disturbers, all this strife would soon end.

The clergy and the theological teachers also do their bit in increasing the strife. When the laymen call their attention to the failings they have, they should take heed. It is to be hoped that they will give some consideration to the wishes of the people. We, the members of the Hauge, the United Church, and the Norwegian Synods, have the same religious background, the same hymnbooks, the same sacraments, and the same understanding of sin and of grace; we come from the same mother church, we have the same ancestry--then why, in God's name, can



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 3, 1913.

we not unite, and preach and pray in unity?

The clergy and the laymen are responsible for it all. They are the ones who have crippled the influence of the Church; they are the ones who **have lowered** the dignity of the Church; it is they who have caused all the friction and misunderstanding in our colleges.

If there ever was a time to work for unity, it is now. The time has come when the laymen must demand their rights, use their power, and win this uneven battle. The congregations throughout the land are for the union; they vote for union, even if their pastors ask them not to. After years of strife, we are sure the people are prepared for final action--action that will win.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 20, 1913.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH

The St. Luke's Evangelical Lutheran Church dedicated its new building yesterday afternoon. The St. Luke's congregation was organized on January 3, 1912, with a membership of sixty-six. The Church holds four sermons each month, two in English and two in Norwegian.

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The Women's Society has thrity-two members, the Youth League has twenty, and the mixed chorus consists of twenty voices.

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Two months after its organization, the congregation bought the Swedish Baptist Church at 5916 Sofia Street.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 2, 1913.

ANNIVERSARY OF MARCUS CHURCH

It was thirteen years ago yesterday that the Marcus Congregation was founded in a German church at the corner of Springfield Avenue and Hirsch Street.....For four and a half years the pastor preached to his flock in a store across the street from the church that the Congregation eventually leased. Later, construction on a church building was begun, but for some years only the basement was completed.....

With (Lulu)

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 19, 1913.

THE EBENEZER CHURCH

Sunday, February 16, 1913, was a banner day for the Ebenezer Norwegian Lutheran Congregation; on that day the new church building was dedicated.

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Following is the history of the Congregation as read by Reverend O. J. Mundahl after the morning sermon:

"In 1899, we find Reverend H. A. Hason, Reverend Lars Harrisville, and Reverend G. O. Paulsrud, of the Hauge Synod, preaching to the people on the South Side--not in a church, but in the homes of the people. After a short time, four families met to discuss the problem of organizing a congregation. At a meeting held on March 19, 1900 in the home of Fred Thompson, a congregation was officially organized and given the name "Ebenezer". The above-named pastors were present.

"In a few months the Congregation rented an English church where prayer meetings

WPA (111) Project

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 19, 1913.

were held several evenings each week, and two regular sermons delivered on Sunday. Several business meetings were held, and finally the Congregation decided to call a permanent pastor. It was unanimously decided to call Reverend S. S. Westby from the Hauge Synod. He accepted, and began his activities immediately.

"At the end of a year, the members bought the church that they had previously rented, but the owners of the property wanted to build a new church on the lot. The Ebenezer congregation thereupon moved its church to two adjoining lots which had been purchased for \$2,000. In the summer of 1902, the Congregation became a member of the Hauge Synod, and the new church was dedicated in July..... Reverend Westby was moved by the Synod to the Newman Grove Church, and Reverend Odland was called to serve Ebenezer.

. . . . .

"About a year later changes were again made, and Reverend K. M. J. Mjaanes became the permanent pastor late in 1905.....Early in 1911, the Congregation

WPA (ILL.) PROJ.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 19, 1913.

had paid all its debts.....

. . . . .

"Reverend Mjaanes resigned in January, 1912. On February 3, 1912, the Congregation decided to build a new and more modern church. Two lots were bought at 71st and Aberdeen Streets for \$1,550. O. J. Munddahl, who had been ordained by the Synod during the previous summer, was installed by the district superintendent, Reverend A. O. Mortvedt.

. . . . .

"On Sunday, October 13, 1912, the cornerstone was laid and the erection of the church began. The church, as it stands today, cost \$10,000."

. . . . .

MPA (ILL) P770.3000

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 10, 1913.

CHRIST CHURCH

The eighth annual meeting of the Christ Church was held last Thursday.

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The financial reports showed that the income for the year had been over \$25,000 and that when all bills were paid there would be a balance of \$150 on hand.

The Ladies' Auxiliary had collected about \$500.....

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 5, 1913.

MAPLEWOOD METHODIST CHURCH

The Norwegian-Danish Methodist Church was dedicated yesterday afternoon; it has been given the name "Wesley". The Maplewood Methodist congregation will officially take over the church today.

The old church was located at Maplewood and Le Moyne Avenues and was sold last year to a Jewish congregation. Shortly after the sale of the Maplewood Church, it was decided to build a new structure.....

The following pastors have served the church: O. L. Hansen [Dane], 1889-92; L. C. Knudsen [Dane], 1893-95; O. P. Peterson [Norwegian], 1895-97; L. A. Larson [Norwegian], 1897-1900; F. R. Ring [Norwegian], 1900-1906; P. Haugan [Norwegian], 1906-1908; O. H. Wilson, 1908-1913.

The Norwegian-Danish Methodist Church has the following ministers in Chicago: H. K. Marssen [Dane], superintendent of the Chicago district and chairman of

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 5, 1913.

the Norwegian-Danish Methodist Preachers' Association; H. P. Bergh [Norwegian], pastor of Bethany Church, Albany Avenue at Byron Street; C. B. Hanson [Norwegian], pastor of the Kedzie Avenue Church, near Cortland Street; N. C. Hansen [Dane], pastor of Bethel Church, corner 72nd Street and Ingleside Avenue; F. R. Ring [Norwegian], town missionary at the Bethesda Town Mission, 1612 North California Avenue; P. L. Hansen [Dane], pastor of Our Saviour's Church, Evanston, Illinois.

Also L. H. Andersen [Dane], assistant editor of Den Kristlige Talsmand (The Christian Speaker) and Hyrdestemmen (The Watcher's Voice), and assistant manager of the Norwegian-Danish Methodist book store, 3639 Fullerton Avenue; T. M. Hauge [Norwegian], pastor of Moreland Church, 51st Avenue and Ontario Street; C. J. Rynning [Norwegian], pastor of the Emmaus Church, 71st Court and Pierce Avenue; N. E. Simonsen, D.D. [Dane], dean of the Norwegian-Danish Methodist Theological Seminary, 1830 Sherman Avenue; E. W. Schevenius [Dane], professor at the Seminary; E. J. Tolleffson [Norwegian], pastor at the Emmanuel Church, Wrightwood and Kimball Avenues; N. F. Wilhelmsen [Dane],

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NORWEGIAN

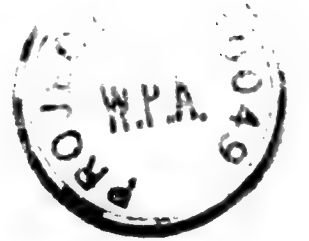
Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 5, 1913.

editor of the two papers mentioned above; O. H. Wilson, pastor of the church formerly on 50th and Chicago Avenues [The Wesley Church].

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

SCANDIA, Jan. 4, 1913.

WESLEY METHODIST CHURCH DEDICATED TOMORROW



Another Norwegian church, the Wesley Methodist Church in Irving Park, is to be dedicated tomorrow at 3:00 P. M., with Bishop McDowell heading the ceremonies.

In addition to the dedicatory ceremonies, there will be two festival services, morning and evening. The congregation formerly had their church home in the old Maplewood Avenue Church at Le Moyne St.), but sold the property, which is now a Jewish Synagogue. O. H. Wilsar is the pastor of the new church.

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Nov. 16, 1912.

#### NORWEGIAN THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS

The Norwegian theological students from the University of Chicago have organized a new missionary society. The new group will meet in the building at Chicago Avenue and 50th Court. Reverend C. W. Finwall will advise the young students.

At the Baptist conference it was decided to use the interest from the "ground fund" of \$60,000 to set up a mission school. At present \$10,000 is available for this work.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Scandia, Oct. 12, 1912.

### NORWEGIAN CHURCH DEDICATED

On Sunday, September 29, Chicago's largest and most beautiful Norwegian church, the Christ Church in Logan Square, was dedicated in the old Norwegian ceremonial manner with a sermon by the bishop and Scripture readings by attending pastors. Morning, afternoon, and evening meetings drew capacity audiences, and in addition to the customary dedication ritual a musical program by Mr. Rode-Jacobsen, a master organist, gave the big new pipe organ a thorough workout. As the beautiful music of the grand old hymns rolled out in all their majesty a spirit of reverence, seldom felt on such otherwise festive occasions, enveloped those assembled, as though to give them a taste of blessings to come. The services throughout the day were the most impressive of any we have attended in the United States; only in Norway have we ever before found such a spirit of reverence in any church.

Scandia, Oct. 5, 1912.

[BETHLEHEM CHURCH DEDICATED]

The beautiful new Bethlehem Church at Springfield Avenue and Iowa Street, of which Reverend Holman is pastor, was dedicated on Sunday, September 29. Reverend J. N. Kildahl, of Northfield, Minnesota, conducted the ceremony. A number of Chicago's Norwegian Lutheran pastors were present for the occasion, lending dignity and solemnity to the day's program. Reverend George T. Rygh, also of Northfield, preached at the evening meeting. Between afternoon and evening meetings the ladies of the congregation served a bountiful dinner.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandiraven (Daily Edition), Sept. 28, 1912.

### THE NEW BETHLEHEM CHURCH

The new Bethlehem Church was dedicated yesterday by the congregation. The ceremony was led by Reverend J. H. Mildahl, vice-president of the Synod District of Illinois. The new church is on the corner of Iowa Street and Springfield Avenue.

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The pastors who will preach every second Sunday are Reverend H. C. Bruun and Reverend George T. Rygh.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 14, 1912.

#### THE SALEM CHURCH

The Salem Evangelical Lutheran Free Church celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary last evening. The congregation was organized April 6, 1897 with ten or twelve members; it now has over four hundred.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Scandia, Sept. 7, 1912.NORWEGIAN

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[REV. MEYER JOINS CHORUS]

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(Editorial)

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Once in a great while a representative individual turns out to be an exception.. This was demonstrated on Tuesday evening when, in spite of the attitude taken by leaders of our Norwegian Lutheran Churches in the United States towards lodges and other outside organizations, Rev. Johann Meyer, pastor of the Christ Church in Logan Square, became a member of Nordmændenes Sangforening (Norwegian Male Chorus).

It will be recalled that in the Lutheran Almanac of 1912 a picture was printed which shows two trees with their respective fruits. On the "Devil's tree" (the tree of evil) the fruits bore such names as "Sons of Norway," Masons," and all other lodges; male choruses, Boy Scouts, high schools, universities, and even the time-honored G.A.R.

Reverend Meyer later defended the Boy Scouts in his church paper, and now

Scandia, Sept. 7, 1912.

he goes a step further and has joined one of the evil fruits, the Norwegian Male Chorus.

Church conditions in Norwegian Chicago are disgusting. Our Lutheran pastors would find a good field for their labors among our Chicago lodges and societies if they would unbend just a trifle instead of isolating themselves and their congregations, while they and the members of their flocks strut around as though they, each and every one, carried in his pocket an exclusive deed to the mansions of heaven, on which to pass in preference of others.

The highly honored Dr. Qualis once said in a public address: "It hurts me to note that our pastors are never to be seen at one of our gatherings, whether it be political, social, or semi-private. I deplore their superior attitude as, I know, do all my countrymen. These pastors would do well to follow the suggestion made by one of Norway's grandest old men, the late Bishop Bugge of Christiania. Bishop Bugge said: 'If our people will not

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NORWEGIANScandia, Sept. 7, 1912.

come to church, it is our duty as servants of Almighty God to bring the church to the people.'" The good Bishop it was who instituted the short divine services for those who sought recreation on skii and sleds on Sunday mornings, both at Uranienborg and Holmenkollen, Norway.

Let us hope that the initiative of Pastor Meyer will bear fruit and bring other pastors into our organizations; it will clear misunderstandings and be of great mutual benefit.

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Scandia, Aug. 31, 1912.SONS OF NORWAY LODGE PROTESTS  
AGAINST FAISE STATEMENT

"Bjornstjerne Bjorson," Lodge of the "Sons of Norway," at its meeting last Monday evening, took exception to the statements made by the Rev. Hauge as published in last week's issue of Scandia. A resolution was unanimously passed, requesting the officers of the Grand Lodge of the "Sons of Norway" to write Rev. Hauge demanding a retraction of his untrue statements of the Church vs. the "Sons of Norway" controversy.

The narrow minded selfish leaders of the Church can not dominate the "Sons of Norway" so they have sought, in every way to discredit the organization even as Rome attacked and still attacks all orders not servile to Roman Catholic Church.

Our culture and civilization seems to be having queer pains and not growing pains either.

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Scandia, Aug. 24, 1912.

NORWEGIAN

**[WILL INVESTIGATE CHURCH CONDITIONS]**

**(Editorial)**

Due to the controversy between leaders of the Norwegian Lutheran Churches in America and the fraternal order, Sons of Norway, Reverend Hauge, prominent clergyman of Norway, has been delegated by the State Church of Norway to investigate conditions in the United States: Reverend Hauge is now here and, naturally, has been in conference almost exclusively with church dignitaries, getting a decidedly one-sided view of the situation. The church accuses the Sons of Norway of working against it. Reverend Hauge writes to Norway: "They (Sons of Norway) place themselves in opposition to the Church and strive to eliminate our church organizations. Although without a creed of their own, they propose to supply the spiritual needs of our people and are gradually drawing our people away from the church." This, in short, is the consensus of the opinion of our church leaders and nothing can be farther from the truth.





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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Aug. 24, 1912.

One can readily realize the impression created in Norway by such statements by a man of Reverend Hauge's standing. It is to be regretted that our people in Norway should be so shamelessly misinformed, as the Sons of Norway never attempted to tear down the church. The prevalent idea in Norway is that this society is trying to de-christianize our Norwegian-Americans, as the side of the society has not been heard so far.

Had the esteemed Reverend taken the attitude of being fair and made inquiries, he would have learned that the Sons of Norway make neither restrictions nor suggestions as to the religious beliefs of its members. The constitution of the Order forbids any and all dictatorship in religious matters, and furthermore they have even eliminated their burial ceremony in deference to the church. Reverend Hauge would have learned that many of the pillars of our Norwegian Lutheran churches are members of the Sons of Norway, and they are conceded to be among the most faithful workers and most devout worshippers of their respective congregations.



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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Aug. 24, 1912.

The Sons of Norway have done everything in their power to create harmony and co-operation with the church, but our selfish, narrow-minded clergy refuse to accept the overtures of the Order, and there is now a condition similar to the one existing under the rule of Catholicism's blackest regime. While church leaders have effectively split the Norwegian Lutheran people in this country, the Sons of Norway are drawing them more closely together, which is of benefit to the Church rather than a drawback. However, in spite of the resentment created by arrogant leaders of the church, we find the majority of our pastors friendly to the Order and appreciative of its members whether in or outside the church.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 9, 1912.

LUTHERAN TENT MEETINGS

Last week, the Lutheran church held a number of successful tent meetings.  
More than two thousand people attended the meetings.

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, July 6, 1912.

[NORWEGIAN CLERGYMEN VISIT CHICAGO]

WPA 7-10-68

During the first part of the coming week Chicago Norwegians will entertain two prominent clergymen from Norway. Bishop Boskman and Reverend Hans Nilsen Hauge were delegated to attend the unveiling of the Hauge memorial monument at the Concordia School in Moorehead, Minnesota. They have visited several cities of the West, where they have held meetings, and it is expected they will preach in several of Chicago's churches during their stay here. While in Chicago they will be entertained in the home of Reverend J.H. Meyer, 2614 North Kedzie Avenue next door to Christ Church, of which Reverend Meyer is the pastor. The pastor and members of Chicago's Norwegian churches are planning an active week of meetings, banquets, etc., for the eminent clergymen and Scandia joins with our people in a hearty welcome to our guests.

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, July 6, 1912.

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ART AND RELIGION

(Editorial)

In passing Scandia desires to express our thanks to Reverend J. H. Meyer for the fortitude he displayed in making his own dream come true. We refer to the artistically beautiful Christ Church recently finished in Logan Square. The architectural tone of the edifice is something to be rally proud of. Viewed from any angle the church appeals to one's sense of beauty and grandeur; its strictly Gothic facade is a real work of art and is evidence of the idealism of the man, who practically single-handed brought in the funds for the erection and furnishing of this beautiful house of worship. The inside arrangement of the Christ Church is very impressive, modeled in the style of Norway's finest churches and comparable with these in every way. Our people should feel right at home here the minute they step inside the building.

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MONAGHAN

Monalia, June 22, 1911.

(Editorial)

We are still hearing reproaches from the Lutheran Almanac controversy. It was discovered that in the "Tree of Life" pictured in the famous (or infamous) almanac, hung a piece of fruit labeled "Scouts", thereby, pictorially condemning them to inferno along with the Sons of Norway, Masons, educational institutions, and all other groups not resting safely in the bosom of the Lutheran Mother Church. Even the poor old veterans of the U.S.A. are charged with these unmentionables.

We have recently been informed that the illustration of the two trees (good and evil), is attributed to the work of a committee of five, two of which knew what the others had contributed until the book was off the press. Since the almanac came out, the storm of protest has brought statements from a majority of our Lutheran Pastors decrying the publication of the picture, and so far as the Scouts are concerned, it is a known fact that hundreds of our churches are sponsoring Scout troops.

CONFIDENTIAL

Scandia, June 27, 1912.

In the Chicago Lutheran (Lutheran), official paper of the Christ-Church in Logan Square, whose pastor is Rev. John Meyer, we find a very complimentary article on the Boy Scout movement under the heading, "The Boy Scout Movement, What is it." Relative to the religious aspect of the Scouts, the article states:

"It is not a sectarian movement; Section 12 of the Scout Law reads: 'He (the Scout), is reverent toward God. He is faithful in his religious duties, and respects the convictions of others in matters of custom and religion.'" It is not Scandia's aim to defend or recommend the boy scout movement; we are rather on the other side of the argument. In spite of all the good things taught a scout, we feel that the good is offset by the bad-the military spirit that is apparent throughout the organization. Militarism and mobbery have had their day; to revive these through the boy scout movement is but to waste time and money trying to liven up a corpse. There are other methods, and better, by which our boys can be taught principles of righteousness, and thereby becoming more fully, strong, healthy, and practical as they grow up.

Incidentally, we feel that the Scouts owe a vote of thanks to Pastor Meyer for

WPA 110-10801 30276



Sancti, Jan 22, 1944.

so bravely and effectively in the face of the devil's tree of condemnation,  
and for doing in the end the very thing that painted the "trees."

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 13, 1912.

THE UNITED CHURCH SYNOD

The work done by the Norwegian United Lutheran Church in the missionary field is quite interesting. In 1911, in the mission stations in China, 301 were baptized, 2,402 received communion, 3,575 attended sermons every Sunday, and 578 attended schools. Twelve thousand books were sold. At the Lutheran seminaries in China, sixteen Chinese students passed the examinations and are now assigned to missionary work. The United Church has appointed Marie Anderson as principal of the higher schools for women in China; she has two graduate native women as teachers, and about thirty-eight native students. A special course was given last year for Chinese workers; sixty native males attended these classes.

. . . . .

The school for males was well attended. The school for girls, in which Miss Anna Wilhelmsen was teacher, always had a capacity enrollment. The grade school has been attended by 239 children each year.

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 13, 1912.

The mission hospital is one of the most modern in the missionary field.  
Nearly four thousand patients passed through the clinic, and 235 were inmates  
during the year.....  
.....  
At a new station in Central China, \$57,000 was spent on buildings.....  
.....  
The Mission Fund has a deficit this year of \$4,376.18.....The American missions  
have shown no gains over last year; it seems that only one or two missions--the  
Chicago and New York missions--have made a little progress.....  
.....  
The Town Mission, in Chicago, has a new town missionary, Reverend C. Munson,  
who has improved the work here a great deal. He has, for example, opened a  
kindergarten in Harmony Hall, the first of its kind within the United Church.....  
.....

MPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 13, 1912.

At the state prison, a library has been installed, and three meetings are held each week for the Scandinavian prisoners.....

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 12, 1912.

THE UNITED CHURCH  
Financial Report

The convention of the United Lutheran Church appropriated \$50,386.96 for the past year. This figure included an outstanding debt of \$7,756.56. Income for the year totaled \$45,222.13. Accumulated debts to date amount to \$12,876.74. Experience has taught us that we cannot anticipate an annual income of more than \$45,000; a yearly deficit of from \$5,000 to \$6,000 is therefore inevitable.

.....

The income from 1,094 congregations this year was \$44,444.22. This is an average of \$40.70 from each congregation. The assessed amount for each congregation should be \$41.77.

WPA (H.L.) PROJ. 30275

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 12, 1912.

## Income

Association fund . . . . .	\$45,222.13
Professor fund . . . . .	90.55
Interest on funds . . . . .	8,424.55
Interest on fund notes . . . . .	267.33
Miscellaneous interest . . . . .	49.08
Beloit Children's Home . . . . .	6,964.25
Homes Children's and Old People's Home . . . . .	6,037.28
Lake Park Children's Home . . . . .	6,029.69

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NORWEGIANSkandinaven (Daily Edition), June 12, 1912.

Missions . . . . .	\$11,493.66
Legates . . . . .	24,887.72
Donated repairs . . . . .	1,500.00
Interest on legates . . . . .	7,229.35
Pension fund . . . . .	15,926.06
Interest on notes and mortgages . . . . .	11,629.59
Ladies Hall building fund . . . . .	26,451.34
Interest building fund . . . . .	796.64
Donations for furniture for Ladies Hall . . . . .	3,064.00

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 12, 1912.

Loan repaid, Ladies Hall building fund . . . . .	\$18,000.00
Chicago Deaconess Home building fund . . . . .	5,938.92
Church extension fund . . . . .	2,223.78
Loan repaid, Church extension fund . . . . .	1,579.00
Mortgages . . . . .	10,400.00
Aid fund for theological students . . . . .	1,041.24
Balance on hand, May 1, 1912	\$20,125.69

A complete report was given on the financial standing of the church press.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 11, 1912.

### THE UNITED CHURCH

The following letter was sent to James J. Hill by the secretary of the United Lutheran Church:

"Honored Sir: Pursuant to a resolution passed by the United Norwegian Church of America at its recent annual convention, I hereby **take great** pleasure in offering to you the most grateful acknowledgment of the said Church body for your very kind and liberal offer of \$60,000 toward the establishment of a permanent endowment fund for St. Olaf College, on conditions as stipulated in your personal letter to the Reverend H. E. Rasmussen, January 3, 1911. I have also the pleasure of informing you that in strict accordance with the terms of your offer, our Church has inaugurated a general subscription drive for the purpose of raising the required \$300,000 for said permanent endowment fund.

"Again thanking you most cordially on behalf of the said United Church,

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30.1.11

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 11, 1912.

I am

"Gratefully and sincerely yours,

"Jens C. Roseland

"Secretary of the United Norwegian Lutheran  
Church of America."

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, June 1, 1912.

[MEN'S CLUB HAS A GOOD START]

The men's club of St. Paul's Church held a very interesting meeting on Saturday evening, May 25th, at the home of Trygve Siqueland. This was the first meeting of the season, and Mr. Siqueland was elected president for the coming year. The club was fortunate in being able to start the season with such a prominent speaker as Pear O. Stromme, editor, lecturer and globe trotter. Mr. Stromme is an able speaker with a great sense of humor, and his descriptions of different places visited and incidents that occurred on his round the world trip, from which he has just returned, held the interest of the audience throughout.

The lecture was characteristic of one who sees the brighter and most comical side of life and can and does portray things in such a way as to inject one's own impressions into others. The club has gotten off to a good start; we trust it will be able to keep the pace.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Mar. 30, 1912.

(Editorial)

Scandia's expose of the egotism and narrow-mindedness of the (Norwegian) Lutheran Almanac for 1912 has caused a sensation throughout the country. This infamous almanac has awakened our people, and indignation though thoroughly aroused, is to some extent aided with pity for the crass ignorance displayed. That anyone, in this enlightened 20th century, could commit such a senseless blunder and write such a "middle-aged," Roman Catholic article in what is considered the official publication of the Lutheran Church, is unthinkable and criminally scandalous.

Where does our Norwegian-American press stand in this matter? The fight for greater personal and religious liberty for our people in America is in our opinion-a fight for our culture, and should be carried on vigorously by our entire press. Our conception of a proper Norwegian-American press is a group of papers whose editors are more interested in the advancement of our culture and liberties than in publishing statistics on crops or the number of flies a

PROJ. 15375

Scandia, Mar. 31, 1918.

chameleon can eat in a day.

We have a right to expect life and intelligence from the press, but in the matter of the Alliance the press is as silent as the grave. There is nothing in the world as dead as a dead press, unless it be a dead oyster. The deadness of the press cannot be attributed to inefficiency; there must be some other underlying reason, an unconceivable one that has, even in the 20th century, been able to make our American press the champion "say-nothing-press" in the world.

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SECRET

Continued, Vol. 2, 1971.

(Continued)

We are also glad to note that our friend The Social Democrat (The Social Democrat), American Socialist daily of Chicago, agrees with Canada in our denunciation of the "Declaration of Principles" of the "New York Declaration of Principles" of the "New York Declaration of Principles".

Our friend Social Democrat is also very wrong in claiming that it is "the duty" of the "Social Democrat" to "fight the formation and agitation of our Norwegian church leaders." "The Social Democrat," said a well known American commentator, but under the circumstances we feel impelled to compare the attitude of the Social Democrat with that of the "New York Declaration of Principles."

We are also glad to note that Mr. Hearst has not claimed all credit for, and nothing for, the "New York Declaration of Principles" of the people in which Mr. Hearst through his publications, has not done all, or at least the **lion's** share, of the work.

WPA (U.L.) PROJ. 3022



Scandin, Mr. S., 1915.

We are wondering if the social movement is working for a least-life style, expecting to cut-down it. It is. Canada is being able to continue to be the people's friend. It is possible to carry it, competition, and negotiation.

CONFIDENTIAL

Scandia, Feb. 24, 1912.

[LUTHERAN CHURCHES PLAN UNION]



We published an article in our last issue concerning the unifying movement among the synods of the Lutheran church in America. We are now advised that the joint committee, which has been in session during the entire week, has agreed on a plan of union to be presented at the annual meetings of the individual synods. Let us hope that the newly awakened spirit of tolerance will prevail, so that the good work of the committee may materialize.

Scandia, Feb. 17, 1912.UNION OF NORWEGIAN CHURCHES OF AMERICA CONSIDERED

(Editorial)

As will be recalled by our readers, advances were made by various synods of the Norwegian Lutheran Churches of America, toward a union of these branches. The joint committee of a year ago met and adjourned without coming to an agreement. A new committee was appointed, and this body appointed a sub-committee to draw up a series of propositions for consideration by the entire committee. Should the proposals of the sub-committee be acceptable to the main body, it will be submitted at the annual business sessions of each synod during the coming summer.

We deduce, from reports on the subject, that competition in church work is a hindrance to the religious progress of our people, and it is to be hoped that unity and co-operation will be brought about at last. The division was caused by a mere triviality, a difference in the interpretation of non-essentials in the scriptures. So "worked up" were both the clergy

Scandia, Feb. 17, 1912.

and the laity that actual hatred has existed between the several factions. The controversial points have long since been forgotten in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, etc., and there, they are puzzled over the condition of the Lutheran churches in this country.

We are pleased to note, however, that the leading men of each synod are now ardent workers for a reunion, where harmony will reign and united effort will get results.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 29, 1911.

### THE SYNOD

At a recent meeting of the Synod the split within the church was thoroughly discussed. Many views were given, but at this time we will quote only Judge A. Grindeland. His analysis is as follows:

"The opposition to the union and the proposed constitution can be attributed to Oppjor /a religious paper published by the Synod/. Can it be that Oppjor has published any new doctrine? No! But the Norwegians of America have been steeped so long in church strife and doctrinal controversies that it has become a mania with them, and has produced warring clergymen and disagreeing theologians who cannot rid themselves of underlying hostility and suspicion where their former opponents are concerned. Thus, it has been difficult for them to become reconciled to the acceptance of Oppjor and church unity.

"What is there to all this cry about Falsk Laere /false doctrine/ in Oppjor? For 150 years the church has adhered to the Pontopidan /a Danish religious teacher/ doctrine of election; this Dobbelte Forklaring /double explanation/ as we used

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 29, 1911.

to call it, with the answer to question 348, was taught to our grandparents, our fathers and our mothers; and this doctrine has been tolerated by the synod since it was organized. We have been taught to accept it as orthodox. Thus, when this doctrine seemed to be questioned in the doctrinal controversy that raged in 1882, the laumen decided to put the question directly up to the synod. Here is the answer: 'The synod is in complete agreement with the confessions, when they say that they accept the teachings of Montoidan, with reference to Naadevalget (doctrine of election) as explained in Montoidan's Landhed Til Gudfrytighed Ar Ret (Truth in Belief is Correct).'

"In spite of all this, we have a storm of protest because Montoidan's doctrine of election appeared in forer. If we are to throw forer over board because of false doctrine, we must also throw Montoidan with it. Not only that, but we must also repudiate the 1882 record of the synod and cast it overboard with Montoidan. Moreover, we would have to repudiate the mark of approval that the great man, Lauritz Larsen, placed upon forer; we would also repudiate Doctor Stub, Chairman Larssen, Nordby, Jernø, and Jøss; the venerable professor, A. Likkelsen, Chairman H. Selvorsen, not to mention a large majority of our

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 23, 1911.

pastors.

"Brother Layman, with these facts staring you in the face, can you do it? No! If Montoidar's doctrine of election, as found in Anden Innefor Part two of the Teacher form, was right when it was taught to our fathers and mothers and to us: and when the Synod told us expressly in 1883 that it was right, can we, then, reasonably and **con**scientiously join now with the technical theologians in defeating this union? Because this same doctrine happened to be approved by Conjor quibbling over technical distinctions too fine to be seen has brought too much mischief and misery to our church people already--mischief, because it fixes the attention so strongly upon distant, imaginary evils that might result from such and such a form or expression, and because present sins escape the attention that moral obligation demands--misery because it begets hatred instead of brotherly love.

"No historian has been able to picture the bitterness endured, the suffering endured and the harm done by these doctrinal controversies into which the theologians have, from time to time, plunged the Norwegian Lutheran Church of America. The broken hearts and saddened homes caused by these controversies



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 29, 1911.

cry aloud to us today. If the laymen unite, if they, as a unit, stand by Montopidan and the record of the Synod, the microscopic differences in theological conceptions and the hairline boundaries between theological interpretations would not cause such disturbances. The present bitter, doctrinal controversy would starve itself very soon, if it had no laymen to feed upon. How long! Oh, how long shall we let these controversies prey upon us?

"I am not unmindful of the great and noble work done by our Norwegian Lutheran Church in America, because it is from the church that I received my best education, and I gratefully acknowledge my indebtedness to our church. We cannot overestimate the clergy and the theological instructors. Now, when we laymen call your attention to your failings, we do so in a friendly spirit, and we beg you to give due consideration to this. We, the Hauke, the United Church and the Synod people have the same Barnelaerdum [child instruction], the same hymn-books, the same sacraments, and the same understanding of sin and of grace; we come from the same mother church, have the same ancestry, and have so much in common. Why, then, in God's name, should we not form the proposed union and live and work together according to the precepts of Christianity?

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 29, 1911.

"Theologians, not laymen, are directly responsible for the present controversy, which is based upon mere technicalities; as a result the spirit that now prevails in the Synod is deplorable to say the least. Some of our people are sad and some are provoked, and there are reasons for one as well as the other. Rekindling old fires of hatred, harboring distrust and suspicion, hurling accusations of dishonesty against one another, belittling and showing disrespect for our officers, and disregarding the resolutions and actions of the Synod have lowered the dignity of the Norwegian Synod, have crippled the influence of the church and caused friction in our schools and colleges; have invaded the domain of our congregations and disselled peace and brotherhood and left enmity and strife. Yea, they have invaded the very sanctity of the home with their disturbing influences. Well might we be reminded of the words of Paul: 'Let love serve one another....but if ye bite and devour one another, take heed that ye be not consumed one of another.'

"If there was ever a time in the history of the Norwegian Lutheran church of America when the great interests of the laymen were at stake, and when they themselves could control the situation, it is now. We have heard prayers for

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 29, 1911.

unity for years. The crucial time is finally at hand; the lines are drawn and the battle is on. Upon one banner we see the foreboding words 'delay or secession;' upon the other banner we see emblazoned letters of life, 'union and brotherhood.'

"Brothers, under what banner will you rally? Where will the interest of your family and your congregation be? Where will Pontopidan, the record and the action of the Synod tell you to go? The time has come when the laymen should assert their right, and use the power the church has placed in them and entrusted to them. We, as well as those schooled in theology, are invested with responsibility. We are sent here to express by our votes the wishes of the congregations we represent. At one of our annual meetings I heard a delegate state: 'we are for union, but our pastor, who has served us so long, wants us to vote against it'; so he did in order to please his pastor. While it is entirely proper that we should seek advice from and consult our pastors, we must still bear in mind that we are not sent here to vote according to their dictation; we are here to express the wishes of our congregations, regardless of where our pastors stand.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 29, 1911.

"After years of discussion and consideration, it is an insult to the intelligence of our people to say that we are not prepared for final action. We have been patient, but the time is at hand when patience ceases to be a virtue. Delay means more agitation, more mischief; it means defeat and retrogression. Let every friend of the union be aroused to the highest sense of duty, and postponement will not prevail. 'With malice toward none, with charity for all,' let us here and now face this issue fairly and squarely and go on record as opposed to useless controversy. Let us conduct ourselves like men."

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WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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III C (Danish)

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 6, 1911.

# CHICAGO CHURCH REGISTER

## The United Church

The Bethlehem Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church, Springfield Avenue and Iowa Street. Reverend H. Oftedal, pastor. The Luther League meets every Tuesday at 8 P. M.

The St. Timothy Evangelical Lutheran Church, Humboldt Boulevard and Dickens Avenue. Reverend R. O. Sigmund, pastor.

The Bethel Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church, Dickens and 42nd Avenues. Reverend E. E. Tiller, pastor.

The Zion Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church, Artesian and Potomac Avenues. Reverend C. K. Solberg, pastor.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

III C

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NORWEGIAN

III C (Danish)

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 6, 1911.

The Nazareth Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church, Yale Avenue, Pullman.  
Reverend K. M. J. Mjaanes, pastor.

The Trinity Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church, Sherman Avenue and 80th  
Street. Reverend K. M. J. Mjaanes, pastor.

The Christ Church, Kedzie Boulevard and Milwaukee Avenue. Reverend J. H.  
Meyer, pastor.

The Evanston Norwegian-Danish Lutheran Church, Greenwood Boulevard and Sherman  
Avenue. Reverend J. H. Meyer, pastor.

The Moreland Norwegian Lutheran Church, Indiana Street and 50th Court.  
Reverend T. C. Thompson, pastor.

Our Saviour's English Lutheran Church [Danish], Hoyne Avenue and Le Moyne

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 36275

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NORWEGIAN

III C (Danish)

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 6, 1911.

Street. Reverend T. Sigmond, pastor.

The Covenant English Lutheran Church [Danish], Fullerton Avenue and Ballou Street. Reverend Jens C. Roseland, pastor.

The Norwegian Synod

Our Saviour's Church, May and Erie Streets. Reverend Nils M. Husaker, pastor.

St. Paul's Church, North Avenue and Leavitt Street. Reverend G. A. Gullixon, pastor.

The Johannes Norwegian Church, Humboldt Boulevard and Cortez Street. Reverend H. P. Ausan pastor.

St. Matthew's Church, Dunning and Ballou Streets. Reverend Lewis Roe, pastor.

The Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church, Roscoe and Osgood Streets. Reverend P. A. Kittilsby, pastor.

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NORWEGIAN

III C (Danish)

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 6, 1911.

St. Mark's Church, Tripp and Mabansia Avenues. Reverend J. A. Molstad, pastor.

The Irving Park Norwegian Lutheran Church, Monticello and Elston Avenues.  
Reverend M. C. Fretheim, pastor.

Hauge's Synod

The Ammanuel Church, Maplewood Avenue and Cherry Place. Reverend J. N.  
Walstead, pastor.

The Elin Lutheran Church, Byron and Whipple Streets. Reverend L. Ellingsen,  
pastor.

The Ebenezer Evangelical Lutheran Church, Wentworth Avenue and 52nd Street.  
Reverend K. M. Mjaanes, pastor.

The Trinity Church, Mabansia Avenue and Humboldt Street. Reverend H. A.  
Hanson, pastor.

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NORWEGIAN

III C (Danish)

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 6, 1911.

Hauge's Church, Wabansia and Central Park Avenues. Reverend E. L. Jothen, pastor.

The Norwegian Free Church

The Salem Evangelical Free Church, California and McLean Avenues. Reverend E. T. Dyrness, pastor.

The Bethel Evangelical Free Church, Central Park and Diversey Avenues. Reverend S. M. Andreason, pastor.

The Salem Free Church Mission, 4411 Armitage Avenue. The pastorate is vacant.

The Moreland Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church, Ontario Street and 50th Avenue. Reverend K. S. Wang, pastor.

The Silo [probably Siloam] Evangelical Free Church, Armitage and 44th Avenues.

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NORWEGIAN

III C (Danish)

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 6, 1911.

The pastorate is vacant. [Editor's note: A Skandinaven article of 1910 lists a "Silo Church" at 1728 Armitage Avenue.]

The Bethesda Evangelical Free Church, Indiana Avenue and 113th Street.  
Reverend A. J. Andreason, pastor.

#### Norwegian-Danish Methodist Church

The Bethel Norwegian-Danish Methodist Episcopal Church, 72nd Street and Ingleside Avenue. Reverend O. Nielson, pastor.

The Kedzie Avenue Norwegian-Danish Methodist Church, Kedzie Avenue and Cortland Street. Reverend T. M. Hauge, pastor.

The Bethany Methodist Episcopal Church, Albany Avenue and Byron Street. The pastorate is vacant.

APPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30775

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NORWEGIAN

III C (Danish)

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 6, 1911.

The Emmanus Norwegian-Danish Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st Court and  
Pierce Avenue. Reverend G. Mathieson, pastor.

The Maplewood Avenue Methodist Church, LeMoyne and Maplewood Avenues.  
Reverend O. H. Wilson, pastor.

The Bethania Norwegian-Danish Methodist Episcopal Church, Albany Avenue and  
Byron Street. Reverend A. Berggren, pastor.

The Moreland Norwegian-Danish Methodist Episcopal Church, Fifth Avenue and  
Ontario Street. Reverend P. Haugan, pastor.

The Immanuel Methodist Episcopal Church, Kimball and Wrightwood Avenues.  
Reverend F. L. Trellestad, pastor.

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NORWEGIAN

III C (Danish)

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 6, 1911.

### Baptist Churches

The Logan Square Norwegian Baptist Church, Humboldt Boulevard and Wrightwood Avenue. Reverend P. Stiansen, pastor.

The First Danish Baptist Church, LeMoyne and Talman Avenues. Reverend A. B. Hanson, pastor.

The Bethel Danish Baptist Church, Cortland Street and Nebraska Avenue. Reverend T. E. Tystrup, pastor.

### Danish Churches

The Siloam Danish Evangelical Church, Lowell Avenue and Cortland Street. Reverend Axel Christiansen, pastor.

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NORWEGIAN

III C (Danish)

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 6, 1911.

The Gethsemane Danish Evangelical Church, Fairfield Avenue and Humboldt Boulevard. Reverend C. E. Mengers, pastor.

St. Ansgar's Danish Evangelical Church, Washtenaw and Wabansia Avenues. Reverend P. Gothe, pastor.

The Ebenezer Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church, Rockwell Street and Wabansia Avenue. Reverend L. Pedersen, pastor.

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III C (Danish)      Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 31, 1911.

NORWEGIAN

NORWEGIAN-DANISH METHODIST

The Norwegian-Danish Methodist Church held its thirty-second annual conference in the Trinity Church last Wednesday evening.

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The conference reported that in 1,450 towns the saloons had been closed through the efforts of the Methodist Church.

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It was reported that the book store had made a net profit of more than \$100,000 during the year. This sum is divided among the various districts, and is to be used as a pension fund for retired ministers and their families. The Continental Fund is also employed for this purpose.

A report on the Theological Seminary in Evanston was given by O. L. Hansen. It was

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NORWEGIAN

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III C (Danish)      Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 31, 1911.

announced that Professor Tobias Foss had turned in his resignation, and that Professor C. W. Schevinus was to fill his place. Dr. N. E. Simonsen begins his twenty-seventh year as principal of the Seminary.

It was reported that the two papers, The Christian Speaker and The Children's Voice, had realized a large profit this year.

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A report was given by J. L. Hart, agent for the Mutual Church Insurance Society.

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Mrs. Emma Dahl, secretary for the Foreign Mission Society, reported an income of \$700. Dr. Satterfjeld reported on the Wesley Hospital of Chicago.

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Resolutions were passed in behalf of the Aid Society, the Home Mission, the Church

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NORWEGIAN

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III C (Danish) Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 31, 1911.

Board, the Epworth League, the Temperance League, literature, and the Deaconess Training School. It was reported that there are 5,022 deaconesses in the Deaconess Society, and 300 on probation.

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WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

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NORWEGIAN

Norlandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 25, 1911.

### BIBLE INSTITUTE

Last Wednesday evening the Bible classes of Johanne's Church and the Home Mission were consolidated. The speakers for the evening were Professor Oscar L. Olsen and Reverend Trollestad.

The classes were combined because of the necessity for larger quarters and in an effort to popularize the Bible Institute.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 18, 1911.

CHURCH FESTIVAL

The Norwegian-Danish Methodist congregation of Moreland was organized twenty-five years ago. Immediately after organizing, the young congregation began the construction of a church at Indiana Street and 50th Avenue. The building was dedicated on August 15, 1886.

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The group that organized the congregation is still very active in the Church. The present Church is located at Ontario Street and 51st Avenue.

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The oldest pastor in the Norwegian-Danish Pastor's Conference, Reverend O. L. Hansen, will preach in the Church next Sunday.

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WPA (LLS) 11.03.00.00.00

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 18, 1911.

The present pastor, Paul Haugan, has served the Church for many years.

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Scandia, Aug. 5, 1911.

(Editorial)

p.4.....We hear a great deal of complaint regarding the slackness in our Norwegian churches, and attacks on "secret societies" are becoming more and more violent. While we have nothing against foreign missions we believe that in order to perpetuate our home churches, our pastors and lay preachers should change their tactics and do more local missionary work and make less effort to tear down organizations created for the welfare of their respective congregations and their families.

In 1896 the students' missionary movement was started and has proved greatly beneficial. It was at this time too that the late Bishop Bugge (strictly High Church) paraphrased Mohomet thus-"When people will not come to church, the church must go to the people." The narrow-mindedness of our clergy(combined with splitting of hairs) and petty jealousies are gradually depopulating our churches and swelling the attendance at meetings of fanatics and atheists.

Scandia, Aug. 5, 1911.

Thousands of our best Norwegian people stay away from church on account of the attitude of our preachers toward all lodges that come under the terrible (?) head of secret orders. Many of our preachers, in private and from the pulpit, denounce members of all lodges as heathens, carrying a one way ticket to the heated regions, while lodge members, knowing the truth, smile, shrug their shoulders and choose the lodge in preference to such a church.

Even a fraternal insurance society like the "Sons of Norway" is banned because it has a sign and password without which an outsider cannot enter the place of meeting. When such a lodge member dies, our preachers refuse to perform the burial ritual, and in many cases refuse to allow funeral services in the church; the lump of clay that once was a man is not fit to be born through the portals of what is supposedly a "House of God." Or - possibly a few of our Norwegian preachers have a monopoly on Heaven or have built one of their own.

The result of the attitude of these preachers is that lodge members, their families and friends lose faith in our churches, and stay away from them entirely.



Scandia, Aug. 5, 1911.

Only a year ago one of our preachers thundered and roared, in pulpit and press, because the "Nordfelles" Lodge read its simple ritual at the grave of a departed brother, and the ecclesiastical highness refused to perform the ritual of the church (ashes to ashes, etc). This departed brother and especially all masons are irrevocably bound for the lake of fire, according to our learned pinheads of the church.

Some of these same authorities on righteousness, who condemn the souls of their fellow men, see nothing wrong in joining hands to steal the life savings of their congregations and making their churches a stock exchange for mine swindles.

The church (as our preachers are making it) may be acceptable in the less enlightened backwood districts, but to our wide awake, intelligent city dweller it is a cross between idiocy and intolerance. A modern reform is badly needed. Let it come before the whole churchly structure collapses.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 29, 1911.

[NORWEGIAN CHURCHES IN CHICAGO]

The Norwegian United Evangelical Lutheran Church is represented by a larger number of congregations in Chicago than any other Norwegian church body. The representation of the various church bodies is as follows: the Norwegian Evangelical Free Church, eleven congregations; the Norwegian Synod, six; the Norwegian Free Church, six; the Norwegian-Danish Methodist Church, eight; the Norwegian Baptist Church, three, Hauge's Synod, five congregations. There are also two Town Missions; the Norwegian Salvation Army, 1703 North California Avenue; and the Scandinavian Young Men's Christian Association, 317 West Erie Street.

The pastors of the several churches meet once each week at Our Savior's Church.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 26, 1911.

THE MORELAND LUTHERAN CHURCH

Last Tuesday evening the congregation of the Moreland Church celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary. Reverend Thompson read the history of the Church from archives that the librarian of the congregation had carefully preserved. Following is the history as read:

On July 25, 1886, we find a small group of Norwegian Lutherans meeting in Nils Moeller's home to discuss the possibility of organizing a Norwegian Lutheran congregation. A resolution was passed to organize such a congregation, to be known as the "Norwegian Evangelical Congregation of Moreland". [Translator's note: Moreland was a suburb of Chicago in the eighties and nineties; it later became a part of the city of Chicago.]

Reverend Marcus Nielsen was the chairman of the meeting. Others present were: John Hevly, John Petersen, Andreas Iversen, Nils Andreansen, and Nils Moller. A printed copy of the constitution of another church was read. A motion to

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 26, 1911.

adopt this constitution was made and carried. This constitution was later changed.

The meeting reconvened on August 8 in the home of Andreas Iversen. At this meeting, John Healy, Andreas Iverson, John Petersen, and Nils Andreansen were elected deacons and trustees.

. . . . .

The meeting also called Reverend Marcus Nielsen to serve as pastor..... His first assignment was to incorporate the congregation under the laws of the state of Illinois. The incorporation took place on August 11, 1886, with Hevly, Moller, Pedersen, Andreansen, and Iversen as incorporators. On August 28, 1887, application was made for membership in the Norwegian Augustana Synod, and on December 21, 1887, the congregation officially became a member of the Synod. Reverend Nielsen served the congregation until February, 1889, when he went to Woodstock, Illinois. At this time, the congregation consisted of only seven families. The future did not look very bright, but they held on, and in later

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 26, 1911.

years this unity had its reward.

From the spring of 1889 to some time in the fall of 1890, several pastors served the congregation; of these we will mention only Reverend J. C. Reinertsen, who had served the churches in Aurora and Plano, Illinois. He came to Moreland at the invitation of Reverend Hatlestad, who at this time was the president of the Augustana Synod.

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Through the church extension fund, the congregation received some financial help. In 1891, two lots were purchased for \$1,250. On January 4, 1892, it was decided to elect a financial committee to solicit funds for building a frame church..... At a meeting on February 1, 1892, the congregation unanimously decided to build. Lumber costing \$850 was bought on credit, and on March 3, work started on the church. It was not before February 1, 1894, that the exterior of the church was completed, and it was necessary to borrow \$500 to complete the interior.

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WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 26, 1911.

The first ladies' society was organized by the congregation on August 3, 1888, but after the fire in Moreland in 1888, most of the residences were destroyed and many of the members moved to Chicago proper. This proved a serious setback for the ladies' society, and it was not until some years later that it was reorganized.

The young women's society was organized in the spring of 1894 by Reverend O. J. Nordby. On January 19, 1895, the Luther League was likewise organized by Reverend Nordby.

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The choir was also organized in 1895.

The Norwegian Youth League and an aid society were organized by Reverend Espeseth. The children's group was organized by Mrs. Espeseth.

The present members of the board are: Reverend T. C. Thompson, pastor; Gustav Olese, sexton; John Olsen, secretary; Harry Christensen, superintendent of schools;



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 26, 1911.

and six deacons and seven trustees.

This completes the history of the Church. Only the highlights have been covered.

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NORWEGIAN

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 3, 1911.

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IV

THE NORWEGIAN SYNOD

Yesterday the Norwegian Synod conference discussed the Synod missions both here and abroad. It was reported that the Chicago Town Mission had done very good work in the local mission field.

. . . . .

J. R. Birkeland reported for the Town Mission as follows:

"The Mission workers find much of their work already cut out for them in the Juvenile Court, the criminal courts, the city courts, and also at Oak Forest.

"The work of the Mission broadens each year; it is almost impossible to do what should be done with the few people and the meager resources we have. It is my hope that I will soon be able to have an assistant who will take much of the routine work off my shoulders, leaving me free to work in the field. It is felt that we should have someone assigned to the Juvenile

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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NORWEGIAN

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 3, 1911.

III G

IV Court, one who can spend all of his or her time in that institution.

"In regard to the Immigrant Mission, we have not accomplished all that could and should have been done. However, many of the difficulties have been removed, and much better work and fair results are being obtained.

"Various institutions--the County Hospital the Detention Hospital, the two hospitals for consumptives, the hospital for contagious diseases, the insane asylum, the county jail, the city jail, and the Juvenile Court--have been visited 618 times in the past six months. I have also made 132 visits to various hospitals, two visits to the Joliet State Penitentiary, and three visits to the Kankakee State Hospital. We have held 132 sermons in Chicago, and 20 sermons and 16 lectures outside Chicago. This has been a difficult task for one man.

"About 10,500 tracts and pamphlets, and 225 Bibles and New Testaments were distributed. I have baptized 11 (7 children and 4 adults), confirmed 2,

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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NORWEGIAN

II D 4

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 3, 1911.

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IV married 3, given communion to 314, and buried 8. I have addressed 2,300 persons in the last six months, and have written 1,475 letters and postal cards. This has been a great and seemingly impossible task.

"Much of my time has been taken up with the Home Finding Society and its Children's Home. This Society has now been active for over five years. It has been three years since we bought our building. Here 68 children have been permanently housed for shorter or longer periods (some for three years), until such time as it was possible to place them in private homes.

.....

"The membership of the Town Mission is now about five hundred. In closing my report, I want again to stress the importance of appointing an assistant."

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E. Petersen gave the report for the Immigrant Mission as follows:

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NORWEGIAN

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 3, 1911.

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IV "The total number of immigrants entering through the port of New York in 1909 was 921,094, including 11,757 Norwegians, 6,452 Danes, and 16,797 Swedes--an increase of 6,150 Scandinavians over the preceeding year.

. . . . .

"In our Lutheran Pilgrim Home in New York, 1309 Scandinavians were cared for while waiting to leave for Chicago and the West. Last year we placed 289 immigrants in more or less permanent jobs, many of them on farms."

. . . . .

Oliver C. Tostrud reported for the Bethania Indian Mission.....

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T. C. Saetra reported for the Alaska Mission.....

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Mr. Lauritz Larsen and Mr. Thomas Nilsson gave a very interesting report on the

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 3675

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NORWEGIAN

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 3, 1911.

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IV Zulu Mission. This branch of the Norwegian Synod has done some very outstanding work.....

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MPA (ILL.) PRUJ. 302/5

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NORWEGIAN

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 23, 1911.

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IV

THE UNITED CHURCH

Mr. Waldeland reports that the circulation of Lutheraneren /The Lutheran, published by The United Norwegian Lutheran Church of America/ has increased tremendously. Last year 21,000 copies were printed, producing a net income of \$2,365.51. The circulation of The United Lutheran decreased by 800; the paper suffered a financial loss of \$1,335.65 for the fiscal year.

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The status of the Sunday papers is as follows: The Lutheran Children's Companion now has 10,500 subscribers, an increase of 900 over last year. The Lutheran Children's Paper has 19,000 subscribers, a loss of 300 for the year. The net income last year for The Lutheran Children's Paper was \$384.59; for The Children's Companion, \$402.33.

The report on schools was given by the national director of schools,

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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NORWEGIAN

II B 2 d (1)

I A 2 a           Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 23, 1911.

I A 1 a

IV           Reverend J. A. Asgaard. Part of this report is reproduced here.

Our schools have, since 1862, done a great job among the Norwegian youth. This year the total enrollment exceeded 1,800 pupils, an increase of 195 over last year.

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Both the Seminary and St. Olof's College are becoming more and more popular each year. It was also reported that Reverend Hegge and Professor Steenland had resigned from the board of directors. St. Olof's College teaches languages, physics, elocution, religion, etc. C. O. Solberg was appointed assistant superintendent for the coming year.

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The Normal School has also increased its enrollment.

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WPA (ILL.) Project



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NORWEGIAN

II B 2 d (1)

I A 2 a            Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 23, 1911.

I A 1 a

IV            The Concordia Academy had 315 graduating students for the year;  
                 the Waldorf Academy, 303; Augustana Academy, 250; Pleasant View  
Academy, 116; Columbia Academy, 82; Scandinavia Academy, 53--a total of  
1,219 students.

The Theological Seminary has added a museum to the school, and a number of  
interesting exhibits were received from Reverend M. Saetelie, who is in  
the Asiatic missionary field.

.....

After the reorganization of Augustana College takes place, it is felt that  
this school will become very popular. A four-year academy course has been  
added; in addition, the first year of college work will be taught. In the  
Normal School, a five-year course has been added, and the students who  
complete the five-year course will receive their state certificates upon  
passing an examination. Other new courses include a four-year business

WPA (ILL) 100

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NORWEGIAN

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I A 2 a        Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 23, 1911.

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IV            course; a one-year postgraduate business course; and music classes,  
one for voice and one for piano.

Two hundred and fifty students graduated from Augustana last year--127 men  
and 123 women.

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WPA (ILL) Project

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 20, 1911.

THE NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN FREE CHURCH

The Oak Grove Lutheran Ladies' Seminary has been reorganized. At the special meeting held to discuss the Seminary, the following recommendations were made: That an appeal be made for contributions to meet the expenses of the Seminary, and to pay off old debts; That a new school building be built; That the following students be ordained: Louis Hansen, H. M. Hemingsen, Lars Tryseland, Ingvald Thvedt, and Knud O. Lee.

It was reported that the debts of the Seminary were practically liquidated.

WPA (111)

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 17, 1911.

THE UNITED EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

At the annual convention of the United Evangelical Lutheran Church, thirty-two churches were admitted to the United Synod. It was the largest number ever admitted at a single conference in the history of the Church.

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The secretary, Reverend J. C. Roseland, called the roll, and the conference proceeded to the election of officers.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 12, 1911.

[NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN] HAUGE'S SYNOD

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A report on the schools and publications maintained by the Synod was recently given at the sixty-sixth annual conference of the Norwegian Lutheran Hauge's Synod.

The two colleges, the Red Wing Seminary and the Jewell College, have both grown enormously....During the last three semesters, the schools were filled to capacity.....Twenty students were ordained in the colleges this year.

.....  
The monthly paper, Budbearereren, has doubled its circulation in the last year.....

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 5, 1911.

THE NOR.WEGIAN SYNOD

The Norwegian Lutheran Synod has missions among the Eskimos, the Indians, the Negroes, and the Mormons. In Africa the Synod operates the Schreuder or Zulu Mission.

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At the annual conference of the Synod, reports were given for the Theological Students' Mission Society....the orphan asylums, children's homes, homes for the aged, the church extension committee, and the pension committee.

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After the several reports were delivered, the conference adjourned until tomorrow.

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, June 3, 1911.

/AMERICA--LAND OF OPPORTUNITY!]

(Editorial)

Our "distinguished friend (?)," Dr. Daa, in correspondence to Aften Posten (The Evening Post), states that America is no longer an El Dorado; he says that even in Chicago thousands are starving and stations serving free rolls and coffee are crowded day and night.

Were it not that we know this is the "dope" that Aften Posten demands from its Chicago correspondent, we would be prone to think that Dr. Daa had become a Socialist.

A more biased report has never appeared even in the Socialist press, and the article can have but one object in view: to discourage prospective immigrants and belittle the country in which the owners and employees of that paper are earning their living. Their attitude is that of the animal that "bites the hand that feeds it".

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



Scandia, June 3, 1911.

In addition to his disparaging statements about the United States of America, Dr. Daa sagely advises that, in order to keep her citizens, Norway must provide a great deal of good land at a low price, reduce taxes (city and rural), and, above all, supply work for all those who are able to work. As to this statement we fully agree with Dr. Daa, but can Norway do all this under present economic conditions?

As for America's no longer being an El Dorado, this statement is not only disrespectful but also misleading. America has never laid claim to this title, nor has America ever been an El Dorado for at least ninety per cent of its people, immigrants included. However, we do have certain advantages over every other country in the world.

Our natural resources are practically unlimited, and the opportunities for people with initiative and the will to achieve are not equalled in any other country in the world. The population is steadily increasing in every section of the land, and along with it has come an increased demand for food, wearing apparel, housing, etc., all of which means heavier demands for work.

Scandia, June 3, 1911.

In normal times the standard of living has been far better than could ever have been attained by our foreign-born citizens in any other country in the world. We at Scandia are Norwegians by birth or ancestry, and in our following statements let us emphasize that we do include Norway.

Skilled workmen are always better paid here than in the old countries, as are common laborers; but to quote from a late report of the Labor Bureau of the British Board of Trade: "The skilled workman (with a trade) is receiving the highest rate of pay in the world, and the common laborer in the United States draws better pay, lives better, is better housed, and dresses better than the same type of worker in England, France, Belgium, and Germany, which, with the United States, constitute the five countries where the comparative survey has been made. Technical and professional incomes are also highest in the United States."

One would imagine, after reading Dr. Daa's tirade, that Chicago was expected to do the impossible, i.e., absorb all immigrants west of New York and Brooklyn. This is impossible, though as far as our city is concerned we are doing more

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Scandia, June 3, 1911.

than our share in the absorption program. In the building trades alone we might mention that under construction at the present time are no less than a dozen skyscrapers, with their attendant armies of architects, engineers, technicians, skilled mechanics, tradesmen, laborers, and clerical help.

The fact that wages, work, living conditions, and opportunities are more attractive here is evidenced by the vigorous efforts being put forth by other countries to keep their citizens from emigrating to America. This outflow of population forms a difficult problem which requires the attention of each country's most brilliant minds. Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, and Ireland all have felt the drain on their manpower, and even bonnie Scotland reports whole districts depopulated by the wanderlust with which all Europe seems infected.

No--America is not an El Dorado where dollars can be picked up freely in the streets, but for such as have learned a trade or profession (including farm and dairy work), we present advantages and opportunities that no other country can or dare offer.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 27, 1911.

### HOME FOR WOMEN

For some time the Salem Evangelical Free Church has discussed the plan of opening a home for women in the vicinity of Humboldt Park. However, because of the fact that the congregation has been busy raising funds for the new church and rectory, the project was temporarily postponed. But now that the church has been completed, the plan is being carried out. The congregation donated its old church to a committee set up to promote the idea. The building is now in the process of being remodeled. The old steeple has been torn down; the auditorium, which has a room height of more than twenty feet, has been divided into two floors. After these alterations had been made, the building no longer resembled a church, but looked like something suitable for the purpose in view.

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It is high time that the Danes and Norwegians decide to organize a home such as this. With immigration at a high peak, it was found impossible to care

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 27, 1911.

for the many young women arriving in Chicago. The Home as it is today will serve a twofold purpose: it will care for the young women who have neither friends nor relatives in Chicago; and it will keep them within the arms of the church.

Mrs. Marie Dahl (Dane) has been appointed matron, and a number of Danish and Norwegian girls have been employed as teachers, nurses, etc.

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WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 10, 1911.

ST. MARK'S NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN CHURCH

The main speaker at the dedication festival of St. Marks Church, was the well-known leader and pastor of St. Paul's Church, Reverend G. A. Gullixson. He spoke as follows:

"This day is a day of rejoicing for you Christian friends, members of St. Marks Church, and also your fellow Christians. It is a day of rejoicing because this beautiful church building, now so complete, is to be dedicated--set apart as a house of worship. We rejoice with you in the success which has crowned your efforts in this material way.

"But we rejoice the more with you because of the fact that it is your purpose and prayer that this house of worship shall be dedicated in the name of Jesus Christ, the King of kings and the Lord of lords; that it shall be set aside as his possession to be used for the worship of him and to the glory of his

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 10, 1911.

name..... We rejoice when we think what that name stands for. It is the name, says the Spirit of God speaking through St. Paul the Apostle, 'at which every knee should bow, of things in heaven, and things in earth, and things under the earth.'.....

"And to this name and in this name you dedicate this house, that here all knees shall bow in humble adoration of him, and every tongue confess that Jesus Christ is Lord to the glory of God, the Father..... Before this name the Angels of Heaven rejoice in an everlasting joy, and with even greater rapture than you and I join in the everlasting song of love and praise to Him unto whom all power is given in Heaven and on earth.

"There are those who refuse today to receive him as the King of Grace. These are the powers of darkness which rebel against him, but every knee shall once bow before him, and even the Prince of Darkness shall once be compelled to acknowledge the power and majesty of that name.....



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 10, 1911.

"The purpose of this house and the service to which it is to be dedicated is the salvation of souls from impending damnation. For the continued success of this work you are praying today, and in this prayer we join with you. May God prosper his glorious work in your hearts, and enable you and all of us thus to render his name the honor and the glory of true Christian adoration; we ask this in Jesus' name. Amen."

WPA 411, 1961, 1962

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 9, 1911.

#### THE ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN CHURCH

The "Markus" Church will be dedicated today, at 3 P. M. It is located on the corner of Tripp and Habansia Avenues. The congregation was organized in the '90's. A Sunday school was organized at that time, its classes being held on the corner of Tenth Avenue near Grand Avenue. A few years later the school moved to the German Church at the corner of Springfield Avenue and Hirsch Street. The school's first teacher, Reverend Claif A. Brandt, served for a while; he was followed by Reverend C. E. Reque who served until the fall of '97. At that time the "Mission" took over the school and church, and the pastor, Reverend J. A. Birkeland, who had just returned from Japan was made a sort of bishop. He, together with Reverend C. M. Larberg, organized the "Matthaeus" and the present "Markus" congregations.

The first meeting under this new arrangement was held March 3, 1901, in the

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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NORWEGIAN

Standinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 9, 1911.

German Lutheran Church. At this meeting it was decided to rent a small room in a building at Harding and Springfield Avenues (sic). The congregation met there for over four years and later purchased lots on the corner of Tripp and Habansia Avenues, and in 1904 the basement of the new church was started. After a long and hard struggle, finances were raised and the church finished. Today the congregation is proud of its beautiful building

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Scandia, Jan. 7, 1911.

NORWEGIAN

[PRESIDENT OF SYNOD DIED LAST WEEK]

p.5.....Ulrik V. Koren, president of the Norwegian Lutheran Synod, passed away last week at the advanced age of eighty years. The Synod suffers a great loss in the passing of this venerable leader who will be hard to replace. The vice president, Dr. Theol. Stub, will act as president until an election can be held during the coming summer. Rumor has it that there are two parties within the Synod, one favoring Dr. Stub, the other being strong for Prof. Perus, principal of Lutheran College. Both are capable and highly esteemed and either one will be a credit to the Synod if elected to the Presidency.

We note, in reading accounts of the funeral of Dr. Koren, that Pastors from the other Norwegian church bodies were not in attendance, nor had they sent one floral offering.

One cannot but recall the words of the Apostle, "Behold- how they love one another." Still the three church bodies are planning a union of the three groups.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 14, 1910.

LION NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN CHURCH

Last Sunday, the laying of the cornerstone of the new Lion Church was performed in the usual festive spirit. The Lion Church was organized in 1884 by Reverend O. P. Vangness. The following pastors have been attached to the Church: O. P. Vangness, 1887; H. Rosenquist, 1887-90; John Malvorsen, 1890-92; Christian Anderson, 1892 to date.

The new Church will cost \$40,000, and will have a seating capacity of one thousand. The building committee consisted of J. W. Wilson, P. A. Rueth, Ole Bredesen, Ole Glorvig, C. J. Mosgaard, and Reverend Christian Anderson.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 4, 1910.

EARLY NORWEGIAN SETTLERS IN CHICAGO

The first Norwegian to build a house in Chicago was Halstein Torrison, who arrived in Chicago on October 16, 1836. He built a two-story frame house of no mean size and appearance on Wells Street where the Chicago & North Western depot now stands. Among the most widely known Norwegians in Chicago was Reverend Paul Anderson, the first Norwegian minister in Chicago. Reverend Anderson's long and valuable services in promoting the cause of the Lutheran Church deserve to be kept in kind remembrance also among the coming generations of that faith.

The Episcopalians, led by their Swedish minister, Gustavus Undrious, made some rather strong efforts to establish their church among the first Norwegians in Chicago. They induced Jenny Lind, when that Swedish nightingale visited Chicago, to donate one thousand dollars toward the erection of an Episcopalian church, which later was built on Franklin Street near Michigan Street [sic], on the North Side. But the little frame church, which Reverend Paul Anderson

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 4, 1910.

built on Superior Street, and in which he now commenced to hold services, attracted the larger part of the Norwegians in Chicago.

It took the Scandinavians a long time to begin to enter public life. The first Norwegian to do so was Iver Lawson (father of Victor F. Lawson, publisher of the Daily News). Among the Danes there was George P. Hansen, and among the Swedes, John Nelson. Martin Paulsen, father of William A. Paulsen, the banker, was justice of the peace for many years.

WPA (M.I.) PROJ. 30275



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III C (Danish) Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 15, 1910.

II D 1 (Danish)

NORWEGIAN

NORWEGIAN-DANISH METHODIST  
CHURCH CONFERENCE

The thirty-first annual conference of the Norwegian-Danish Methodist Church is being held in the Immanuel Church (in Logan Square), Wednesday to Sunday this week, under the direction of Bishop John L. Nielson.

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First Day

The following committees were set up:

1. Public Sermons and Prayer Meetings; H. R. Madsen and F. L. Trelstad.
2. Conference Committee; Reverend C. Tolleffsen.
3. Home Mission; Reverend J. P. Andersen.
4. Education; Reverend R. P. Petersen.
5. Literature; J. R. Jacobsen.
6. National Conference; A. Knudsen.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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III C (Danish) Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 15, 1910.

II D 1 (Danish)

NORWEGIAN

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7. Temperance; A. Knudsen.

8. Bible Association; A. Andreassen.

9. Fund for Bishops; O. L. Hansen.

10. Sunday as Holy Day; H. Danielsen.

11. Epworth League; E. Ericksen.

12. Traveling Expenses; N. C. Hansen.

13. Memorial Papers; P. Haugan.

14. Resolutions; H. P. Bergh.

15. Hospital; Reverend F. Ring.

### Second Day

Newspaper work was discussed and subcommittees were elected.

### Third Day

The question of theological studies and education was discussed. Several resolutions were passed, including a motion to support the church hospital

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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NORWEGIAN

III C (Danish) Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 15, 1910.

II D 1 (Danish)

[Wesley Memorial Hospital]. The Methodist Brotherhood held a meeting, in which it was reported that one thousand branches have been organized. The Brotherhood issues insurance, pays sick benefits, and supports intellectual and religious developments.

#### Fourth Day

Plans for the fortieth anniversary were discussed. A committee was set up consisting of seventeen members for the Minnesota district and twenty-six for the Chicago district. The following Chicago pastors were elected to the committee: Bethania Church, vacancy; Bethel Church, O. Nielsen; Emmaus Church, G. Mathiesen; First and Immanuel Church, F. L. Trelstad; Kedzie Avenue Church, T. M. Hauge; Maplewood Church, O. A. Wilson; Moreland Church, P. Haugan; Bethseda Town Mission, F. Ring. The Red River Valley district was represented by seventeen churches.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 23, 1910.

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THE NORWEGIAN TOWN MISSION  
[Report by Reverend C. W. Finwall]

The Norwegian Town Mission, 2808 West North Avenue, reports:

That eleven thousand unemployed have visited the library in the last eleven and a half months;

That an additional sixty-two hundred have attended the prayer meetings;

That seventy men and thirty women have been given jobs;

That thirty families have received assistance;

That about thirty papers and magazines have been subscribed to by the Mission.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 15, 1910.

THE UNITED CHURCH

The financial statement of the Norwegian United Church shows that the growth of this religious group has been rapid but sound. [A long itemized list of income and expenses is omitted in translation.] The report shows that the total income for the period of May 1, 1909 to May 1, 1910 was \$318,716.25; expenses totaled \$300,800.52, so that the balance on hand amounted to \$17,915.73.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 17, 1910.

NORWEGIAN CHURCHES IN CHICAGO  
Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church

The Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church, corner of Superior and La Salle Streets, is the only church that had the honor of hearing Jenny Lind sing in its choir. The congregation was organized in 1842 with Paul Anderson as its first pastor. The first church building was erected in 1855 on the corner of Franklin and Erie Streets.

Paul Anderson served the congregation until the latter part of 1860, and was followed by Reverend Abraham Jacobsen who led the congregation for a few months. Reverend C. J. Petersen then became pastor and served for some twelve years. The congregation became a part of the Norwegian Synod in 1866. In 1871 the church building was destroyed in the great Chicago Fire.

In 1874, Reverend A. Mikkelsen brought new life to the Church, which was rebuilt in December. Reverend S. Kvaase served as pastor from 1889 to 1891;

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 17, 1910.

Reverend C. E. Brandt served from 1892 to 1896. The present pastor is P. A. Kittilsby.

#### Our Savior's Norwegian Lutheran Church

Our Savior's Church was organized in 1858 with Gustav A. Dietrichson as the first pastor. The church was located on North Market Hall. In 1865 Reverend J. Krohn was called from St. Louis. The cornerstone of the first church building was laid in the early part of 1871, and the partly completed church was destroyed in the Chicago Fire. The church was rebuilt at a cost of \$42,000. The second pastor was Reverend O. Juul. The Church became a part of the Norwegian Synod in 1889, and for a short time thereafter Reverend C. R. Preus served as pastor.

#### Johannes Norwegian Lutheran Church

The Johannes Church has been served by the following pastors: L. Hagerup



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 17, 1910.

Nissen, 1890-91; Thomas Nelson, 1892-97; ... K. Bleken, 1897-1906; the present pastor is H. P. Hanson. The Church joined the Norwegian Synod in 1891. The first church building was erected on Washtenaw Avenue in 1892, at a cost of \$3,731.71. In 1894 a new church, costing \$4,200, was built on the corner of Humboldt Boulevard and Cortez Street. The present church and rectory, built in 1901, cost \$12,000.

#### Bethlehem Lutheran Church

The Bethlehem Church congregation was organized March 2, 1870, in a hall at 80 West Erie Street. The first pastor was Reverend S. M. Krogness who served from 1870 to 1874. A church was built on the corner of Sangamon Street and Phillips Avenue in 1871. In 1874 Reverend C. B. Jacobsen was called to lead the church. He served until 1876. The congregation has been served by: C. B. Jacobsen, 1874-76; O. Bostep, 1876-77; N. C. Brunn, 1877-1889; H. B. Kildahl, 1889-99; George T. Rygh is the present pastor.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 17, 1910.

Zion Norwegian Lutheran Church

The Zion congregation was organized as a mission in 1891, at Crystal Street and Washtenaw Avenue. Reverend Ellestad was the first pastor. In June, 1891, the mission bought two lots and a cottage on the corner of Artesian and Potomac Avenues. On February 15, 1892, the congregation was officially organized. The following pastors have served the congregation: O. Guldseth, 1893-97; H. Meyer, 1897-1904; C. K. Solberg, 1904 to date. In 1901, a church costing \$19,000 was built; the value of the entire property at this time was \$26,000.

Bethel Lutheran Church

The Bethel Church was organized on December 29, 1889, by Reverend N. C. Brun. In the spring of 1891, the congregation bought a church on Humboldt Boulevard, near Armitage Avenue. The following pastors have served the Church: N. C. Brun, 1889-93; A. S. Anderson, 1894-96; H. Oftedal, 1897-1900; C. C. Tiller,

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 17, 1910.

1900 to date.

#### Timotheus Lutheran Church

The Timotheus congregation held its first meeting in a store at 1639 Armitage Avenue, October 2, 1899. Reverend C. C. Tiller was the first pastor. The Church was officially organized on January 14, 1904 by Reverend C. C. Tiller, at 1062 North Tripp Avenue. Reverend Tiller was succeeded by Reverend O. R. Nelson. The present pastor is Reverend Richard O. Sigmund.

#### Hauge's Norwegian Lutheran Church

Hauge's congregation was organized in 1900. The church building was erected on the corner of Wabansia and Central Park Avenues, and cost \$9,000. The congregation has had three pastors: T. Lund, S. J. Skarpness, and the present pastor, C. L. Jothen.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 17, 1910.

Other important Norwegian churches are: Covenant Church, corner of Fullerton Avenue and Ballou Street; Elin Lutheran Church, 2210 North Whipple Street; Irving Park Church, Clifton Avenue and Irving Park Boulevard; Maplewood Avenue Norwegian-Danish Methodist Church, Le Moyne Street and Maplewood Avenue; Kedzie Avenue Methodist Church, Kedzie Avenue and Cortland Street; Bethel Methodist Church, in Grand Crossing; Moreland Methodist Church, in Moreland Park; Bethel Evangelical Church, Wisner and Milwaukee Avenues; Salem Evangelical Church, California and Mc Lean Avenues; and Logan Square Baptist Church, in Logan Square.

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Scandinave (Daily Edition), Jan. 1, 1910.

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Coreland Norwegian Church, 50th Avenue and Ohio Street, Cleveland, O. U. S. A.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 18, 1910.

Bethel Baptist Church, Reverend C. J. Elving.

The First Danish Baptist Church, Latham Avenue and Le Moyne Street,  
Reverend A. E. Hansen.

#### Norwegian-Danish Methodist Churches

Kedzie Avenue Norwegian-Danish Methodist Church, Kedzie Avenue and Portland  
Street, Reverend T. L. Hauge.

Bethania Church, Albany Avenue and Myron Street, Reverend.....

Bethel Norwegian-Danish Church, 7th Street and Inglefield Avenue, Reverend  
C. Mathiesen.

Maplewood Avenue Methodist Church, Le Moyne Street and Maplewood Avenue,

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 18, 1910.

Reverend O. H. Wilson.

Moreland Norwegian-Danish Methodist Church, 5110 West Ontario Street,  
Reverend P. Haugan.

Evanston Norwegian-Danish Methodist Church, Clark Street and Sherman  
Avenue, Reverend H. P. Bergh.

First and Emmanuel P. M. Church, Wrightwood and Lincoln Avenues, Reverend  
F. J. Trelstad. The Epworth League meets every Tuesday.

#### Children's Homes

The Evangelical Lutheran Home-Lindin Society, 1027 Byron Street, Reverend  
J. H. Firkeland, president.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 18, 1910.

The Norwegian Lutheran Orphan Home, 5600 Irving Park Boulevard,  
Mrs. Caroline Williams, matron; Reverend E. J. Alvestad, president.

The Town Mission, affiliated with the poorhouse, insane asylum, and  
Pulmonary Hospital, Reverend J. J. Kirkeland.

The Hope Mission, Noble and Ohio streets, music school, Monday-Friday,  
reading room open daily from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. Ulrikka E. Bruun,  
president and superintendent.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 18, 1910.

### NORWEGIAN CHURCHES

#### United Church /Synod/

Bethlehem Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church, corner of Huron Street and Center Avenue /sic/. Reverend George T. Rygh, pastor. English Sunday school and Bible class every Sunday evening. The Luther League meets every Tuesday evening. The Norwegian Youth League meets every Saturday. The Girls' Club meets every other Friday. The Missionary Society meets twice a month. The Bethlehem Sick Benefit and Relief Society meets on the last Monday of every month.

Bethel Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church, Humboldt Street /Boulevard/, near Armitage Avenue. Reverend E. Tiller, pastor. The Luther League meets every Tuesday. The Women's League meets every other Thursday. The Girls' Club meets every other Monday. The "Do What We Can" Club meets every Saturday.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 18, 1910.

Zion Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church, corner of Artesian and Potomac Avenues. Reverend C. R. Solberg, pastor. The Luther League meets every Wednesday. The Women's Society meets on the first Thursday of each month. "The Helpers" meet on the second Tuesday of each month. "The Busy Bees" meet every fourth Tuesday. The Young Men's Society meets every second and fourth Monday.

Emmaus Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church, corner of Springfield Avenue and Iowa Street. Reverend L. O. Fossum, pastor. The "Daughters of Emmaus" meet every other Thursday. The Women's League meets on the first Wednesday of each month.

Nazareth Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church, Yale Avenue. Reverend K. M. J. Mjaanes, pastor. The Women's Society meets every Thursday.

Trinity Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church, Sherman Avenue [Street] and 80th Street. Reverend K. M. J. Mjaanes, pastor. The Women's Society meets every Tuesday.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 18, 1910.

Christ Church, Humboldt Boulevard and Wrightwood Avenue. Reverend J. H. Meyer, pastor.

St. Timothy Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church, 2100 North Kildare Avenue. Reverend O. D. Sigmond, pastor. The Women's Society meets every Thursday.

Wicker Park Lutheran Church, 1477 North Ballou Street. Reverend Jens C. Roseland, pastor. The Luther League meets every Thursday. The Ladies' Aid Society meets on alternate Wednesdays. The "Daughters of the Covenant" meet on alternate Mondays. The Young Men's Club meets on alternate Mondays.

#### The Norwegian Synod

Our Savior's Church, corner of North May and Erie Streets. Reverend Alfred O. Johnson, pastor.

St. Paul's Church, North Avenue, near Leavitt Street. Reverend G. A. Gullixan.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 18, 1910.

Johannes Church, corner of Cortez Street and Humboldt Boulevard. Reverend Bergesen, pastor. The Sailor's Mission meets twice a week. The Youth League meets every Thursday.

St. Matthaeus Church, Dunning [sic] and Ballou Streets. Reverend J. O. Dreng, pastor. The Young Ladies' Sewing Circle meets weekly.

Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church, Roscoe and Osgood Streets. Reverend P. A. Kittesby, pastor. Deacons' meeting last Wednesday of every month.

St. Markus Church, corner of Tripp and Wabansia Avenues. Reverend J. A. Molstaad, pastor.

Irving Park Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church, Drake Avenue and Irving Park Boulevard. Reverend M. E. Fretheim.

The Sick Benefit Society of the Synod meets in St. John's Church once a month. The Pastors' conference meets every Monday.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 18, 1910.

Hauge's Synod

Ebenezer Evangelical Lutheran Church, 5200 Wentworth Avenue. Reverend K. M. J. Mjaanes, pastor.

Elim Evangelical Lutheran Church, Whipple and Byron Streets. Reverend K. M. J. Mjaanes, pastor.

Hauge's Church, Wabansia and Central Avenues, Reverend C. L. Jothen, pastor.  
The Missionary Society meets every fourth Friday.

Trinity Church, Noble and Huron Streets. Reverend H. M. Hanson, pastor.

Immanuel's Church, corner of Maplewood Avenue and Cherry Place. Reverend J. N. Walstead, pastor. The Luther League meets every Wednesday.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 11, 1909.

HUMBOLDT PARK MISSION OPENS

The Humboldt Park Mission on North Avenue, near California Avenue, opened yesterday evening with a well-arranged and successful social. Norwegian and American flags waved in front of the building, and the hall on the first floor was attractively decorated. The place was filled when Reverend C. S. Finwall welcomed the audience at eight o'clock.

The audience sang, and Reverend F. L. Anderson, D. D., read from the Scriptures. The leader of the mission, Reverend C. W. Finwall, explained the reasons motivating the creation of this mission for young Norwegian men. A most interesting program was presented, and a strong appeal was made to the people to aid in maintaining the extensive work started.

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Tonight, from seven until ten o'clock, will be the young men's social evening.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 11, 1909.

Tomorrow at 3:30 P. M., Missionary Gotaas and Reverend Finwall will make brief addresses. Miss Myrtle Finwall will sing.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 8, 1909.

REVEREND C. W. FINWALL STARTS A MISSION FOR MEN

For a number of years, Reverend C. W. Finwall of this city has planned to start a practical institution specially designed to appeal to and aid young Norwegian men. The institution as planned would provide for an employment office, reading room, song and music entertainment, lectures on practical topics, a hall for gymnastics, practical religious services, etc.

Reverend Finwall now has secured ample support from Americans and Norwegians interested in the idea; he has rented a hall centrally located for Norwegian men. The hall is on North Avenue, four doors west of California Avenue. The plan will not be fully realized until the latter part of November, but the hall will be opened with a free social on Friday evening of this week.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 39275

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 7, 1909.

/PASTOR RETURNS FROM NORWAY/  
Norwegian Lutheran Christ Church Welcomes  
Reverend and Mrs. Meyer

The Christ Norwegian Lutheran Church, in Logan Square, held a "welcome" social Saturday evening for the pastor of the Church, Reverend J. H. Meyer, and his wife, on the occasion of their return from a tour that carried them through Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, France, and England.

Mr. Oscar Norby welcomed the audience and introduced Mr. Louis Lawson as toastmaster. The real festivities began with the singing of a song written for the occasion by Miss Rachel Gabrielsen. The church choir sang the song of welcome with customary vigor and precision.

The speech in honor of Reverend Meyer was delivered by Reverend N. J. Ellestad, who expressed his joy at seeing Reverend and Mrs. Meyer back from their tour,

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 7, 1909.

and in good health.

Mr. Martin Thon spoke about the work which had been accomplished within the congregation during the absence of the pastor. Mrs. Ellen Andersen sang a beautiful solo; she was accompanied at the piano by Mr. R. Gulbrandsen.

Dr. Christopher expressed the thanks of the congregation to Reverend N. J. Ellestad, who had substituted during the absence of Reverend Meyer; he also presented Reverend Ellestad with a gift to show that the recognition of the minister's good work was not "confined to mere words".

Mr. Oscar Norby spoke in honor of Dr. Christopher, who is one of the strongest supporters of the Church. A quartet consisting of Mrs. Ellen Andersen, Miss Rachel Gabrielsen, Messrs. Gulbrandsen and Reinertsen presented one of their numbers, after which speeches were made by Reverend F. Ring and Mr. Louis Andersen. The choir offered various numbers between the speeches.

In conclusion, Reverend J. H. Meyer, thanked the congregation on behalf of

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 7, 1909.

Mrs. Meyer and himself. He mentioned that he and his wife had traveled about fourteen thousand miles, and had visited Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Belgium, France, and England. Although he had visited some of the most famous and greatest cathedrals in Europe, Reverend Meyer said that the Christ Church in Logan Square was still the dearest of them all to him, even though its congregation was not of the largest.

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The social was most successful. The decorations were executed by Mr. Oscar Norby, and Mr. W. Gulbrandsen arranged the excellent program. Mrs. Halvorsen supervised the serving of refreshments, which were greatly enjoyed by the guests.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 27, 1909.

A NEW LUTHERAN CHURCH

Cornerstone of Our Savior's Church Will be  
Laid Sunday

Our Savior's Lutheran Church congregation of the Norwegian Lutheran United Church will lay the cornerstone of its new church building in Irving Park, on Sunday, August 29, at 3 P. M. A good program has been arranged for the occasion. A chorus of fifty voices will sing; an orchestra will play; Miss G. Meinan will render a vocal solo; several ministers of various denominations will speak.

The services in the new church will be conducted in English. But why build a church in Irving Park for English services? Simply because it is needed. Last fall Reverend J. T. Diamond was requested to canvass Irving Park for the purpose of determining the possibilities for a Lutheran church in the district. He went from house to house, and frequently he found Lutheran people, Scandinavians or Germans. With but few exceptions these people seemed interested in getting

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 27, 1909.

a Lutheran church for the district. Not only those who designated themselves as Lutherans, but others whose parents had belonged years ago to the Lutheran denomination were also interested in the matter. Soon Reverend A. Sigmond became convinced that a Lutheran church was needed for the neighborhood.

It did not seem advisable to organize a congregation exclusively Norwegian, because the majority of those who had been approached desired the use of English at the various services. Only a few desired to have the services conducted in the language of their former homeland, and this was true even of those who had been born abroad. These immigrants wanted the English language used for the sake of their children. As one mother said, "What is best for my children is good enough for me".

When it was determined that a church was needed--that so many Lutheran people had moved into the district, had bought their own homes and moved their families into them--the next step was to find a suitable place for church services and



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 27, 1909.

Sunday school. There was, however, no suitable building available at any price. The only way out would be to build.....An appeal was made to the general public, stating that their financial, moral, and spiritual help was needed.....The response was satisfactory. Mr. Arthur W. Dickenson gave two lots for the building.....Temporary Sunday school accommodations were had from Mrs. J. A. Gardner.

.....The Sunday school started on January 17, 1909. At the first meeting there were twenty-one children and thirty adults present. The school has kept on growing, so that now there are seventy members enrolled.... Now the task was to determine how many wanted to join a Lutheran congregation in which services were conducted in English. In a short while more than seventy had joined.

On July 1, 1909, the congregation was organized. The board of trustees consists of Messrs. A. Svensen, president; W. O'Marraw, secretary; Thorvald Nelson, treasurer. A ladies' aid society has been organized; the ladies are working splendidly for the Church.

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The architect, Mr. C. S. Michaelson, has completed the plans for the Church. Messrs. Thorvald Nelson and A. W. Dickenson of the building committee have given their services free, thereby saving much money for the Church. Mr. A. K. Sorenson has promised to put in the foundation walls free of charge. Many others have contributed, some giving money, others giving materials.

The congregation has arrived at the point where the cornerstone is ready to be laid. As mentioned before, it will be laid on the coming Sunday afternoon. Of course, additional gifts are still needed for the completion of the work. Gifts may be sent to the pastor of the congregation, Reverend J. T. Sigmond, 1908 West Berteau Avenue, Chicago. Reverend Sigmond will acknowledge all gifts in Skandinaven.

Reverend T. Sigmond was born in Stavanger, Norway. He came to America when about eighteen years of age.... He graduated from Chicago English Lutheran Seminary in 1903, and was ordained in the same year.... He has been a member of the St. John

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English Lutheran Church, and a student of the University of Chicago. In 1908 he married Miss Bertha Michaelson.... He is now going to devote all his energy to the work of building up the congregation in West Irving Park.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 15, 1909.

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NORWEGIAN-DANISH EPWORTH LEAGUE

Outline of the Proceedings of the Fifteenth Annual  
Convention of the Chicago District

At the invitation of the Epworth League of the Bethany Methodist Episcopal Church, Racine, Wisconsin, the annual convention of the Chicago District League convened on June 9 in Racine.

The following program was presented on the opening of the convention: Singing by the congregation; Scripture reading by Reverend R. F. Silhelmsen; prayer by Reverend A. Vereide; speech of welcome by Reverend R. Levin; speech of welcome by Mr. Hans Wee, president of the Bethany League; music by the Bethany string band; response by Edward Erickson, district president, song by the Bethany male choir; speech by Dr. Leek; roll call by the district secretary; organ solo by Miss M. Anderson. Reverend C. Nielsen pronounced the benediction, after which the assembly was invited to the basement of the church and treated to ice cream and cake. The church, as well as the basement, was neatly decorated.....

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 15, 1909.

IV On Saturday morning the delegates gathered for an hour of prayer under the leadership of Messrs. W. Johnson and H. M. Larsen.....President Edward Erickson declared the convention open for business. It was decided that the first five rows of pews were to be reserved for the delegates to the convention. The president was authorized to appoint the various committees.

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Mr. Louis Thorp of Emmaus Church, Chicago was designated to represent the Epworth League of that church at the convention, since that League had sent no delegate. While the committee on credentials did its work, reports from several branches of the Epworth League were received. A list of churches in various cities is given.

The committee on credentials having completed its work, it was found that sixty-one properly credited delegates were present.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 15, 1909.

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In addition to the delegates, Reverend F. R. Wilhelmsen, of Evanston, editor of the Kristelige Talsmand (Christian Advocate), and Reverend A. Haagenzen, of Evanston, secretary of the board of education, were present. The city missionary of Chicago, Reverend H. P. Berg, sent a message concerning the immigration bureau. A congratulatory telegram was received from Reverend F. Ring, of Chicago.

Reports were received from the president, the first, second, third, and fourth vice-presidents, from the superintendent of the Junior League, and from the treasurer. The treasurer's report showed....a balance in the treasury of \$21.66. Mr. Loberg read the report from the committee on immigration. Both he and Reverend Hall spoke regarding the report, and informed the assembly that the recent ministerial meeting for the district....had been interested in the matter and intended to have some man appointed to co-operate with the League. On a motion by Reverend Monsen, the committee, consisting of Messrs. Loberg, Erickson, and A. A. Skudstad, was re-elected....

It was resolved that in the future the local Leagues should report the names of

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 15, 1909.

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IV delegates to the district convention at least two weeks prior to the date set for the convention. This report is to go to the district secretary who in turn is to inform the secretary of the local League as to where the convention is to be held.

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Reverend Erickson informed the convention that the statutes for the local Leagues had been printed and were to be had at the bookstore for twenty cents per dozen.

The morning session concluded with prayer, and the benediction was pronounced by Reverend Anderson.

The afternoon session opened with singing and a prayer by Reverend Hauge. The report from the morning session was read and accepted.

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On a motion by Reverend Nielsen it was resolved that if any district officer



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 15, 1909.

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IV resign his office during the year, the board be empowered to designate a substitute for the remainder of the term. Mr. Loberg read a recommendation from the district board that the money collected for district missions be transferred to the board of education to be used to pay part of the salary of an additional instructor at the theological school in Evanston. It was also recommended that the local Leagues be requested to vote a regular annual contribution for this purpose....The motion was carried, three votes being registered in the negative.

It was decided that the second vice-president be authorized to superintend the collection of money for the salary of an additional instructor. It was further resolved that all the money on hand for this purpose and all money later collected for the same purpose be paid to the district treasurer. Reverend Hall moved that the second vice-president, at an early date, correspond with the local Leagues in order to obtain assurance of some definite amount; that the board be convened as soon as such assurances have been obtained, and that the latter body inform the board of education. He also asked that no part of the collected money

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 15, 1909.

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IV be transferred to the board of education except on order from the district president and the district secretary. The motion was adopted.

The district secretary was directed to reply to a communication received from the board of education concerning the question of contributions to the salary of an additional instructor, informing the board of education of the adopted motion. Mr. T. Loberg, who was delegate to the American Epworth League convention, gave an oral report. Reverend Hall spoke on behalf of the Desplaines camp meeting and suggested that the delegates, on arriving home, should show their interest by prevailing on their respective Leagues to have badges printed for the camp meeting.

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The convention voted to request District Superintendent Hall to designate the second Saturday at the camp meeting as "Epworth League day".....It was also voted that every delegate on arriving home should see to it that the local League subscribe for at least one copy of the Kristelige Tidskrift [Chicago] which is

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 15, 1909.

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IV to be kept on display in the League meeting room, in order that every member of the League may be acquainted with our work as a whole. The convention decided that the minutes of the convention should be published in Skandinaven and in the Kristelige Talsmand.

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The secretary read his report showing that there are fifteen Leagues in the district, with a total membership of 638.....There are also seven junior Leagues with 279 members. The total number of members in the district is 917.....

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At most of the sessions of this Epworth League convention the Bethany choir and string orchestra entertained, as did also the combined Trinity and Bethany Male choruses. On Monday, some of the delegates toured the city; others participated in a picnic given by the Trinity Methodist Episcopal church.....

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 6, 1909.

PLEASANT ENCOURAGEMENT

At the evening service last Sunday while the Reverend C. W. Finwall was bidding farewell to the Logan Square Baptist congregation, he was presented with the gift of \$99.67. This sum was the proceeds of a special collection taken up for the purpose among those present. Several more money gifts have come to the Pastor by mail, from people who either were prevented from being present at the meeting or who did not have money at hand when the collection was taken.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 31, 1909.

SCANDINAVIAN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION  
Discussions on Religion

On Sunday, March 28, Reverend Ludvig Hope addressed the Scandinavian Young Men's Christian Association on the topic of "Sanctification".

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Reverend Solberg spoke on the "Comparison between Justification and Sanctification". Reverend Ellestad....and several others took part in the discussion.

The chorus of the Young Men's Christian Association sang several numbers. The hall was crowded at each of the meetings.

At the Monday meeting a large audience gathered to hear Reverend Ludvig Hope preach.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 31, 1909.

In the evening Reverend Hope spoke first; he was followed by a number of his fellow clergymen.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 17, 1909.

HISTORY OF THE NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN CHURCH IN EVANSTON

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On Wednesday evening, July 29, 1891, a group of Norwegians gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Magnusen, Evanston, Illinois, for the purpose of organizing a Norwegian Lutheran congregation. The meeting opened with the singing of a hymn, reading from the Bible, and prayer by Reverend J. N. Kildahl. Reverend N. J. Ellestad was chosen chairman of the meeting, and Reverend J. N. Kildahl was elected secretary. A constitution for the congregation was adopted, after which three trustees were elected: one to serve one year, another to serve two years, and the third to serve three years. Carl Magnusen was elected for the one-year term; Mads Knudsen for the two-year term; and Anton Andersen for the three-year term. Carl Magnusen was elected chairman of the board of trustees; Ole Larsen was elected treasurer; and Mads Knudsen, secretary.

This was the first meeting of the church in Evanston.

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It soon appeared that many difficulties were in the way of the new congregation. Times were hard, and since all the members of the church were working people, it was a heavy task to take care of the finances. To start with, the meetings were held in the home of Carl Magnusen, but after a brief period the congregation found itself able to rent Union Hall on Davis Street, where services were held every Sunday and Thursday evening.

During its first year of existence, the congregation was served by Reverend J. N. Kildahl; he was succeeded by Reverend Aarestad, and the congregation increased in size as time went on. Reverend Aarestad in turn was succeeded by Reverend Marvik. On February 14, 1894, Reverend Hetland was called to serve the congregation, and he remained as pastor for about seven years. The services were still held at Union Hall, and were quite well attended.

On September 1, 1898, after due investigation, it was decided to buy the Swedish Lutheran Church building and to move it over to the lot where it now stands. Four hundred dollars was paid for the building; the lot cost thirteen hundred

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dollars, and the cost of moving was two hundred dollars--a total of about nineteen hundred dollars, a considerable sum in view of the fact that the membership roll contained but forty names.

Under the pressure of the large debt the congregation has thus incurred, the work slackened somewhat, and the future looked dark for a while. Through hard work by some of the most interested members, and especially by the ladies aid society, services were continued....and in 1904, while Reverend Kolste was pastor, the congregation rejoiced in finding itself free of debt, the church having been fully paid for.

There was then a period of rest as far as financial matters were concerned. During this period the congregation was served in succession by two theological students, Messrs. A. Ness and S. Sigmond; the religious activities were kept alive, the services were well attended, and soon it appeared that the church building was too small. In addition, it was rather dilapidated, but the congregation did not at the time feel able to start any reconstruction work.

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On April 5, 1906, John A. Westberg, a theological student, was called to serve the congregation. In April, 1907, he graduated from the Chicago Theological Seminary. During Reverend Westberg's pastorate, the desire for a better church building became greater; a temporary finance committee was elected to collect funds for the rehabilitation of the church. The collection of funds proceeded slowly, however, and the condition of the building became steadily worse. Finally, on March 5, 1907, a building committee was appointed. It consisted of Reverend Westberg and Messrs. S. Haugland, M. Olsen, C. Henriksen, and O. Nepstad. These five men were aware that they were facing a difficult task, for the church treasury was empty.

Two roads appeared open: one, to abandon [the attempt to maintain] the Norwegian-Danish Lutheran Church in Evanston; the other, to load the congregation with a large debt. After careful study of the situation, the committee chose the latter course.

Courageously, and with strong faith in God's help, the task was begun. After

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the committee, led by Reverend Westberg, had collected seven hundred dollars, mostly from people not belonging to the congregation, the work of remodeling was started, and a loan of two thousand dollars was obtained.

The construction work proceeded slowly. It was discovered that the task was greater than the members of the committee had expected, and that the money obtained would not meet construction costs. Now that the work is nearly finished, there is needed an additional amount of about one thousand dollars that must be raised in the near future.

On March 4, 1909, the same day that President William H. Taft entered the White House as President of the United States, the first meeting was held in the basement of the reconditioned church. The meeting was attended by 185 people.

In its present condition, the church, finished on the outside, and with a large attractive basement where the services are to be held temporarily, has cost about four thousand dollars; the debt is around three thousand dollars.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 15, 1909.

CHICAGO NORWEGIAN-DANISH METHODIST EPISCOPAL DISTRICT LEAGUE  
Meeting of the Cabinet

The Chicago Methodist Episcopal District League held a cabinet meeting last Saturday at the residence of Mr. Thor Loberg, 2123 Maple Avenue, Evanston. As usual, the meeting opened with the singing of a hymn, after which the president of the District League, Reverend Edward Ericksen, read from the Scriptures and led in prayer.

Reverend Ericksen then gave a survey of the work of the League since the previous meeting. He called special attention to the position of the ministers within the League, stating that the minister of a church in which a league had been organized invariably ought to be consulted concerning the work of such a local league.

The various departments of the District League then presented their reports. President Ericksen was requested to see to the printing of the League

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constitution. Written invitations for the coming convention were received from the Bethany Norwegian-Danish Methodist Episcopal Church, of Racine, Wisconsin, and from the First and Immanuel Norwegian-Danish Methodist Episcopal Church, in Chicago.

Reverend Ericksen suggested that the District Convention be held at Desplaines, Illinois this year in connection with the fiftieth anniversary celebration of the Desplaines camp meeting. After a thorough discussion of the suggestion, which was changed into a motion, the matter was tabled. It was then voted to accept the invitation of the Bethany Church, in Racine, and a committee consisting of Reverend Edward Ericksen and Messrs. T. Loberg and Skudstad was appointed to arrange a suitable date for the convention. Reverend Ericksen, Mrs. Nielsen, and Miss Hansen were appointed to the program committee for the convention and Messrs. Skudstad and Olson were appointed to the transportation committee.

Mrs. T. Loberg served refreshments and the president expressed the cabinet's



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thanks for the hospitality shown. Lodging had been provided, and most of those present stayed to attend the evening services of the Norwegian-Danish Methodist Episcopal Church in Evanston, of which Reverend Ericksen is the pastor.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 14, 1909.

REVIVAL MEETINGS IN BETHEL LUTHERAN CHURCH

Every seat in the church proper was occupied on Friday evening at the Bethel Lutheran Church. The occasion was the revival meetings conducted in Chicago by the Norwegian United Lutheran Church.

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The Lutherans have frequently been accused of being cold, ceremonious dogmatics who do not wish and even oppose vigorous, buoyant spiritual life; they have been accused of having but little use for prayer meetings and laymen's activities, and of being satisfied with time-worn formality and some form of rigid, traditional Christianity.

It would be well if those who think this way would come to these revival meetings, so that they might be able to see and judge for themselves; then they would have a basis for estimating the teachings and practices of the Lutherans.

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REVIVAL MEETINGS AT MOORELAND CHURCH

The revival meetings of the United Lutheran Church are being held at the Mooreland Lutheran Church this week. Reverends Haldorsen and Ellestad preached Monday and Tuesday evenings, and Reverend N. G. Peterson preached last evening. The meetings gave much promise of good results.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 26, 1909.

### REVIVAL MEETINGS AT BETHLEHEM CHURCH

Revival meetings have been conducted for sometime at Bethlehem Lutheran Church. So far the meetings have been very good, and the attendance has been fairly large. It is true, of course, that there is room for many, many more. The attendance will increase if those who are interested in the meetings will exert themselves by going about in their neighborhoods and invite people to the meetings.

Last night there was a large audience of interested people. After much singing by the congregation, Reverend C. K. Solberg read Luke 16: 19-31, calling upon the Lord to bless this word, the meeting, the speakers, and the listeners. Reverend O. Shefveland then delivered a powerful, earnest, and searching sermon on the latter part of the letter to the Sardes congregation (Revelation 3: 3-5), specially emphasizing the words, "Therefore, remember what you have heard and take care to get converted!" Strongly and searchingly was this admonition from the Lord urged upon the listeners. Many were deeply touched by this serious



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call from God's word.

After Mr. John Rasmussen had sung "Jeg ved en vraa (I Know a Hiding Place), Reverend Ellestad spoke briefly. The congregation rose, and a few minutes were passed in prayer and testimony. Several members of the congregation participated.

Reverend C. K. Solberg, who was conducting the meeting, exhorted the believers to remember also to invite neighbors and friends to the meetings and to continue to pray insistently for the presence of God's spirit at the meetings and in the congregation. Reverend Tiller led in prayer and blessed the people present in the name of the Lord.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 3, 1909.

RELIGIOUS HONESTY

by

Reverend C. T. Dyrness

Under the caption "Religious Honesty", Reverend Bergesen, in an article in the Skandinaven last week, had much to say against the Evangelical Free churches in general, and against myself and the Salem Evangelical Free Church in particular. At first, on reading the article, I did not feel inclined to answer at all; articles of the type mentioned do not ordinarily warrant an answer since people who are not prejudiced would be able to judge the article without comment from anybody. In the present case there might be a possibility, however, that silence on my part might be interpreted by some as an admission of the correctness of the assertions made by Reverend Bergesen. For this reason I shall make a few remarks in refutation, but only in so far as the article is aimed at me and the congregation I am serving. The rest of the article I shall not discuss.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 3, 1909.

First of all let me state that in regard to the questions Reverend Bergesen so tauntingly has been directing at me, I have asked him for the names of the persons to whom he refers in connection with his questions. Reverend Bergesen refused, however, saying: "There is no point in trying to get at these people." Quite true. But it evidently seems important to the Reverend to get at me and Salem Free Church.

When you, Reverend Bergesen, publicly attack by name a person who has never had anything to do with you, then you should give the names of the witnesses you claim to have for the correctness of your assertions. When you refuse to do so, then I think it quite in order for me to refuse to answer your questions. To be frank, if your purpose had been to gain information on points of doubt, you would have found ready answers and information if you had spoken to me privately. There really was no need of dealing with these matters publicly in Skandinaven.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 3, 1909.

In regard to the congregation which I am serving, let me inform you that the name which it has chosen and borne for nearly half a generation is "Salem Evangelical Free Church". This is the name in full; under this name the Church has been incorporated under the laws of the state of Illinois. We do not call ourselves Lutheran, Reverend Bergesen. Any truthful person who knows the Salem congregation will admit that we never called ourselves Lutheran. Never did I give a member, received into the Salem congregation the understanding that the Church is a Lutheran church. Never! And this is not to be taken to mean that we have any objection to name "Luther" or "Lutheran". Many of us in Salem are, in the main, in agreement with the Lutheran doctrines, and we have never been afraid of admitting this when inquiries have been made. We hold that our right to make such an admission is as great as that of anybody else. If anybody will call this "cheating" then our answer is that as far as we know nobody ever received patent on the Lutheran faith. If we are wrong in this, perhaps someone would be so good as to correct our mistake, and we shall comply with the laws.

In this connection I need to state that we of the Salem Church do not at all





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approve of the manner in which Lutheranism is being practiced in most places at present. It is for this reason that we have adopted the standpoint which is ours. But, as I have said, we do not call ourselves Lutheran; this is so evident that no one can pass through the door of our Church with his eyes open without noticing the fact as stated. We are not responsible if others, intentionally or by mistake, apply to us any name or names which we, ourselves, have not adopted. Some people insist that we are Methodists. Some time ago an article was run in all the Norwegian Lutheran church papers in which we and some others were called Baptists. It is actually true that a number of the friends who have come to us from the Lutheran Free Church in Norway have told us that they are unable to see much difference between our congregation and those they came from.

All right, then. We love the Lutherans, Congregationalists, Baptists, Methodists, and all the rest of God's people, and we have not found it necessary to protest when people have applied to us these various names mentioned; rather,



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we have taken comfort from the old saying that "a beloved child has many names". Even when called a "sect" we consider that we belong in the successions of the apostolic congregations, for the enemies of christianity called the early Christians a "sect".

We do, however, protest against the unfriendly accusation that we have been employing the Lutheran name, or any other name, with the intention to deceive.

But why this lack of explicitness? Why indeed! It may be difficult to find a satisfactory answer. But, after all, it is not merely Salem and "these Free churches" who have to contend with such difficulty.

In my home district in Norway, a number of years ago, there was even a Lutheran congregation of the state church which met with related circumstances. In this congregation a great revival was begun. The instrument used by God in this





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movement was one of the "semi-educated laymen" who to this very day are working in the Evangelical Free Churches in America. The parish priest and his wife were God-fearing people, however, who threw themselves into the revival, heart and soul. They knelt down in prayer with those who were seeking salvation, exactly as the Free Church preacher (or sect preacher, if you prefer). They opened their homes for prayer meetings with the newly converted every Saturday evening. And, of all things, they took the "sect preacher" in, giving him the privileges of their homes.

These matters were reported to the district superintendent, and he thought the matter quite out of place. "Those people are Methodists," it was said....Complaints were sent to the bishop, who in his place called the priest and his assistants to account for their behavior. It was in the balance whether the congregation was to remain under the state or become a free church. I remember the priest saying, "Rather than turn my back on the revival I shall withdraw from the state church and organize a free church." The bishop saved

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the situation, however; he decided that the congregation was Lutheran, not Methodist. But why this lack of clearness? Yes why? I, too, join in this question.

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Let me assure Reverend Bergesen and Reverend Solberg, however, that those who are members of the Salen Evangelical Free Church, and for that matter those who are not members but yet visit our meetings, are human beings with a general education and intelligence--men and women with common sense who know both what they want and what they are doing. In addition, they are of age so that they do not need to be told where they may go to find food for their souls and become strengthened in their faith.

But now it seems in place to say that it was quite refreshing to me to notice a minister in the Norwegian Lutheran Synod suddenly develop such solicitude for a "brother minister" of the Norwegian Lutheran United Church, that he thus



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steps forward in his defense. Not always was the relationship between the ministers of the Synod and the United Church thus cordial; that, to be truthful, we must admit. We are happy, however, to notice that their relationship is improving.

If, now, these honored ministers would leave peaceful people in peace in the future, then their attitude of peacefulness would undoubtedly bring profit to themselves and other people, and the cause of God would profit too. If, on the other hand, they desire to go on writing the same type of articles, as far as I am concerned they will be undisturbed in their writings. I am busy with things of greater importance.

The fields are golden toward harvest. Thousands of our countrymen in this city are approaching eternity without God and without hope. Is it not time, brethren, to leave the insignificant and mean behind us and strive as well as we are able to win as many as possible for Christ and Heaven, before it becomes eternally too late?



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 27, 1909.

CHICAGO YOUNG PEOPLE'S LUTHERAN ASSOCIATION  
Convention at St. Paul's Norwegian Church

The Chicago Young People's Lutheran Association held its first convention last Wednesday evening at St. Paul's Norwegian Church, corner of North Avenue and Leavitt Street, and a great meeting it was. The church was crowded with young people, and the program was excellent. Most of the young people's societies represented had banners to mark their location. The banners were placed in front of the members of the individual societies.

The program started with an organ prelude, "Hosannah", by Dubois, played by Miss Ora A. Johnson. After this the audience sang "Ye Lands, to the Lord Make Jubilant Noise", whereupon Reverend Alfred O. Johnson gave a brier speech on the topic, "Temptation of Jesus in the Wilderness".

The president of the Young People's Association, Mr. G. A. Andresen, made a speech on the history, the purpose, and the future of the Association.

"Fear Not Ye, O Israel" by Dudley Buck was then sung by Miss Gertrude Olsen.



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NORWEGIAN

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Miss Olsen possesses a fine, rich voice, well trained....It is to be hoped that she will remain in Chicago so that the people may have the opportunity of hearing her often.

The principal speaker was Reverend G. Schuessler, minister of the English Lutheran Church of Our Redeemer. He spoke of the work of the young people in the churches, what they can accomplish, how they ought to approach their tasks, and what ought to be the motive and spirit of their work....The speech was enthusiastic and valuable in its suggestions and instructions, and it should not easily be forgotten by the many hundreds of listeners.

The choir of Our Savior's Church then sang Handel's "And the Glory of the Lord Shall Be Revealed". While Miss Ora Johnson played Dudley Buck's "At Evening", a collection was taken for the benefit of the Home Finding Society after Reverend P. A. Kittilsby had called attention to the importance of that Society. [Editor's note: The purpose of the Home Finding Society is to find suitable private homes for orphans entrusted to its care.]

Next came a solo by Miss Anna Christensen, of Boston, Massachusetts. Touch-



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NORWEGIAN

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Next came a solo by Miss Anna Christensen, of Boston, Massachusetts. Touch-

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ingly she sang Gounod's "Forever with the Lord". One gets the impression while listening that Miss Christensen's voice is increasing in volume and beauty each time she sings, and now as always the audience listened with rapt attention.

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The Chicago Young People's Lutheran Association consists of the young peoples societies of the various congregations belonging to the Norwegian Lutheran Synod. The Association was organized last spring, and its first task was to arrange for the great convention of the young people's societies in June. In this connection the Association arranged for a boat trip on Lake Michigan and a festival at Wicker Park Hall. The aim of the Association is to bring together the members of the various young people's societies in co-operative work, and to encourage the members to greater interest and activity for the advancement of the work of the churches involved. This is a beautiful task, and it is to be hoped that the interest may increase both in regard to the Association itself and the local societies.

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NEW MEN'S SOCIETY

A new men's society was formed in the Chicago Norwegian colony last Monday. A number of the male members of St. John's congregation gathered at the church rectory and organized the St. John's Norwegian Men's Society. Any man interested in religious matters may become a member of the Society, but the board of directors is to consist of members of the congregation. Meetings are held on the third Monday of every month.

The purpose of the Society is to join the men of the congregation in common understanding and interest in activities for the extension and upbuilding of the affairs of the church.

The Society will sponsor social gatherings to further its purpose.



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RELIGIOUS HONESTY

by

Reverend B. L. Bergesen

For many years I have been sorry to notice the great denominational dishonesty which, under the guise of piety, and with the most strongly religious statements, has gained entrance and won standing among our people. I am thinking primarily of the conscious cheating attitudes adopted by the Episcopalians in their work among the Swedes, and the Congregationalists in their work among the Norwegians. They let the people understand that theirs is really the Lutheran way of faith. The Lutheran Church never has sought any advantage by using the name of any other religious denomination.

I do not intend to mix into the discussion between Reverend Solberg and the man who replied from the side of the "free church". From the two articles it is evident that Reverend Solberg is able to produce proofs, while the

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NOT LEGAL

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other man cannot do so; the former gave a logical presentation; the latter confined himself to the raw sentimentousness which Jesus condemns, together with the usual phrases to which the sect-makers ever turn when caught cheating: "We are saving souls". Even the fact that Reverend Solberg is using the songbook of the "free churches" is utilized by his antagonist as a means of attack, while any sensible human being should be able to realize, from the facts mentioned, that Reverend Solberg did not write from a sense of ill will.

My aim is to throw light on the issue itself; in the long run it will not do, before thinking people, to cover denominational dishonesty by "spiritual" talk. My opposition to religious strife (and especially in the press) has caused me to keep quiet for years in regard to these matters; when, however, I find a brother minister attacked as dishonest because he calls attention to the facts mentioned above, I find it wiser to throw some light upon the subject. If anyone from the other side intends to reply, then I plead that,

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"faithful to truth, in love," they will keep their judging hearts and keep to the issue in question. In other words, the question here is not who are saving souls; first of all, no intelligent man or woman believes, nowadays, that any church holds a patent on the way of salvation; and, second, we Lutherans believe that we cannot save a single soul; we do not attempt it at all. We believe that only Jesus can save souls, so that our purpose is simply to preach salvation in Him. The Spirit saves.

The question at issue is simply one of plain human honesty, and it seems that honesty may be expected even of those who are so spiritual that they cannot remain members of the Lutheran Church. I intend to prove, then, that the so-called "Evangelical Free Church" among us Norwegians is acting dishonestly.

They call themselves a "free church". When the accusers of Jesus said to Pilate, "He claims to be King", they were speaking the truth, and yet they

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were cheating. For they knew that the word "king" in the ears of Pilate would misrepresent Jesus as if He sought a worldly kingdom. Thus also when the Norwegian Congregationalists call themselves "Free Church" they are speaking the truth, and yet they are cheating; for they know that the name is being used by them to get the recent immigrants and others to whom American conditions are not clear, to believe that the Lutheran churches are not free churches but belong to a state church. Cheating! Every church in America is a free church.

They call themselves "Lutheran". This is cheating unmixd, as far as the leaders are concerned. There are people in Chicago, in whom I have complete confidence, who have told me that Reverend J. Dyrnes has told them that he is a Lutheran. Are these people lying, Reverend Dyrnes? A young intelligent Norwegerian in Chicago who has studied theology to some extent, told me that he has attended Reverend Dyrnes' services, and that he has told Mr. Dyrnes

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that the latter is wrong in calling himself Lutheran. Is this man lying, Reverend Dyrnes?

One of your most eager and lovable young co-workers in the Salem "Free Church" informed me that he had been reared within one of these "free churches" (probably Salem; if in some other "free church" the fact only makes matters worse since that would indicate that things are as bad in other congregations). This man told me that he always believed his church to be Lutheran, that he himself wished to be Lutheran; he had thought that the main difference was to be found in more intense life in the "free churches"; never had his attention been called to the untruthfulness of using the Lutheran appellation to the "free churches". Is this young assistant in your congregation lying, Mr. Dyrnes? I am asking because I do not wish to do you injustice.

My impression is that the Norwegian (and Swedish) Congregationalists operate with the Lutheran name in regard to all those who love the Lutheran name,

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though these "free churches" openly oppose the Lutheran doctrine of the sacraments, the confirmation, etc. On the other hand, when these "free churches" seek aid from the missionary fund of the American churches they call themselves **Congregationalists**. Is this true or is it not? Is there one of the readers of Skandinaven who is so innocent that he believes that the American Congregationalists (who belong to the Reformed Church of which Luther said "You are of a different spirit than we") would use their Home Mission funds to build Lutheran churches among us? The Providence Norwegian "Free Church" in one year received \$700 from the American Congregationalists as an aid to the congregation which had raised a non-Lutheran altar among our people. Does anybody believe that this was for the purpose of promoting a Lutheran church and Lutheran activity in Providence?

At their annual meeting the Norwegian "free churches" announced through resolutions that they oppose the Lutheran Church. Yet, in regard to those who are unacquainted with American conditions they use such sweet sounding

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phrases as: "We are not working against anybody; we are only interested in saving souls." Fortunately for the sake of truth, unfortunately for the sake of those who are cheating and who dishonestly decorate themselves with the Lutheran name when meeting those who love that name, the "free church" leaders have put in print their attitude, in such an emphatic manner that there is no need of explaining the meaning of the statement.

Evangelisten (The Evangelist), which is now the official organ of the Norwegian Lutheran "Free Churches", on August 10, 1896 published an article with the following caption:

"Report from the sixth annual meeting of the Western Society of Free Churches, held at Washburn, Wisconsin on June 29, 1896."

This article tells of a minister who had applied for permission to leave the Society for the purpose of joining the United Lutheran Church, and in replying

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to his letter the following resolution was adopted, the secretary being instructed to publish it in the Lyngelisten. More official the reply could not be made. This resolution, adopted by the annual meeting, says about the retiring minister:

"The brother has stood with and by us (the "free churches" of course) and has fought manfully not only for our principles but also against the Lutheran Church."

The "free church" leaders agreed, then, in those words, "with us" and "against the Lutheran Church". Is it then a sin against the commandment about false testimony to say that it is "religious dishonesty" for religious leaders to adorn themselves with the Lutheran name when in an official document they have stated that they are opposed to the Lutheran Church?

I admit, of course, that it may be a temptation for these men to adorn

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themselves with a name historically as great as that of Luther. I myself am proud of this name which the Catholics in derision fastened upon us--not Luther himself; to do so would have been against his sense of humility. The Lutheran Church came to America after the Congregationalists, however; yet it numbers four times as many adherents as does the former. One must not be so over-awed by the external glory of a church as to sacra oneself with its name, while at the same time denouncing this church as "spiritually dead".

Here I wish to state that although I do not defend the activity of the Norwegian Methodists and Baptists who, by the use of American money are drawing Norwegians away from their childhood faith and church, yet I have to give the credit that, as far as I know, they have honestly stated that on certain points they disagree with the Lutheran teachings and that, consequently, they are not Lutherans. But the Congregationalists have not been thus honest. This I believe to have proven above, and this I also believe, have all the Lutheran ministers found, who have come in contact with the "free church"

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movement here in America.

Consider the despicable misrepresentation of the Norwegian people and of the life in the Lutheran Church and of the ministers of this church, which must have been made before the Home Mission boards of the American denominations, before the leaders of these would agree to transfer money from the Foreign Mission work to missionary work among those who have been baptized and reared in the Christian faith, while millions in Asia, Africa, and America never have heard of the name of Jesus.

. . . . .

....Let us practice common honesty in our church work: let us hoist true colors. Do not reply to me that you are "saving souls" and that I am "envious" on account of this, for it is not my custom to be jealous, and in any event I would not envy those whose religious dishonesty I am ashamed of, because I am a Norwegian. In addition, I prefer to leave people in

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 36273

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III C (Swedish)

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 25, 1909.

peace to seek and serve God according to their best convictions; for these reasons I have kept quiet for twenty years in regard to the matters discussed here. But when a brother minister is attacked as one who is envious and a liar because he accused the Norwegians (and I add, the Swedish) Congregationalists of flying false colors in calling themselves Lutheran and their activity Lutheran, then it would be sinful to be in possession of the sad facts concerning the question and yet keep quiet in the face of such "pious" nonsense....

I beg to request the answers to the following questions by whoever may be ready to do so:

1. Do not the "free churches" and their "ministers" sometimes use the name Lutheran for their faith and activity?
2. Is it true that you are Lutheran?

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275



III C  
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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 25, 1909.

3. Does your use of the name Lutheran derive from ignorance or from dishonesty?

I am ready at any time to produce more proofs if the above questions are answered logically. Personal attacks and loose accusations of evil intentions or of spiritual death I have learned to refer to "in whose judgement is righteous."

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 23, 1909.

### SOCIAL AT THE DEACONESS HOME



A festive air prevailed throughout the Norwegian Deaconess Home last Friday.

The entire interior of the Home was decorated; wherever one turned one met the smiling faces of deaconesses who were at hand, ready to aid the visitors in every way. It was apparent that the deaconesses were accustomed to think first of others and of themselves afterward, a rare attitude in our day. In this attitude they have the bright example of their superiors to follow.

As the readers know, it was the gift from King Haakon that drew the people to the Deaconess Home on this occasion. The tapestry had been hung in the basement in a room that might have been larger for better effect, for one can fully appreciate the beauty of the tapestry only when standing at a suitable distance from it.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 23, 1909.

The room was appropriately decorated with flags and evergreens, palms and wreaths.

On entering the brightly lighted room, the tapestry made an imposing impression. Anyone, no matter how ignorant he might be of the art of weaving, would have realized that the tapestry was a real work of art.

The drawing was done by the Norwegian artist, Gerhard Munthe, and the weaving by a lady signing her name as D. N. H. Thus it is understood that the weaver is not the renowned Frida Hansen; some visitors took the stand that the weaver was the daughter of Frida Hansen.

The tapestry became even more interesting after Dr. Ingeborg Rasmussen had told its saga. It is the type of story that will fasten the tapestry in the minds of the people, so that they will be able to recall it in memory at will.

After a few remarks about the origin of the art of tapestry weaving and its

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 23, 1909.



development down through the centuries, the Doctor turned to the tale of the particularly Norwegian development of this type of weaving. Finally she came to the fairy tale represented on the tapestry in question.

Once upon a time there was a king who had three handsome sons, and another king who had three beautiful daughters. The princes fell in love with the three beautiful princesses, and everything appeared to be sunshine and song. There were some wicked trolls living in a mountain nearby, however; they, too, wanted the princesses, and they carried them away into their mountain. The princes became sick at heart when they learned of this and did not know what to do. The queen, however, was an orphan, adopted in her childhood. Her foster father was wiser than anybody else, and to him the princes went in their distress. He told the young men that he could see where the princesses were but he could not see where the key to the palace of the trolls was hung. If the princes could find this key, he said, and get the princesses out of the abode of the trolls without their touching the threshold with their feet, they would be delivered from the domination of the trolls. It was also specified that each princess



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 23, 1909.

must recognize her prince. In order to facilitate the task for the boys, the wise man changed them, one into a hart, one into a fish, one into a bird. The bird discovered the key at the bottom of a hollow tree; the fish fished it out; and the hart carried the princesses across the threshold. Each princess recognized her prince; the power of witchery of the trolls over the princesses was destroyed, and the three beautiful princesses were in their father's palace again. And then there was held a wedding that was spoken of in seven kingdoms.

After the interesting fairy tale was told, refreshments were served. Afterwards there was music and singing in Mother Ingeborg's room.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 14, 1909.

OUR SAVIOR'S NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN CHURCH

The annual meeting and festival of Our Savior's Norwegian Lutheran Church was held last Monday. The attendance was large....The usual reports were presented. During the year there have been 104 baptisms, 57 marriages, 74 burials, and 37 have been confirmed....There is money in the treasuries of all the Church organizations.

.....

After the close of the business meeting at 9:15 P. M., the people joined in a community supper served by the Ladies' Aid Society.

Thirteen members of the Church died during the year, several of them among our best and most faithful members.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 14, 1909.

LAKE VIEW NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN CHURCH

Annual meeting of the Lake View Church was held a few days ago. The reports showed comparatively good progress during the past year. There is a considerable amount available in the treasury for payment of the church's debts. The attendance during the year has been fair; there have been many communicants.





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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 14, 1909.

WHY NOT HOIST TRUE COLORS?

by

Ingvald Andersen

Referring to the article in last Friday's edition of Skandinaven, by Reverend C. K. Solberg, I beg to make the following observations:

.....

The paper referred to in the article, the Evangelisten never sailed under false colors. In Evangelisten's first number of the present year, issued on January 1, one week before the article by Mr. Solberg was written, the following appeared, announcing the policy of the paper:

"Evangelisten represents an organized, biblical, evangelical free religious activity in which every believer is a priest and has the right to read and interpret the Bible under the guidance of the Holy Spirit...."



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 14, 1909.

Reverend Solberg is a subscriber to the Evangelisten and has undoubtedly read the statement quoted. In addition, in a conversation with him, I definitely emphasized that in the paper the question of doctrine is considered of less importance compared with the central figure in Christianity, the crucified Christ.

In his article Reverend Solberg says that the contents of the Evangelisten are good and even recommendable....Everything considered, I can but come to the conclusion that Reverend Solberg finds that the paper under discussion is not very dangerous--even for a Lutheran. I am afraid that there are other than doctrinal fears which have been inducing Reverend Solberg to make his attack.

[Translator's note: The paper and certain churches connected with it had been comparatively successful in their work. Mr. Andersen intimates that the cause of Mr. Solberg's attack is jealousy.]



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 14, 1909.

ST. MARK'S NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN CHURCH

At the annual meeting of this congregation a board of trustees was elected. The meeting instructed the secretary to send a letter of thanks to the Ladies' Aid Society and to the Young People's Society, both of which have donated large amounts to the building fund of the church. The finances of the church are in good condition, there being a surplus of \$92 in the treasury. It was resolved not to print the treasurer's report.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 14, 1909.

MATTHEW NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN CHURCH



The annual meeting of Matthew Norwegian Lutheran Church shows the congregation to be in good shape. Reports show that one hundred and three services were held during the year, fifty-four in the Norwegian language and forty-nine in English. Under the new arrangement the attendance at the English services increased until of late it has been twice as large as at the attendance at the Norwegian services. Sunday school was held on forty-seven Sundays; Saturday school, sixteen days. There were eighty-six hours of instruction for confirmation.

Thirty-two adults and eight children were received into the congregation....The minister has also served as a substitute for other ministers in a few cases; he held Sunday school on seven Sundays at the Home Finding Society's Receiving Home and held three services there also.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 8, 1909.

WHY NOT HOIST THE TRUE COLORS?

by

C. K. Solberg



A news item appearing in Skandinaven about a week ago needs correction since it tends to support a mistaken opinion by a large number of our Norwegian Lutheran people in and outside of Chicago concerning the religious paper, Evangelisten, as well as concerning the Norwegian Evangelical Free Church in this city.

. . . . .

Evangelisten is not a Lutheran paper and it is not published by the Norwegian Lutheran congregation. The paper contains much good edifying material, but it supports the Norwegian free church movement which is connected with the American Congregational **Church**....The paper is worthy of recommendation to Congregationalists but not to Lutherans.....I feel it my duty to call the attention

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 8, 1909.

of Norwegian Lutherans to the fact that Evangelisten is not Lutheran.

.....

Many of our Christian people who on coming from Norway are not acquainted with church conditions in America; but, being opposed to the state church in Norway, they get the impression that our Norwegian Lutheran Church in America is identical with the state church in Norway, and that the free church movement here corresponds to the Lutheran Free Church in Norway. The truth is, of course, that every Lutheran congregation in America is a free church. We have no state church here. But not every free church is Lutheran....Why need we have this lack of clear information in regard to the confession of faith and the true character of the Norwegian Free Church?

.....



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 5, 1908.

ZION NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN CHURCH

At the annual meeting of the Zion Church it was shown that the past year (1907) had been successful.

The congregation has 440 members. The treasurer's report shows: Income for 1907, \$3,901.72. Income from all groups, \$5,658.64. Expenses, \$3,758.95.





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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, Jan. 4, 1908.

ANNIVERSARY

Our Saviour's Church will observe the fiftieth anniversary of its founding, Sunday, Jan. 19.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, Jan.4, 1908.

CHRIST CHAPEL

p.7. Tomorrow a special mission service will be held at Christ Chapel, 1509 North Kedzie Avenue, Logan Square. A collection will be taken up for the missions maintained by the United Church. Everybody is heartily invited. The service starts at 10:30 A. M.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, Oct. 16, 1907.

#### SURPRISE PARTY

(The Members of Bethel Lutheran Church Surprise their  
Pastor Rev. E. E. Tiller).

This congregation is erecting a new large church and parsonage on the corner, of Humboldt Blvd. and Dickens Av., and as a consequence the call on the members' finances have been heavy. Yet these members are not forgetting their minister and his wife. On Monday a large number of the members of the church met in the school hall of the old church, then marched over to the parsonage and invited the ministerial pair to join them in the old church. The place soon was crowded with people. There was community singing and speech making, and many words of appreciation were spoken of the good pastor and his wife. And then, it developed that in spite of the heavy calls on the members in connection with the building of a new church, enough money had been gathered to procure a beautiful mahogany parlor set, a mahogany center table, and in addition, a purse

Skandinaven, Oct. 16, 1907.

of \$27 was handed the pastor.

Reverend Tiller was deeply touched and thankful for the gifts and the attitude that prompted them. Afterward the ladies of the church brought their very special contribution in the form of refreshments. Not till a late hour did this gathering of friends with their leaders separate.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, Oct. 6, 1907.

WELCOME-SOCIAL FOR REV. FR. RING.

The social welcoming the Rev. Mr. Ring and Mrs. Ring, earlier mentioned in this paper, took place last Thursday at the Immanuel M. E. Church, and was one of the coziest and best attended socials of recent years. It was a social of welcome for the ministerial couple, but it was also a wedding party for them, because the date of the social also marked the 38th anniversary of their wedding. This added greatly to the interest of the occasion.

The church was filled with people; among them were the newly appointed and highly esteemed district superintendent, J. O. Hall, and most of the Mr. Rev. Ring's associates of the ministry in Chicago.

Skandinaven, Oct. 6, 1907.

It was a stirring moment when the Rev. Mr. Ring and his wife were escorted into the church by H. Torkildsen and E. Eliassen, accompanied by the tones of the organ.

The social was opened with singing and devotion, and then the secretary of the congregation, U. B. Evans, welcomed the audience on behalf of the church.

The Rev. A. Haagensen gave the oration for the guests of honor. It was touching to watch this old hero, a minister in the Methodist church for more than 50 years, who has known the Rev. Mr. Ring and Mrs. Ring for many years, as he tried to find the choicest words with which to express his joy and pay his homage to the couple. His speech was strongly appealing, and his enthusiasm increased as he progressed. Then, standing in the midst of the Norwegian M. E. ministers of Chicago, he ended by

Skandinaven, Oct. 6, 1907.

stating that no minister was more popular in Chicago than the Rev. Mr. Ring, and that this popularity was a fruit not especially of his sermons, but rather of his pastoral work, his visits, his being ever ready to extend a helping hand to everyone in need. In conclusion, he made some felicitous remarks concerning Mrs. Ring, and as he ended his speech the audience applauded most heartily.

The new district superintendent was then asked to speak, and in a brief but inspiring speech, he congratulated the ministerial family and the congregation upon their chance for co-operative work during the coming year. Mr. C. Tonnessen was the last of the speakers.



Skandinaven, Oct. 6, 1907.

On behalf of the congregation, he presented the Rev. Mr. Ring with an envelope containing a gift to the ministerial couple, and Mrs. Tonnesen presented Mrs. Ring with a beautiful bouquet from the Ladies Aid Society.

The occasion being the first affair at which the new district superintendent was present, a beautiful bouquet was given to him also, with appropriate best wishes for his work during the coming year.

Between speeches the audiences listened to beautiful singing by Miss Constance Andersen, Dr. Lawson's Ladies Octette, sister's Nelson Sextette, and by the choir of the church.

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### NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, Sept. 27, 1907.

#### WELCOMING NEW PASTOR

The Maplewood Avenue M. E. Church yesterday held a very successful welcome social for their minister, the Rev. Paul Hangan, who is now starting his second year of service to this congregation.

During the past year, Mr. Hangan has gained unusual popularity, both within and outside the congregation, and this popularity was strikingly evident in the cordial reception given. A number of other ministers were present, and they joined with the church members in making the pastor feel that his work in the past had been worthwhile and appreciated.

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NORWEGIAN

Stamsvær, Sept. 12, 1907.

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UNITED CHURCH

Both the Moreland Church and the Church of the Covenant are without ministers.

The Rev. T. C. Thompson of Waterville, Iowa, has been called to the United Church congregation in Moreland. The minister will preach in the said church on Sunday morning and evening. He has not yet decided whether to accept the call.

The Church of the Covenant has called, for the second time, Rev. J. C. Roseland, secretary of the United Church, to become pastor of the church, succeeding Rev. C. C. Holberg, who has been appointed professor of English at St. Olaf College. Rev. J. C. Roseland has not yet accepted.

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Skandinaven, July 28, 1907.

#### MASS MEETING IN LOGAN SQUARE

Ten congregations belonging to various denominations will meet this afternoon at 3:00 o'clock in the Norwegian Baptist Church, Logan Square. The common goal is to start tent meetings soon in this part of the city.

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NORWEGIAN



Skandinaven, July 16, 1907.

ACCIDENT AT CHURCH PICNIC.

The Sunday School of Ebenezer Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church held its annual picnic last Saturday at Desplaines River, near Madison St.

Four young men left the place of festivities to go swimming. None of them were able to swim. One of the young men, Chr. Jensen, seventeen years old, ventured too far out. The strong current carried him off his feet, and before help could reach him, he drowned. The funeral will take place this afternoon from Ebenezer Church.

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Skandinaven, July 16, 1907.

[CAMP MEETING TO BE HELD AT DESPLAINES]

Desplaines Camp Meeting at three tabernacles, Norwegian Danish, Swedish, and English.

The meet lasts from July 17 to July 29. Religious meetings daily.

Round trip ticket, 50 cents.

Skandinaven, June 7, 1907.

SURPRISE PARTY IN CHURCH.

The trustees, with ladies, of the Christ Chapel, surprised the Reverend J.H. Meyer, pastor of the church, on his 45th birthday. A beautiful and expensive cane was presented to the pastor in recognition of the service he has rendered.



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Skandinaven, May 23, 1907.

[FREE CHURCH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OPENS TONIGHT]

The Evangelical Free Church Association of the west will begin its 14th annual conference tonight at Bethesda Evangelical Free Church, Indiana Ave.

The introductory sermon will be given by Professor R.A.Jernberg.

Business sessions will begin on Friday morning at 9:30 o'clock. The conference will close on coming Tuesday.

RECEIVED MAY 23 1907



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Scandinaven, Feb. 8, 1907.

NORWEGIAN

LEAVE FOR MADAGASCAR

From the Norwegian Deaconess Home two sisters, Matte Hagen and Caroline Thompson were called upon to leave for Madagascar to do mission work; Matte as housekeeper and nurse, Caroline as school-teacher. Their destination is the girls asylum at St. Luce Madagascar. Before their departure the two sisters were dedicated and blessed for their holy work among the heathens by Pastor Kald and Pastor H. B. Hildahl. A sign which the deaconesses of the Norwegian Lutheran Deaconess' homes always carry with them after taking their holy vow is a cross of silver surrounded by a wreath.

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### NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, September 17, 1906.

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#### PAULUS CHURCH AT HIRSCH STREET, & WASHTENAW AVENUE

Pastor Lars Harrisville and members of the congregation laid the cornerstone of the new church last Sunday afternoon. A large crowd was present at the ceremonies.

John Johnson read a catalogue of the different objects included in the iron box which was placed beneath the cornerstone. Among these objects are the history of the church and its members, and copies of the church's weekly paper.

The new church will cost \$40,000.00; its steeple is going to be 215 feet high; and the seating capacity will be one thousand one hundred. Architect Charles F. Sørensen will superintend the erection of a three story house which is connected with the church; one floor for the minister and two floors and the basement for rental purposes.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, Sept. 16, 1906.

[CELEBRATE FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY]

Lake View Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church celebrated its fifteenth anniversary in its church at Roscoe and Osgood Streets. It has reduced its debts by \$1,000.00. It left its old church seven weeks ago, and had its first sermon in its new home by Pastor Kvaase.

Pastor P. A. Kittilsbye is the new minister. Its work has been blessed as the following statement shows: baptized 294; married 106 couples; confirmed 187; buried eighty-nine; communion 1037. In December, 1902 the debts amounted to \$3,132.00; in December, 1905 they were \$2,500.00; and today they are \$1,500.00. They also own the building next to the church which has an annual income of \$350.00.



III C

Scandinaven, Aug. 24, 1906.

NORWEGIAN

CHURCH RESTORATION COMPLETED

The Maplewood Avenue Methodist Church restoration is now completed and the church looks very beautiful. The restoration celebration was held by the women's society last Thursday evening. Pastor Fr. Ring will hold services next Sunday.

Scandia, July 21, 1906.

THE SYNOD POPE!

The well-known "Synod Pope" of Chicago is trying hard to follow in the footsteps of the Apostles, and it appears that now he "speaks with many tongues". He raves against the theater and the new Norwegian "swine-literature". In this category everything in Norwegian literature is listed except such works as Jonas Dahl's Karbahor Zahl and V. Krag's Old People's Christmas Eve. Everything else is the work of Satan.

He condemns the Reverend B. C. Bersesen because he has visited the theater; worst of all, this divine attends matinees.

Why is it that our Synod clergy always tear down the culture built up by such great men as Ibsen, Bjornson, and others? We cannot call [this clergyman] a critic; he just closes his "holy" eyes and condemns everything.

This self-appointed Pope of the Synod also has the self-assurance to interfere

Scandia, July 21, 1906.

in politics; he wanted the church to appoint the Norwegian consul of Chicago. Why is the church permitted to interfere with everything,--politics, hospitals, societies,--yes, everything?





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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, June 26, 1906.

/CONFIRMATION SERVICE/

In Saint Johannes Lutheran Church at Humboldt Boulevard and Cortez Street a confirmation took place Sunday. Eighteen young people took their baptismal vow.

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NORWEGIAN

Strand, A.E. A History of the Norwegians of Illinois. WPA (111-1701 3011)  
Chicago, Ill., John Anderson Publishing Co., 1905, pp.103-104

Our Savior's Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church of Chicago was organized by the Rev. Gustaf F. Reitrichs, January 18, 1838 at North Market Hall in Chicago. A large number of people had gathered at the call of Rev. Deithrichson and Rev. J. S. Munch of the second Sunday after Epiphany of that year. After the service those who were interested in the organization of the congregations were asked to meet on the day following. An organization was effected and a constitution adopted and signed by fifty-two charter members. After the organization of the congregation it was decided to build a church; \$504.00 was subscribed and the size of the church was determined at seventy by forty feet to be built on the northwest corner of North May, and West Erie Streets. Rev. G. F. Dietrichson was called as the newly organized congregation's pastor for one year. He was to conduct twelve services during the year and received \$150.00 and two offerings as remuneration. The church was dedicated on March 27, 1859. In the years 1959 to 1863 Rev. A. C. Preus seems to have served as the temporary pastor. In 1873 Rev. Krohn, who at that time was a student at St. Louis, was called as pastor of the congregation and was installed the following summer.

A History of the Norwegians of Illinois, pp. 103-04

As early as 1860 we find the congregation conducting a parochial school. The congregation grew and prospered and it soon became apparent that the frame structure in which they worshipped was too small and that it was necessary to build a large edifice. It was decided to build a brick church, one-hundred sixteen feet long and sixty-eight feet wide, with a forty-eight foot chancel, a tower one-hundred ninety feet high, and a seating capacity of one thousand at a cost of \$24,000. Work was begun in the summer of 1871, but the basement was scarcely completed when the fire of October 9, 1871 swept the city. As a consequence work on the church was postponed, and the basement was temporarily occupied. In the meantime the price of building materials and labor advanced so that when the church was finally completed in 1873, the cost was \$42,000. instead of \$24,000.

In 1876 Rev. Krohn, after having served the congregation for thirteen years, accepted a call to Filmore Co., Minnesota where he died in 1889. He was succeeded by Rev. O. Juul previously of New York City, who served the congregation until the autumn of 1893. It was during his pastorate that the great controversy, swept the Synod.

A History of the Norwegians of Illinois, pp. 103-04

Our Saviour's Church was also affected, after several years of unrest about twenty families withdrew from the congregation. In 1889 the congregation received into membership a large portion of the congregation, whose church on the corner of East Erie and Franklin Streets, had been sold, and pastor, Rev. Daniel Krouse, served between the years of 1889 and 1893 as coordinate pastor with Rev. Juul. In the summer of 1893, Krouse accepted a call to Menominee, Wis., and Rev. Juul a call to Brandon, Minnesota.

From 1893 to 1895 the congregation was served by Christian Preus whose congregation in Dane and Columbia Counties, Wis., granted him leave of absence until our Saviour's Church should secure a pastor. The congregation has had a steady growth and has been blessed with peace and good understanding barring the years 1886-1888.

If all those who are technically members of the congregation, that is all those who have become members of the congregation either by transfer, confirmation, or profession and have not formally withdrawn, the number might conservatively be

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A History of the Norwegians of Illinois, pp. 103-04

placed at between 2,000 and 3,000 souls. If however, we counted only the active members the congregation comprises about seven-hundred souls. During its existence 4,235 have been baptized, 1,453 confirmed, 1849 couples married and 2,174 buried. The congregation is at present in a flourishing condition and in spite of the migration to the north west from the city, it hopes, with the blessings of God, to hold its own for some time to come against the encroachment of adverse conditions.

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NORWEGIAN

A. E. Strand. A History of the Norwegians of Illinois,  
Chicago: John Anderson Pub. Co., 1905, pp. 328-29

Rev. A. Haagensen was born Oct. 30, 1835, near Sarpsberg, Norway. In 1857 he was engaged in mission work. In the fall of 1857 he migrated to America, having been recommended by the superintendent of the Methodist Church. After taking the examination he entered the Wisconsin Conference, in 1857, the Norwegian Methodists had no church and no organization. There are now in Chicago eight Norwegian-Danish Methodist Episcopal Churches belonging to the Norwegian-Danish Conference in which he is still in active service as a minister. He was associated editor of several church papers. He was appointed president elder of the Chicago synod in 1887, which position he held for six years. In his pastorate he has served some of the most prominent churches.

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NORWEGIAN

A. E. Strand. A History of the Norwegians of Illinois.  
Chicago: John Anderson Pub. Co., 1905, pp. 325.

Rev. George Albert Gullixon was born in Bade, Iowa, December 19, 1866. He came to Chicago, in July, 1902. He accepted the pastorate of the Norwegian Evangelical-Lutheran Church, St. Paul, Wisconsin. Rev. Gullixon is a member of the board of the Home Mission of the Eastern District of the Synod of the Norwegian-Lutheran Church of America. He was elected to this office in 1895 and was reelected in 1904, and is still holding this position. He is also vice-president of the Lutheran Home Finding Society of Illinois for dependent children.



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NORWEGIAN



Strand, A. E. A History of the Norwegians of Illinois.  
John Anderson Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill., 1905, pp. 152.

First Church, Grand Avenue and Sangamon Street, Chicago; organized in 1868 by O. P. Petersen. The church was bought from the American Methodists in 1869, there also is a parsonage besides the church. The work in the church has been carried on during the past thirty years with wonderful success. The revival spirit has manifested itself in this church from the beginning, especially under the fervent preaching of J. H. Johnson, 1869 to 1871 when one-hundred precious souls were converted and added to the church. This was the greatest revival up to that date in Norwegian and Danish Methodism.

Also during the pastorate of C. F. Eltzholz, A. Haagensen, M. Hansen, O. A. Wierson, Fr. Ring, and J. C. Tollefsen, great gatherings have been held, and during Ring's first pastorate, the old church debt of \$2,400.00 that had been carried for years, was paid in one year.

From the First Church, directly or indirectly have sprung, the other seven Norwegian-Danish Methodist churches in Chicago, as well as the one in Evanston.



A History of the Norwegians of Illinois, pp. 152.

About forty preachers have come from this church, and are now or have been pastors of churches among us. Members from this church who moved to the Pacific Coast after the great Chicago fire in 1871, started Norwegian-Danish Methodism out there. In later years, however, many of the old members have died or have moved further west or northwest in the city. Italians and other nationalities have moved in and for this and other reasons, it has been deemed wise to invite the First Church and the Immanuel Church to sell the property of both these churches, and to erect a new church in a better location. The preliminaries of this work already have been completed. The pastoral appointments at the First Church has been:

O. P. Peterson	1868-69	J. H. Johnson	1869-71
O. P. Peterson	1871-73	C. F. Eltzholtz	1873-75
A. Haagensen	1875-77	J. H. Johnson	1877-80
M. Hansen	1880-83	Chr. Treider	1884-87
O. Jacobsen	1887-90	Fr. Ring	1890-94
J. H. Johnson	1894-96	Chr. Treider	1896-97
J. Sanaker	1897-1902	J. C. Tollefsen	1902-05
C. F. Feltzholtz	1905-06	Fr. Ring	1905

Strand, A.E. A History of the Norwegians of Illinois.  
John Anderson Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill., 1905, pp. 152

[HISTORY OF FIRST CHURCH]

First Church, Grand Avenue and Sangamon Street, Chicago was organized in 1868 by O. P. Petersen. The church was bought from the American Methodists in 1869. There also is a parsonage besides the church. The work in the church has been carried on during the past thirty years with wonderful success. The revival spirit has manifested itself in this church from the beginning, especially under the fervent preaching of J. H. Johnson, 1869 to 1871 when one-hundred precious souls were converted and added to the church. This was the greatest revival up to that date in Norwegian and Danish Methodism.

Also during the pastorate of C. F. Eltzholtz, A. Haagensen, M. Hansen, C. A. Wierson, Fr. Ring, and J. C. Tollefsen, great gatherings have been held, and during Ring's first pastorate, the old church debt of \$2,400.00 that had been carried for years, was paid in one year.

A History of The Norwegians of Illinois, pp. 152

From the First Church, directly or indirectly, have sprung the other seven Norwegian-Danish Methodist churches in Chicago, as well as the one in Evanston. About forty preachers have come from this church and are now or have been pastors of churches among us. Members from this church who moved to the Pacific Coast after the great Chicago fire in 1871, started Norwegian-Danish Methodism out there. In later years, however, many of the old members have died or have moved further west or northwest in the city. Italians and other nationalities have moved in and for this and other reasons, it has been deemed wise to invite the First Church and the Immanuel Church to sell the property of both these churches, and to erect a new church in a better location. The preliminaries of this work already have been completed. The pastoral appointments at the First Church have been:

O. P. Peterson	1868-69	J. H. Johnson	1869-71
O. P. Peterson	1871-73	C. F. Eltzholtz	1873-75
A. Haagensen	1875-77	J. H. Johnson	1877-80
M. Hansen	1880-83	Chr. Treider	1884-87
O. Jacobsen	1887-90	Fr. Ring	1890-94
J. H. Johnson	1894-96	Chr. Treider	1896-97

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A History of the Norwegians of Illinois, pp. 152.

J. Sanaker	1897-1902	J. C. Tollefsen	1902-05
C. F. Feltzholtz	1905-06	Fr. Ring	1905-

A. E. Strand, History of Norwegians of Illinois.  
John Anderson Publishing Co., Chicago, (act Cong) 1905.

[FIRST LUTHERAN SERMON IN AMERICA]

Trinity Church:- Elling Eilsen preached first Lutheran sermon on American soil in Chicago in 1839. In the '40s a congregation was formed and in 1857 Trinity church was formally organized at Indiana and Peoria Streets, a location then out on "the prairie."

Bethlehem and Bethany churches were split from this church by dissenting groups.

As late as 1905 the services in Trinity Church were carried on half in Norwegian and half in English.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, December 30, 1905.

[CHRISTMAS CELEBRATION]

The Norwegian Baptist Church in Logan Square celebrated Christmas last Wednesday night in a wonderful way. It was the Sunday School's celebration. The church was decorated with so many Christmas trees that it looked liked a forest. The children of the church were told to bring one Christmas gift each for some poor child. Large barrels were placed inside the door, and each child dropped his package into them, saying at the same time: "It is a greater pleasure to give than to receive."





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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, November 15, 1905.

/HANSEN ARRIVES FROM NORWAY/

Pastor H. Hansen just arrived from Norway for the purpose of taking over the Humboldt Park S.J.A. Church. He received a good impression of the members of his church. Fifty of its members called on him in his home and left many gifts which contained things needed badly, when one starts a home in a new country.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, Nov. 4, 1905.

/DONATION DAY NEXT MONDAY/

Diakonissehjemmet's Donation Day will be held on Monday, November 6th. From the first of November, 1904 to the first of November, 1905 they have trained sixteen new sisters and have sent two sisters to China on missions. They have had 509 patients; 13,613 sick days of which 7906 were paid in full and 3803 were paid in part.

[CHURCH OF THE VERITANS]

The Church of the Veritans was organized July 15, 1901 by members of the order of the Magi, the most ancient of all the secret orders on our planet. The Church Society was instituted for the purpose of extending to the public through its open meetings such teachings as could properly be brought before the uninitiated showing the most ancient philosophy in the light of the most advanced modern science and also explaining the various phenomena of occultism as necessary factors in the development of the religion of science.

Through the able and well-directed efforts of Mr. B. C. Peterson, who is a charter member and who holds the office of secretary of the society many a progressive mind among the Scandinavians of Chicago as well as from the country at large have gravitated towards the temple of knowledge, which was founded upon the divine law of evolution, has become a firm stepping stone from the infinite past to the likewise infinite and invisible future a place where those who have sought enlightenment upon the great subject of origin and the destiny of

A History of the Norwegians of Illinois, pp. 179.

humanity and divinity, have found an opportunity to worship Truth itself without the usual attachment of intermediary personal deities and without any creeds or dogmas, ancient or modern.

Based upon the principles of mathematics, chemistry and geology, the aims and objects of the society are probably best explained as set forth in its constitution article #2. The purpose of this society shall be to teach demonstrable truth and to deal with logical destruction regarding the universe.

B. C. Peterson.

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### NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, July 1, 1905.

#### LOGAN SQUARE NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN CHURCH

Last Thursday night a number of Scandinavians gathered in Martin Thanes' home at 1045 North Fairfield Avenue, and organized a new church for Logan Square. The church called Pastor J. H. Meyer, former minister of Zion's Church, until further notice the church services will be held in Kimball Hall every Sunday at 4:00 P.M. and in Sharlous Hall every Sunday at 10:30 A.M.

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NORWEGIAN



Skandinaven, September 9, 1904.

/SALVATION ARMY PROMOTIONS/

Sunday evening many recruits will be made soldiers in the Norwegian Salavation Army by Mrs. Major Wiberg.

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NORWEGIAN



Skandinaven, August 25, 1904.

/TO LAY CORNERSTONE/

St. Marcus Evangelical Lutheran Church at North Ave. near 40th Street is now building its own church at the corner of Tripp and Wabansia Aves. Rev. Guttetø is to lay the corner-stone next Sunday, August 28.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, May 30, 1904.  
/DEDICATE NEW CHURCH/

St. Johannes Church, on the corner of Humboldt and Cortez Streets was dedicated last Sunday. The new Church was full, and finely decorated. Rev. J. Nordby made the dedication sermon. Rev. I. K. Blecken, the pastor of the church, also spoke. Rev. A. K. Sagen also said a few words. The congregation has worked for twelve years to see its dreams come true. There is also a parsonage in connection with the church. No wonder that all felt proud and happy.

RECEIVED

Skandinaven, Mar. 5, 1904.

OLSEN TO PREACH SUNDAY  
(Summary)

Rev. Ole Olsen, 214 North 7th St., will represent District 1 of the Methodist Church at the corner of Grand Ave. and Sanger Street. Rev. Olsen is also a lay to the General Conference in Los Angeles, California, where delegates from all of the northern districts are gathered for the first time in years for the same purpose.

Skandinaven, Mar. 29, 1903.

[LAY CHURCH CORNERSTONE]  
(Summary)



The cornerstone of the Norwegian Baptist Church was laid on rain Sunday. Many ministers took part in the ceremony, and the Pilgrimage Baptist Band played and led the singing.

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III C (Danish)     Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 5, 1902.

### METHODIST CONFERENCE

Last night the Danish-Norwegian Methodist congregation held its annual conference in the church on Maplewood Avenue and Le Moyne Street. This was the twenty-second conference held in the twenty-one years that the church has existed. Bishop L. M. Merrill presided. Bishop Merrill is the oldest of the eighteen bishops now active. About eighty pastors were present at the conference. Every four years all churches are represented.

Reverend F. Ring, who two years ago left the church, was succeeded by Reverend L. A. Larsen in the Chicago district. Each pastor serves four years, so Reverend Larsen still has two years to serve. The two oldest pastors present were Reverend A. Haagensen, pastor of the Bethania Church, in Chicago, and Reverend A. Jansen, of Ludington, Michigan.

The Danish-Norwegian Methodist congregation was organized on December 29, 1872, with sixteen members, in a building located at Division and Holt Streets. In 1882 the church moved into its present quarters.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 22, 1902.

### THE LANGUAGE OF THE CHURCH



There appears in the July 2 issue of Skandinaven, an article from the pen of Mr. H. S. which for its sarcastic denunciation of the progressive movement of the Hauge Synod in the use of English in its congregations, deserves the severest condemnation of all progressive-minded Scandinavian-Americans everywhere regardless of creed or belief.

Of course, it is evident from the spirit of the article that Mr. H. S. either does not know what the motives are underlying the movement, or else is so thoroughly prejudiced against the movement that he is unable to see any good in it. If he does not know of the motives underlying the movement I would, in the most brotherly manner, urge him at once to acquaint himself with the facts in the case. If he is prejudiced against the movement, let him by all means resort to reason and common sense. If he does he will praise the movement instead of cursing it.

Personally I like to believe that the motives underlying the movement are noble

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 22, 1902.

and praiseworthy. I like to believe, too, that the supporters of the movement see the imperative need of the use of English in the congregations; and that they have set about to meet that need. I do not want to believe that they desire the extermination of the Norwegian language in America. Neither Mr. H. S. nor I can judge them guilty of such action.

The supporters of the movement see that the young people are leaving the church in alarmingly large numbers; that these young people either associate themselves with other denominations or they wander about without any church connections; and that one of the causes for this falling away of the young people from the mother church is the failure of the church to provide services in the language which to them is the most popular.

Nay, these men see more. They see that the future welfare of the Lutheran Church in America demands that the young people be rescued and that they be taught the principles as well as the proper management of the church. It is the young people who are to be the pillars of the church of tomorrow. Hence we must adopt a plan whereby the young people can be rescued and whereby they shall be induced to join

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 22, 1902.

with the church--not a means whereby they shall be given an excuse for leaving it.

Let Mr. H. S. and those like-minded with him who look upon matters pertaining to the welfare of the church, do in a manner more befitting sane-minded men. Let Mr. H. S. and those with opinions similar to his learn to praise instead of to curse men who are broad-minded enough to see what is to be done, and who are men enough to do it.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 2, 1902.

ST. JOHANNES CHURCH

St. Johannes Church, corner of Cortez Street and Humboldt Street [now Sacramento Avenue], celebrated its tenth anniversary last Sunday in the church building.

Reverend Bleking told about the growth of the church, pointing out that the congregation had not grown as would have been expected because the church occupied such a small building, and therefore could house only a few people. But, as he said, "very soon the congregation would build a larger and more elaborate church".

The congregation started in the early part of 1891, with Reverend Laritz Nissen as the first pastor. He resigned the same year. On January 7, 1892, Reverend Thomas Nilsson was called from a small rural church. After he became the pastor the congregation grew, and a few months later an old house was bought on the corner of Lashtenaw Avenue and Augusta Street. While the house was being remodeled, the congregation met in a German school-house on Iowa Street.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 2, 1902.

Reverend Nilsson functioned as pastor for about five years until in 1897 he was called to one of the Synod churches in St. Paul. His successor was the present pastor, Reverend Bleking.

An active ladies' society was formed a few years ago, and we can thank this group for the excellent financial standing of the church today. A new rectory is being built on adjoining lot, to be finished next year.

.....The church register shows that there have been 310 christenings, 115 confirmations, 71 marriages, 108 funerals, and an attendance of 667 at communion services. It was decided to hold services in English every Sunday evening.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 6, 1902.

ZION CHURCH



The Zion Norwegian Lutheran Church celebrated its tenth anniversary last night. John Jersin, chairman of the board of trustees, told the visitors about the most interesting parts of the church's history.....

"Several years ago the Norwegians lived on the near West Side. In those days the business streets in that section were busy, yes, much more busy than they are today, and on the side streets the residences were found. The language was Norwegian everywhere in this part of Chicago--a city within a city. Churches? Yes, there was at that time, Vor Frelzers Kirke [Our Savior's Church], Trefoldigheds Kirke [Trinity Church], Bethania, etc.; large, beautiful churches for Lutheran Christians.

"The district east of Humboldt was, less than twenty years ago, open prairies, where farms and sawmills eventually appeared. Still later these same prairies were divided into lots and purchased by thrifty Germans and

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 6, 1902.

Scandinavians. A store opened **here and there**, and this section became what we see today. For a long time there was little or no transportation; the streets were knee-deep in **mud**; street lights were few and far between.

"About eleven years ago, Reverend V. J. Ellestad was superintendent for the Lutheran mission established the year before. His dream was to open missions in the small towns and villages surrounding Chicago."

. . . . .

Reverend Ellestad preached the first sermon in the basement of an unfinished house on Maplewood Avenue. Just a few people were present. The congregation asked permission of the owner to hold services again the following Sunday, but he refused.....So they arranged to have services in a saloon on the corner of Verder [now Crystal] and Rockwell Streets. The owner had to close the place because no one in the neighborhood seemed to be thirsty, so it was an easy matter to rent the place permanently. The bar was hidden by calico drapes, and advertisements inserted in the





Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 6, 1902.

columns of this paper. Collections were made, at first small amounts, but later enough to make a down payment on a small brick building on Dania now Artesian Avenue, and an adjoining lot on Potomac Avenue. Services were held in the brick building until a chapel was built in 1891. In February, 1892, the chapel was dedicated by chairman Hoyme.

A new mission was opened on Milwaukee Avenue and Robey Street, in a vacant store.

. . . . .

Here the Salem congregation was started. It later combined with the Bethel congregation organized by Reverend Bruun, on Humboldt Street later Humboldt Boulevard.

On February 15, 1892, Reverend Arvesen organized the Zion Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of Chicago with the assistance of Ovald Rosler, Jacob Conrads and Karl Sommerschild. In 1893 \$300 in wages



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 6, 1902.

was paid to Reverend Arveson.

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Zion Church, as we see, started as plain as could be; today it is big and prosperous.....

In 1898, the present pastor, Reverend J. H. Meyer, was called from a small congregation in Wisconsin, and through his untiring efforts the congregation is safe as the "Rock of Gibraltar".

The following pastors have, since Reverend Ellestad's time, worked untiringly to build the church: Professor J. N. Kildahl, Reverend Bruun, Dr. Weidner, Reverend H. Arvesen, Reverend H. B. Kildahl, Reverend Siljan, Reverend Olaf Guldseth, Reverend Eckmann, and Reverend J. H. Meyer.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 28, 1901.



### CHRISTMAS IN NORWEGIAN CHURCHES

.....The Zion Norwegian Lutheran Church, Potomac and Artesian Avenues, held a Christmas tree social on the day after Christmas. The choir sang, the pastor, Reverend J. H. Meyer spoke, and the children harvested from the Christmas tree. The attendance was excellent, and everybody enjoyed a genuine Norwegian Christmas celebration.

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In the Maplewood Avenue M. E. Church there was a Christmas celebration with a Christmas tree on Thursday evening. The attendance was good. Reverend F. Ring and others gave speeches. There was also singing and other entertainment.

St. Johannes Norwegian Lutheran Church, Cortez and Humboldt Streets, was crowded on Friday evening. Reverend M. K. Bleken and Reverend Ringoen



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 28, 1901.



delivered addresses. Afterwards the children were examined on the topic of Christmas and it was a pleasure to listen to their intelligent answers to the questions given. After the examination, fruit, cakes, and candy were distributed.

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St. Paul's Norwegian Lutheran Church, North Avenue and Leavitt Street, had a crowded house last Friday evening. A musical program was given, including numbers by a sextet. The superintendent of the Sunday school, Mr. Henry Mortensen, and Reverend O. Heimdahl gave declamations and song numbers.

Pilgrim Baptist Church, corner of Carpenter and Ohio Streets, had a large attendance last Friday....Reverend C. W. Finwall spoke, and a musical program was rendered. All the children present received gifts.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 27, 1901.

### CHRISTMAS IN NORWEGIAN CHURCHES

Christmas was celebrated in the Norwegian churches as usual, with services, special music, and Sunday-school activities. In a number of the churches, Lutheran, Methodist, and Baptist, there were both morning and evening services. The attendance was very good and, especially in the Lutheran churches, many outsiders joined with the members in the festivities. In some of the churches services were held also on December 26.

In the Bethany Church, Reverend J. Z. Torgersen, pastor, there was a Christmas tree festival for the Sunday-school children on the evening of Christmas Day. The minister delivered an address, the children and the regular choir of the church sang, and Christmas gifts were distributed.

In the Bethlehem Church, corner of Huron Street and Central Avenue, a Christmas festival was held on Thursday evening. In front of the altar a large Christmas tree was placed, decorated with candles and other trimmings. The

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 27, 1901.

church was crowded and there were a large number of children present. The celebration opened with scripture reading and prayer by Reverend G. T. Rygh. A number of entertaining readings and musical numbers were rendered, most of them by the children of the Sunday school.

In the Trinity church, Peoria Street and Grand Avenue, a large audience gathered for the Christmas tree festival on Thursday evening. A beautifully decorated Christmas tree was placed in front of the altar and at the top was placed a star with the inscription "Good Tidings". Reverend H. A. Hansen opened the celebration with prayer and a speech in which he called to mind the true Christmas star that leads to Jesus. Afterwards the children entertained with songs and declamations, and the celebration ended with the distribution of fruit and candy to the children.

In the Church of Our Savior, corner of May and Erie Streets, so many people were present that it was not possible to find seats for all. Reverend Alfred O. Johnson opened the social with prayer and reading from the scriptures. The

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 27, 1901.

children of the Sunday school gave evidence of their ability to entertain by individual and choral singing, and by declamations and orations. Peter Johnson, assistant superintendent of the Sunday school, functioned as master of ceremonies, and before the celebration ended, eighty-four gifts were presented to as many children--those who had been regular in their attendance throughout the year. To Reverend Johnson was presented a fine gold watch chain from the teachers of the Sunday school. The Society of Confirmands presented twenty dollars to the treasury of the church.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 30, 1901.

LION LUTHERAN YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETY



The young people's society of Lion Lutheran Church gave a social last Wednesday evening, which was a success in every way--large attendance, and a good program well executed.

Misses Agnes Anderson and C. Olsen gave recitations that were loudly applauded; Dr. Stillion played a violin solo; Miss Dahl played a piano solo; Mr. Post and Miss Loeb gave vocal solos. The well-known Jubal Hale Chorus rendered several songs, and the church choir under its leader, Mr. John Croeger, never sang better than on this occasion.

Reverend [J. H.] Meyer read the report from the Society's first meeting, November 30, 1897, giving a brief address in connection therewith....He emphasized that the future of the society is in the hands of the young people.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 30, 1901.

### MOUNT OLIVE CEMETERY

The new office building and entrance to Mount Olive Cemetery was opened last Thursday.....The first funeral procession arrived there led by Mr. Alfred Wold, representing the oldest Norwegian undertaking firm in Chicago...Superintendent Christiansen of Mount Olive Cemetery opened the new gate, and at the same time the new bell sounded for the first time. The bell had been hung in the tower over the entrance the previous day.

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By comparing the new building with those of the other cemeteries in Chicago, one finds inevitably that it is superior to any of the rest both in regard to design and practicability. Both the board of directors and the architect deserve credit for the new entrance.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 6, 1901.

NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN HAUGE'S SYNOD

The first English mission meeting of Hauge's Synod of the Norwegian Lutheran Church convened last Tuesday at the Trinity Church, corner of Peoria Street and Grand Avenue, at ten o'clock in the morning. The meeting opened with prayer and the singing of hymns.

Reverend H. A. Hansen welcomed the out-of-town visitors, after which the president, Reverend M. J. Lohre, of Minneapolis, delivered the opening address.

It was decided that sessions of the convention were to be held every morning from ten to twelve; every noon from two to four; and every evening from seven-thirty to nine-thirty. The convention is to last three days.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 23, 1900.

[CHRISTMAS IN SOME CHICAGO-NORWEGIAN CHURCHES]

In St. Paul's Church, which is served by Reverend O. Heimdahl, gifts were distributed to the poor on Saturday. The gifts included money, food, and clothing. The distribution will continue on Monday afternoon since there are gifts left over from Saturday. On Christmas Day there will be an early morning service at 6 A. M. in addition to the regular morning services. A Christmas tree festival will be held on Thursday, December 27, in the evening. On New Year's Eve a thanksgiving service will be held to close the nineteenth century.

At St. John's Church on Cortez Street, where Reverend M. K. Bleken is minister, there will be a Christmas tree festival on Thursday, December 27. Regular services will be held on Christmas Day and on New Year's Day. A religious school, in the Norwegian language, is held every Saturday morning. The school is very well attended.



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IV                      Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 23, 1900.

At Our Savior's Church Reverend Alfred Johnson will hold early services at 6 A.M. Christmas Day and regular morning services on Christmas Day and on New Year's Day. A Christmas tree festival will be held on Wednesday, December 26. On New Year's Eve there will be services at 11 P. M.....

In Bethlehem Church, corner of Central Avenue and Huron Street, where Reverend George T. Rygh is the minister, there will be services on Christmas Day and December 26, morning and evening. In the morning the services will be in the Norwegian language; in the evening in English. The Sunday school will hold a Christmas tree festival for the English group on Thursday, December 27, and for the Norwegian group on Friday, December 28. On New Year's Eve there will be a watch night service from 11 until 12 P. M. There will also be services during the morning of New Year's Day.

In the Church of the Covenant, Iowa and Robey Streets, Reverend H. B. Kildahl will preach on Christmas Day. On Thursday, December 27, there will be a Christmas tree festival and on New Year's Eve there will be a watch night service.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 23, 1900.

In Zion's Church, Artesian and Potomac Avenues, Reverend J. H. Meyer will hold services at 6 A. M. Christmas Day. A children's choir of thirty voices will sing. Regular morning services will be held on Christmas Day and on December 26. A Christmas tree festival will be held on the evening of Wednesday, December 26. Watch night services will be held on New Year's Eve. On New Year's Day services will be held in the morning, and in the evening a young ladies' aid society will be organized in the committee room of the church. The annual meeting of the Church will be held on January 7, and the Ladies's Aid Society will hold its annual meeting on Thursday, January 10, at 2 P. M.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 21, 1900.

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#### THE DEACONESS SOCIETY

The Annual Reports are Favorable; The Society Will Build

The Norwegian Lutheran Deaconess Society held its annual meeting at the Zion Church, corner of Potomac and Artesian Avenues. Mr. Adolf Larson was chosen chairman of the meeting.

The report presented by Treasurer Holstad showed that the Society owns property valued at \$9,203.86, and has no debts. The Society owns five lots at the corner of Haddon Avenue and Leavitt Street, and in the spring intends to build one wing of the Deaconess Home there. Mr. A. P. Johnson, member of the building committee, estimated that the wing would cost from \$18,000 to \$20,000. Part of Chairman Larson's report read as follows:

"The important events of the year, in the history of our Society, are as follows: The bazaar for the benefit of the building fund, on December 7, 8, 9, 1899, netted \$665. The donations day at the Home, January 1, 1900,

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 21, 1900.

was not well attended; perhaps we ought to change the date to Thanksgiving Day.

"Sister Caroline Williams served as deaconess in Bethlehem Congregation from November 6 until February 6. The Congregation in question has again sent in a request for a deaconess to undertake the same kind of work, but we have not been able to send anyone. Two courses of instruction were arranged for the sisters, one for the senior class and one for the junior class. The courses lasted from January to June. An annual report of this course was published at the beginning of the year and distributed among the friends of the society. The board of directors of the Lutheraneren [newspaper] kindly let us use one page of the paper once a month, and Reverend Olaf Guldseth has been the editor of this page.

"Reverend C. W. Waswig gave a most interesting and instructive lecture on the Deaconess movement, on April 23, at the Church of the Covenant..... On May 9 there was a graduation festival at the Bethlehem Church for

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four sisters and soon afterwards two of the sisters were sent to Crookston, Minnesota, to take over the work at the Bethesda Hospital.

"On May 24, Mr. Johannes Liabo gave a most interesting lecture for the benefit of the building fund. The lecture netted forty-five dollars.

"This Deaconess movement in Chicago has been thus far, and is still a private undertaking. The Deaconess Society, a part of whose membership live in Chicago, elects the board of directors for the Home. This board of directors accepts Sisters, appoints a Sister Superior, takes care of the needs of the Home and is responsible to the Society for the conditions existing in the Home. So far, this arrangement has worked very well, yet it hardly holds sufficient security for the future. The Deaconess movement is a church movement, a missionary movement, a sociological movement of immense importance and of vast extent. The Society and its friends have raised the question, therefore, of placing this movement into the hands of

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IV           somebody who could carry it onward and give it the greater  
              development which a private society is unable to give.....For  
this reason, the Society has found it desirable to seek a closer connection  
and union with the United Norwegian Lutheran Church in America. In this  
connection, I was sent to the annual conference of the United Church at  
Minneapolis, in June, to present the matter to that body. As a result,  
the United Church selected a committee of three to confer on the matter  
with a committee of three to be appointed by the Deaconess Society.....  
The committee has not yet held any meetings."

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Scandia, Oct. 7, 1899.

THE MORMONS

The Mormons in Chicago have elected elders for the coming year. In the Scandinavian group, the following were elected: Andrew Jensen, Peter Olsen, John Hansen, Tonnes Mortensen, J. P. Carlson, S. A. Phillerup, Elias Jensen, Alfred Agren, M. R. Anderson, and Peder Sorensen. As can be seen, Swedes, Danes, and Norwegians are members of this sect.

[Translator's note: In the eighties and nineties, the Mormons were numerous in Chicago. Several Scandinavian groups functioned at that time.]

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 6, 1900.

DEACON OLE ANDA HONORED

Deacon Ole Anda, of the Lion Norwegian Lutheran Church, was seventy-five years old last Thursday. Although not one of the founders of the church, he has been a member since the congregation was organized. Only those who have been working in co-operation with him during these many years, in the church which he loves so well, can fully appreciate the influence he has had in shaping the life of the congregation. Through his instruction in Sunday school, through his words of instruction from the platform in the absence of the minister, through his execution of the regular duties of his office, he has been a blessing to old and young in the congregation.

Although knowing that the seventy-fifth birthday of Mr. Anda would bring together all of his children and their families for the celebration, Reverend J. H. Meyer and his congregation decided to take Mr. Anda from his home and family for a while in order to give him proof of the attachment of the congregation to him. The day was the date of the regular mid-week service, so that



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 6, 1900.

it was not difficult to make the old man go to church, as usual, before his sons had arrived from their places of business to congratulate their father. As Mr. Anda entered the church, the organist started playing, and the large audience began to sing. Reverend Meyer read from the scriptures and led in prayer. In the meantime Mrs. Anda had arrived, and then Reverend Meyer informed those present of the occasion for the gathering: that the old deacon was beloved by the congregation which had decided to surprise him on his birthday. He then removed a flag, unveiling large, beautiful pictures of Mr. and Mrs. Anda--pictures, the pastor said, to give the couple joy while they remained alive, and to provide consolation and evoke remembrances for the children when the couple had left for the other world. The minister then expressed his thanks to Mr. Anda for all that the latter had meant to the church, and wished him joy and blessings during the remainder of his life.

Mr. Anda, deeply touched, expressed his appreciation. Afterward Reverend Oefstedal spoke....as did several members of the congregation.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 6, 1900.

Refreshments were then served, and the old birthday celebrant moved along the aisles shaking hands and exchanging remarks and greetings with young and old.

. . . . .

The social was a credit to minister and congregation and will never be forgotten by Mr. Anda and his family.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 5, 1900.

ZION CHURCH HONORS OLD MEMBERS

The Zion Norwegian Lutheran congregation has undertaken to practice the rule, "The young are to be taught, the old to be honored," through the honoring of two men who have been leaders of the young people in the church since the congregation was first established.

When the Zion congregation was organized on February 15, 1892, Mr. Jacob Conrad was one of the three founders. He is the only survivor of the three, and through all these years has been taking a prominent part in the Sunday-school work, Norwegian and English, and has been one of the real pillars of the congregation.

Two weeks ago Mr. Conrad observed his fiftieth birthday. Reverend J. H. Meyer, the pastor of the church, sent notice to Mr. Conrad that he was needed at a conference. On his arrival at the church Mr. Conrad found the congregation assembled and a birthday gift, consisting of a fine dining room suite, placed in the Sunday-school room of the church.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 5, 1900.

A very pleasant evening was spent by the congregation and the birthday "child". Singing alternated with speeches. The speakers were Reverend Meyer and Reverend Espeland, and several of the members of the church; and, of course, Mr. Conrad had to speak. He declared that he was not worthy of the kindness bestowed upon him, but that he greatly appreciated the attitude of minister and flock. Afterward the ladies aid society brought refreshments, and late in the evening the people left for their homes, all having enjoyed the social.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 9, 1900.

### THE LUTHERAN MINISTERS SOCIETY

Vacation being over, the monthly meetings of the Lutheran Ministers Society once more will be held. The Society will meet on Monday morning, September 10, at ten o'clock, in Room C, Y.M.C.A., 153-155 South LaSalle Street.

The executive committee has arranged an interesting program including a paper by Reverend George T. Rygh on the topic "Christ and the Social Problem".

The Society comprises ministers of the Lutheran church without reference to synod connections, who are living in Chicago or suburbs. It was organized early this spring, and its success during the brief time of its existence has been very satisfactory. Representatives of most of the synods have joined, and new members are constantly being added.





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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 3, 1900.

### MOUNT OLIVE CEMETERY

Mount Olive Cemetery is one of the most frequently visited places in the neighborhood of Chicago. Norwegians and Danes visit it on week ends, not merely to take care of the graves of their dear ones, but to breathe the delightful fresh air and smell the fragrance of fresh grass.

During the summer many improvements have been made. The whole cemetery looks like a flower garden; all the graves are well cared for, and the roads are good. New waterworks and new barns have just been finished at the cemetery, and if the strike had not intervened, the new gate at the entrance, with offices and other conveniences, would also have been finished. The board of directors expect to start this latter work in the near future.

Mr. Paul O. Stensland, the business manager and secretary of the board, is usually present every Sunday to show the visitors the places of interest.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 3, 1900.

Mr. Nygaard, the manager of the cemetery, may be seen at the cemetery every day.



### III C

### NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 4, 1900.

#### ST. PAUL SUNDAY SCHOOL PICNIC

The St. Paul Norwegian Lutheran Sunday School held a picnic last Thursday at Pottawattomie Park..... The Park is located on Fox River, near St. Charles. The Reverend C. Heimdahl gave a talk to the children, and the rest of the time was spent in various types of games. The weather was excellent, and everybody found the picnic enjoyable.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 30, 1900.

### CHURCH CONCERT

The Young Peoples' Society of the Norwegian Lutheran Church in Moreland has bought a pipe organ which the Society will present to the church on July 1. The Society does not have many members, but the ones it has are eager workers for the good cause. On the evening of presentation a concert will be given in the church, which is located at the corner of Sims Avenue and Indiana Street, and Mr. A. O. T. Artenius, organist of the Swedish Immanuel Church, will play. Mr. Artenius is a well-known musician, and is also famous in musical circles outside of Chicago. In addition, the program offers a variety of interesting numbers, and the audience is certain to find the evening enjoyable.

The Reverend O. K. Espeset is the president of the Society. Mr. John Rumberg is vice-president, Miss Margaret Olsen is secretary, and Mr. J. Sandheim is treasurer.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 23, 1900.

#### THE DEACONESS SOCIETY HOLDS MEETING

The Norwegian Lutheran Deaconess Society held a monthly meeting at Bethel Church last Monday evening. The meeting was opened with reading of the scriptures by Mr. Johannes Liabo.

Mr. Adolf Larsen was elected chairman of the meeting. The reports by the secretary, the superintendent, the financial secretary, and the treasurer were read and accepted. Five new members were received.....

The committee of five, elected at the last meeting to prepare plans for the adoption of the Deaconess Society by the United Church, reported that advice on the matter had been sought from an attorney. The Reverend Cfstedal moved that the Norwegian Lutheran Deaconess Society in Chicago request the United Norwegian Lutheran Church to select a committee to meet with a similar committee, selected by the Deaconess Society in Chicago, to prepare plans for the



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 23, 1900.

adoption of the Deaconess Society by the United Church, as an activity under the latter, this combined committee to report to the annual meeting of the United Church and to the Deaconess Society in Chicago. It was decided that the chairman is to place this motion for a joint committee before the coming meeting of the United Church, which is to be held in Minneapolis, Minnesota, from June 13 to June 21 of this year.

The meeting concluded with the singing of a hymn and with a prayer by Reverend Cfstedal.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 15, 1900.

MOUNT OLIVE CEMETERY  
The Society Holds Annual Meeting

The Scandinavian Lutheran Cemetery Society held its annual meeting in the Stensland Building last Monday evening. The secretary and treasurer of the society, Mr. Paul O. Stensland, presented the following report on the society's activities during the past year:

"In addition to the regular rental work undertaken at the Cemetery during the past year, the following improvements have been effected:

"A well was dug, and a pump and windmill put up last summer.....Piping has been laid to connect the new well with the main system..... About nine hundred feet of one-inch pipe has been laid, at a depth to insure against freezing, to provide the greenhouses with water as well as to secure drinking water at all seasons of the year. Six hundred feet of five-inch sewer





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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 15, 1900.

pipe has been laid eight feet deep, and about twelve hundred feet of three-inch pipe, four and one-half feet deep.

"A second well, one hundred and fifty feet deep--the same depth as the one dug last year--has been finished and supplied with pump and windmill, the latter one hundred and eighty feet high, twenty feet higher than the one constructed last year. A stone foundation and a substructure of lumber have been put in for the new water tank. This tank, now under construction, will hold 64,000 gallons of water. These two pumping stations, together, will give a plentiful supply of water--thirty to thirty-five gallons per minute--of excellent quality, both for drinking purposes and for watering flowers.

"During the past year 1,400 trees have been replanted; several thousands have been trimmed and grafted; five hundred Norwegian spruce trees have been planted in the nursery, and one thousand flower bushes and smaller trees put all about the cemetery. Most of these bushes and smaller trees



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 15, 1900.

were bought in Philadelphia.

"In order to develop a rich lawn, our whole cemetery has been covered with fertilizer during the winter. Some of this has been carried to the cemetery in horse-drawn carts; part has been brought from the city via railroad. Trees that were planted during the past two or three years have all been carefully mulched, and fertilizer added. Afterward all the fertilizer was raked carefully together into heaps for future use. Large quantities of cinders have been provided to cover the roads and walks.

"A new barn and a shed have been erected. The barn is twenty by thirty feet; the shed, sixteen by eighty feet. The second stories or lofts of the barn and the shed provide ample space for hay, straw, and feed, while the shed gives excellent space for carriages, machines, and tools.

"Three thousand cubic feet of soil has been carried away in connection with the work of building the roads and leveling off the lawns. The greenhouses



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 15, 1900.

have been regularly inspected and kept in excellent condition. The power plant, the coal house, and the place for the gardener are being rebuilt.

"This year we have by far a larger supply of flowers and plants in our greenhouse than before, and all in all our cemetery is more beautiful and in a better condition, than ever before.

"Permit me now, briefly, to suggest the policy which in my opinion ought to guide this society as far as improvements are concerned. Although improvements have been undertaken along broad lines, the surplus earnings have been sufficient to secure good dividends. The opinion has been advanced that expenses for improvements might now be cut considerably, and that, in consequence, the dividends might be increased. From a business point of view such action might be advisable, yet I would oppose it. To earn money is not our only objective in the present undertaking; it is not even our main objective. It ought to be a matter of pride to us--and I feel convinced that such is the



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NORWEGIAN

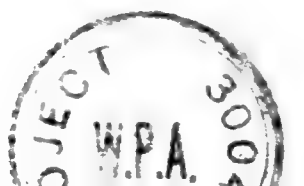
Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 15, 1900.

case--to make this cemetery....one of the most beautiful in Chicago and vicinity.

"In our effort to accomplish this, it may be possible and even probable that the surplus will become less than at present. In order to make the cemetery worthy of our nation, however, we ought to be willing to make the required sacrifice. I also beg to suggest that part of the income from the cemetery be set aside as a perpetual care fund, in order that the cemetery, in the future when all the improvements have been made, may be maintained in a state of beauty and attractiveness.

"If such be done, our descendants will have cause to view with pride the holy ground where so many of their ancestors found their final resting place."

From the reports it was shown that the total income during the year amounted to \$18,933.64. To the shareholders the sum of \$6,500 was paid as dividends,



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 15, 1900.

and \$940.50 was set aside as a trust fund. The rest of the income, \$11,489.14, was applied for improvements of the cemetery.

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The meeting was under the leadership of the president of the Society, Mr. Nels Johnson.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 28, 1900.

### CHURCH BAZAAR

The Ladies Aid Society of the Covenant Norwegian Lutheran Church held a bazaar at Harmony Hall last Wednesday evening. Immediately after the noon hour, the people began to arrive; the many exhibited pieces of fancy-work were studied, as were the general decorations of the Hall. The Hall was decorated with Norwegian and American flags, and with flowers. During the evening, speeches were delivered by Reverend Carl M. Weswig, Reverend Peterson of Lisbon, Illinois, and Mr. Stenberg from Leland, Illinois. The two ministers, Stenberg and Peterson, were in Chicago on a tour of inspection, for the purpose of studying the Deaconess work here.

The sale of articles at the bazaar proceeded with great success, and in the restaurant there were sold quantities of coffee, cakes, and ice cream. The church chorus sang several numbers, and Mr. L. B. Johnson reaped deserved



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 28, 1900.

applause for his splendid solo singing.

The bazaar was a success in every way and the net income is to be applied to the building fund of the new church to be built this coming summer.





Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 21, 1900.

### MOUNT OLIVE CEMETERY

#### The Board of Directors Decides on Improvements

The board of directors for the Norwegian Cemetery, Mount Olive, has decided to make a number of improvements at the cemetery during the spring and summer. Mr. Ole T. Nygaard, the man in charge of the cemetery, told one of the reporters of the Skandinaven that an artesian well nearly two hundred feet deep has been dug. This well will deliver about sixty gallons of water per minute. The well has been supplied with the necessary pump arrangement. During the winter about three hundred trees have been planted for the beautification of the cemetery. New barns have been built during the winter, and a drain for the excess water is under construction. About thirty men are employed at this task every day. Also under consideration is the construction in the near future of a gate with office building connected, containing living quarters for the director. The work on this ought to have been started already, but it had to be postponed on account of the strike of the carpenters.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 21, 1900.

A number of private burial lots have been sold of late and several societies have bought burial lots for their deceased members. The land upon which Mount Olive Cemetery is located has a higher elevation than that of any other cemetery in the city; a mass of monuments have been erected and Mount Olive is spoken of as one of the most beautiful cemeteries in the United States. On the west side of the railroad track the cemetery has a large plot of land, now fenced in, where burial lots are being sold at a lower rate. In time this plot will become part of Mount Olive and as beautiful as the southern part.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 11, 1900.

LET US UNITE

(Letter from a Layman)

In Skandinaven some time ago, I read a letter from a layman, under the caption, "Take away the partition". I wish to thank you for that article. If we could have a number of expressions from laymen in the same spirit, I would then have faith enough in our Lutheran pastors in America to believe that they would take into consideration such expressions of a public demand for peace within the church; a demand for peace between the church groups, because such expressions would carry proof that the people are weary of the continued strife.

I am not a hater of pastors; the pastors who know me would testify to that fact; but I must confess that when quietly considering the long continued strife within the Norwegian Lutheran Church in America, which had its inception at the very start of the church within the Norwegian groups, then I cannot escape the conclusion that the divisions that took place and still persist,



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 11, 1900.

have largely been caused by the pastors. Many of the pastors among us are able men, and these men I respect and love....But if the clergy would disregard the points of disagreement in their sermons, turning instead to the presentation of the plain straightforward word of God, then, I am convinced, they would do more good among our people than they now do through their emphasis on points of strife.

. . . . .

There was much rejoicing when the United Church was founded, not only because of the fact that churches which had been disunited until then were joining hands, but also because it seemed probable that such churches that were standing outside would join the united groups later. Much sorrow has been occasioned because the hopes, bright at the time, were unfulfilled. A new split occurred within the Lutheran Synod, and now we see the division between the United Church and the Free Church.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 11, 1900.

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It is a subject for much praying among the believers.... that the day may come soon when the Norwegian Lutheran sects may say begone to the old strife and may extend to each other the hand of brotherly love so that the many minor congregations may find their way to unite into larger ones, and the many sects into one large Lutheran Church.....



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 8, 1900.

THE DEACONESS SOCIETY

As an addition to the report from the meeting of the board of directors of the Deaconess Society last Thursday, it has been announced that Miss Marie Larsen and Miss Melisa Henderson have been chosen to take charge as deaconesses at the hospital in Crookston, Minnesota. There will also be sent two deaconesses from the Society here to serve at the orphanage of the United Lutheran Church in Beloit, Iowa.

Following the annual conference of the United Lutheran Churches (Norwegian) this coming summer, the Reverends H. G. Petersen, Lisbon; A. Oftedal, Chicago; N. J. Ellestad, Holden; Halvor Fjelstad, Granite Falls, will travel throughout the northwest to collect funds for the Norwegian Deaconess Hospital in Chicago.

The report for the first quarter of the year 1900 shows that fifty-six patients with a total of 1398 days of hospital treatment have been cared for at the hospital. Of these treatment-days, 203 have been paid for in full by the patients; 417 days have been for half pay, and 778 days of treatment have been given free.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 8, 1900.

Forty-five operations have been made, of these, twelve very difficult ones. The secretary Reverend C. M. Weswig reports the following amounts received by him:

From patients-----	\$694.80
Gifts-----	488.33
Membership fee-----	118.00
Total	<u>\$1,301.13</u>

This amount has been transferred to Mr. J. H. Holstad, the treasurer.





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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 7, 1900.

### THE DEACONESS SOCIETY

At a meeting last Thursday afternoon of the board of directors of the Deaconess Society, the treasurer informed the board that \$600 is needed to pay in full for the lots of the Deaconess Hospital and Home. Several members of the board were of the opinion that the lots ought to be paid for at once, and that a subscription for the purpose ought to be started immediately. This was done and the money was subscribed by the members as follows: Mr. A. P. Johnson, \$250; Dr. N. T. Quales, \$100; Mr. Adolph Larsen, \$100; Reverend C. M. Weswig, \$50; Mrs. J. P. Howland, \$50; Mr. S. H. Holstad, \$50; total, \$600. Architect Thislew is working on plans for the new building. At the same meeting, Reverend G. T. Rygh was elected secretary in place of Reverend C. Weswig, who is preparing to leave the city. It was decided to comply with insistent requests from the Norwegian Hospital Society in Crookston, Minnesota for two deaconesses to take charge of the hospital in that city.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 6, 1900.

THE NORWEGIAN DEACONESS BAZAAR  
Report by the Committee

The bazaar committee has met at the Deaconess Home to make up the accounts from the bazaar of December last. The reason for the delay in accounting is that about two hundred subscription books had been sent to the members in Chicago, and it had taken considerable time and work to get all of them collected. The result of the bazaar is as follows:

Total expenses-----	\$57.59
Groceries to the Home	7.80
To the building fund--	<u>664.84</u>
Total	\$730.23

In addition there are unsold articles to a value of \$40.

The result of the bazaar exceeded expectations, especially when it is remembered that the committee had only one month for preparation, also that at the time

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 6, 1900.

when the bazaar was being held there were several other bazaars held by Norwegian churches and societies. The committee wishes to express hearty thanks to all those who lent their aid to the good cause...



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 1, 1900.

REV. H. B. KILDAHL COMES TO CHICAGO

The Rev. H. B. Kildahl has been chosen minister of Covenant Lutheran Church, corner of Ohio and Noble Streets, and will enter the pastorate in the month of July. The church is at present served by the Rev. Carl M. Weswig. The latter will preach his farewell sermon on May 6, and will then leave for the Northwest where he has been called to a pastorate.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 24, 1899.

CRITICISM OF THE EDITORIAL "LUTHERANS AND EXPANSION"  
1. Reverend Haas

"I can only reply that in my sermon I uttered no opinion on political expansion, that I did not mean to utter such an opinion, and that the council no doubt did not understand me to utter such an opinion.

"The commonwealth in which expansion is a fundamental law is defined in the next sentence: The Kingdom of God. This should be, and is, clear enough to any impartial, half-way intelligent reader, except perhaps to reporters of a political paper, for they are phenomenally obtuse on all matters concerning the church and the Kingdom of God. I preached the gospel, not politics.

"Yours in Christ,

George C. Haas."



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 24, 1899.

[Translator's note: Reverend Haas was the preacher whose sermon the Skandin-  
aven criticized in the editorial, "Lutherans and Expansion".]

## 2. The General Council Says Nothing

"The general council [of the Lutheran Church] has not, so far as I know, expressed itself either pro or con regarding the expansion policy of our government.

"M. C. Ranseen  
President of the General  
Council."

[The general council was accused of making certain statements, at their last meeting, on expansion.]

## 3. Reverend Haas' Sermon



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 24, 1899.

The Skandinaven reprints the part of Reverend Haas' sermon that caused the misunderstanding:

"Whether it is in accord with the principles laid down in its Constitution and expedient unto the welfare of the country that this nation should be extending its domain over far distant lands and bringing under its sway a strange people, is a question now agitating the minds of many. But whatever be the position we take with reference to the policy of the land of our nativity or our adoption in the matter of expansion, we are by these facts reminded that we are citizens of a commonwealth in which expansion is a fundamental law, and the carrying out of the injunction, 'Make ye disciples of all nations,' a prime duty of every citizen. The Kingdom of God on earth, His holy church, is growing and will continue to grow, conquering nation after nation and extending its beneficent sway to the most distant climes. Unto Israel of old the evangelical prophet bore the message, 'Enlarge the place of thy tent,' and what was then enjoined in prophecy was fulfilled in fact with





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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 24, 1899.

the advent of the Lord, the establishment of the new covenant and birth of the spiritual Israel that embraced all nations and tongues."

#### 4. Skandinaven's Criticism

The Skandinaven was impressed by the foregoing part of the sermon as follows:

"Reverend Haas emphasizes, clearly and tersely, the dominant phases of the question; he treats expansion as a fundamental law of the land and of Christian civilization. The prophetic injunction, 'Enlarge the place of thy tent,' expresses the divine policy for the propagation of the gospel of salvation upon earth; and it likewise voices the law of national growth and the spread of human civilization.

"The American people, buoyant with strength and vitality and mindful of their mission, have neglected no opportunity to fulfill the God-given command. 'Enlarge the place of thy tent' has been the guiding and the controlling principle



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of American policy from the dawn even unto the dusk of the present century. Surely, expansion is a fundamental law of the land whether applied to our recent acquisitions or not, as expansion is, and must be, the fundamental law of our Christian-American civilization. For the only alternatives are **stagnation, retrogression, and death.**"

Reverend Haas states that he did not want to give the impression that he and the Lutheran Church were for expansion. But he did give that impression. He does not deny that the editorial is correct.

The readers will remember his statement on expansion--political expansion, especially in reference to the Philippines. He then states that "no matter what stand we take in reference to expansion,....we are by these facts reminded that we are citizens of a commonwealth (republic) in which expansion is a fundamental law and the carrying out...."

Reverend Haas must remember that expansion rests on the fundamental law;



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Hawaii, Porto Rico, and the Philippines were acquired on certain tracts that are fundamental law. The Reverend's expression is one thing, and his explanation is not necessary. The people of a commonwealth elects its own officers. The citizens of God's Kingdom do not elect their leader. The expressions, as they were made by a preacher, fit a republic, but are absolutely not appropriate to God's Kingdom; the Kingdom of God cannot be compared to a republic.

.....  
The Skandinaven does not feel that it needs to apologize. We have history on our side of the discussion. Expansion has, through the ages, been necessary in order to spread Christianity. Expansion is the fundamental law of the land, of Christianity, and of the entire Christian civilization.

The president of the general council informs us that the council has made no statement regarding this matter. This statement was unnecessary; we have never claimed this.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 16, 1899.

[A REPORT ON LUTHERAN CHURCHES]

Reverend John Grevstad, of Deerfield, Wisconsin, speaking for Reverend O.E. Heimdahl in St. Paul's Lutheran Church on North Avenue, reports that of the 50,000 Norwegians in Chicago only seven thousand belong to the Lutheran churches. He also reports that the Norwegian Synod, organized here in Chicago in 1862, has contributed \$884,000 to the foreign mission. He remarked that the explorer Livingstone had done much for the Synod in Africa, and that he at last gave his life in its service.

In his closing prayer Reverend Grevstad wished the new Lutheran Seminary in St. Paul, Minnesota, all success.

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III C (Polish)

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 19, 1899.

[AN INTERESTING CHURCH]

The church on the corner of Peoria Street and Grand Avenue is again the property of the Norwegian Trefoldigheds [Trinity] Congregation. The Catholics did not worship their saints and the Madonna very long in the old church, and the Chiesa Cattolica Italiana sotto il Patrocinio di Sant' Antonio di Padova [Padua] no longer receives the blessings of the holy Antonius.

The Norweigan Congregation sold the church to the parish of the Polish Bishop Anthony Koslowski. The Archbishop did not approve of the fact that an independent Catholic bishop controlled the church, so he sent two nuns and a priest into the parish to put a scare into the parishioners, telling them that if they supported Bishop Koslowski, he would never be buried in holy ground and would go to hell never to see the inside of heaven. All this worked so well that soon Koslowski stood alone. Today, the Norwegians were presented with the keys to the old church.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 16, 1899.

OLD SETTLER

Mrs. Anna Olson, known as "Nickel Anna," passed away a few days ago at the Old People's Home, 3850 Indiana Avenue.

Anna Olson came to Chicago in 1835. She was very active in the early days of the Norwegian group here in Chicago. Her activity was mainly centered in church and settlement work. Mrs. Olson was one of the organizers of the Paul Anderson Church, and for many years most of her time was dedicated to the activities of this church.

Her home was always open to Norwegian immigrants, who could live there until they got work or, in many cases, until they continued west to take up a land claim or homestead on the vast prairies. Often she would furnish the money to send some young immigrant to school, and later finance him in business.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 8, 1898.

### THE LUTHER STATUE

Peter M. Balken Approves of the Idea and Starts the Fund

"Editor of Skandinaven.

"Dear Sir:

"I became very much interested when I read the articles written by Reverend Alfred Johnson, wherein he suggests to the Scandinavian people the splendid idea of erecting a statue to the memory of the world's greatest reformer, Martin Luther. I think with him that Mount Olive is the ideal place for a colossal statue upon a grand pedestal facing the contemplated grand entrance soon to be erected, with the inscription of his own famous declaration: 'Here I take my stand. I cannot do otherwise, so help me God. Amen.'

"It seems to me that every man, woman, and child who loves the great name of Luther will be glad to contribute their bit. Therefore, allow me to





Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 8, 1898.

suggest that Reverend Johnson go right to work and appoint a secretary and a treasurer, he himself acting as chairman until such a time as it will become necessary for him to make up an active working committee of men thoroughly known to the Scandinavian public for their honesty and integrity.

"I, like many of the Scandinavian old settlers of Chicago, own a lot in Graceland, and I am afraid it will not be many years before the fashionable residences on grand Sheridan Drive will compel its removal, the same as we were driven out of Lincoln Park. Naturally, Mount Olive will be our choice, at least mine. It is so far removed that it will never be disturbed by any of those disturbing influences, and at the same time within easy reach for all.

"Please permit me to become the first to lay my little offering as a nucleus. I hope that I am the first to donate the twenty-five cents as suggested by the pastor, and that one hundred thousand will in like manner follow suit. And I earnestly pray that God in his bountiful



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 8, 1898.

mercy will add his blessing, as I remain

"Yours truly,  
"Peter M. Balken."



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 28, 1897.

[TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF] THE LUTHER LEAGUE

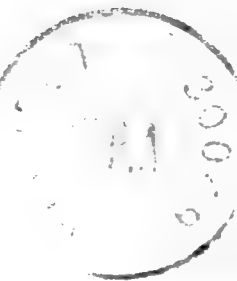
The twentieth anniversary of the Luther League of Chicago was held at the Swedish Lutheran Church, May and Huron Streets. The League now has twenty-one branches and twelve hundred members. The newly elected president is Reverend S. H. Holstad, who has served as pastor of his church for many years.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 24, 1896.

### THE LUTHER LEAGUE CONVENTION

The second annual convention of the Luther League of America was successful beyond the most sanguine anticipations of those who had the work in hand. The attendance of delegates and others was large, and the proceedings of the convention were characterized by vigorous enthusiasm, tempered with genuine Lutheran conservatism. The closing session at the Auditorium was especially memorable. If the program fell somewhat short of expectations, the exercises were impressive and elevating. Luther's grand battle hymn was probably never rendered with greater impressiveness in this country. An audience of six thousand people rose to greet the soul-stirring hymn, which filled the immense hall like a tempest of faith arising from thousands of devout hearts. It was a truly inspiring scene.


It is very evident that the new movement has acquired a strong hold upon the Lutheran youth of the land. The growth of the League during the past year has been rapid and substantial. Sixteen states were represented by delegates at the Chicago convention, and the movement is still spreading westward and southward. Originating in the East within one of the English-speaking



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 24, 1896.

branches of the Lutheran Church, it has gradually drawn to itself young Lutherans of other shades of belief and speech, especially from German and Scandinavian churches. That the League has come to stay is no longer doubted. The friends of the League movement hope that eventually it will secure the friendly cooperation of all Lutheran synods and conferences in America. As yet it is regarded with some distrust by those who are slow to accept innovations. In the opinion of the leaders of the movement, the League must needs promote Lutheran unity by accentuating all vital points of belief and gradually eliminating differences of minor importance; but this high goal cannot be attained unless the movement receives the benefit of the steady influence of the most conservative branches of the Lutheran Church.

The civic importance of the League movement cannot be exaggerated. Many people in this country look upon the Lutheran Church as a more or less outlandish institution, wholly un-American in character and aims. Nothing could be more erroneous. The great German reformation unshackled the conscience of man and established individualism, and hence is one of the main-springs of modern liberty.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 24, 1896.

The American Declaration of Independence is rooted in the famous theses of Martin Luther. That the Lutheran Church has preserved this spirit of freedom bequeathed to it by the great reformer, the League convention just held in Chicago abundantly attests. The gathering of young Lutherans combined the sturdy and wholesome conservatism of their church with true and vigorous Americanism. People whose hearts throb to the rhythm of "A Mighty Fortress" can sing "America" with the zest and love of true good citizens.

Whenever American liberty and American institutions shall be exposed to attack, the Lutheran Church and the Lutherans of the land will be found in the front ranks of their defenders.

The last election furnishes conclusive proof of the high character of Lutheran citizenship. The Lutherans hold the balance of power in all doubtful states and saved the country from national disaster and the dire consequences of a crisis of untold magnitude.

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Skandinaven, Dec. 13, 1893.

PLAN AID FOR HOMELESS  
(Summary)



At a meeting held last Sunday in the Norwegian Trinity Church it was decided to allow homeless Scandinavians to sleep in two large rooms in the basement of the church. In the morning everybody will be given a bowl of hot milk and some bread.



Illinois Staats-Zeitung, June 5, 1893.

### A SCANDINAVIAN CHURCH

The Scandinavian settlement in the vicinity of Springfield and Glenview Avenues had no neighborhood church up until now, but yesterday the dedication of their new church, the Emmaus Scandinavian Lutheran Church, took place. The building is located at the intersection of the previously mentioned avenues.

The building of this church was made possible through the support of the Home and Inner Mission of the United Scandinavian Church. The new church is the first one to be built in Chicago to which the Danes, Swedes, and Norwegians have jointly contributed and it is intended for their use in common.

The actual dedication ceremony took place yesterday in the presence of the officiating clergymen, Ellestall J. Olsen, Aarestad, and Avensen. The service was held in Norwegian; it was plain but impressive. Reverend H. W. Roth delivered a sermon in English in the afternoon, and in the evening J. N. Kildahl, pastor of the Bethlehem Church, preached.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 20, 1891.

### A MOVEMENT OF IMPORTANCE TO CHICAGO

Every legitimate effort for the Christian culture and Americanization of the young people of foreign extraction in our city should meet with the hearty support and encouragement of all good men. Hitherto no movement better calculated to reach this goal has been inaugurated than the mission work now being organized by the United Norwegian Lutheran church of the North West. It may not be generally known that this Church is the result of an effort for the union of the various factions in the Lutheran church which, for many years, has been rent by doctrinal discord. The union of three of these factions was accomplished a year ago, and the United Church is showing a commendable zeal in a wiser and more wholesome work than in dogmatic hairsplitting. This Church now numbers about three hundred ministers and one hundred thousand church members or communicants. Cessation from learned debates has given the church the leisure to look about and it has discovered that its young people are rapidly drifting away from the church and from all religious association. Especially in the great cities are they more likely to be influenced by the saloons than by

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 20, 1891.

any civilizing and elevating institutions. This demoralization has largely resulted from the dissensions in their church, and the consequent failure to provide adequate places of worship attractive to the young, and an opportunity to study the English language, which is preferred by the young Scandinavians. Fortunately, the Church is now beginning to see the error of its ways, and the United Church, especially, is putting forth vigorous efforts in order to recapture the young people, and throw about them the influences of Christian refinement in the true spirit, and in the free use of the language of their choice, which is the language of the land.

At the recent annual meeting, liberal appropriations were made for this kind of mission work, and it was decided to make the first and most determined onslaught here in Chicago.

It may be remarked incidentally that this is not the branch of the Lutheran

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 20, 1891.

Church which is antagonistic to the American school system, or opposing the laws for compulsory school attendance. The United Church has put itself on record as being heartily in sympathy with American institutions, and it is this spirit which now is at work in the movement here described.

Here in the city several missions have been established in the outlying districts, as for instance, at South Chicago, Englewood, Moreland, and three or four in the west and northwest divisions of the city.

But for a work so extended, large funds are needed. Men can be furnished to do the work, but to provide suitable places of worship is not a small matter. Chapels which might be attractive and an ornament to their surroundings should be provided in order to insure the success of the movement. As an aid to this work, a committee of well-known Christian merchants from Iowa, Minnesota, and other states prominent in this Church, are now visiting Chicago, and will lay the matter before business men, especially wholesale merchants, with whom they



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 20, 1891.

have been accustomed to deal, in the hope that the work will commend itself to their judgment, and elicit their sympathy and aid. We think nothing could be more opportune or more worthy of generous support than this work, and we bespeak for it the kindly consideration of all men who have the moral elevation of all classes of citizens in our great metropolis at heart.

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NORWEGIAN

Chicago Tribune, June 12, 1890.

### THE NORWEGIAN LUTHERANS UNITED

This morning three of the five divisions of the Norwegian Lutheran Church in America, opened what is destined to be the most important convention ever held by that denomination. For two years negotiations have been going on between the anti-Missourians, the Norwegian-Danish conference, the Augustana Synod and the Hange Synod with a view to a union of their disunited church. Although in sympathy with the movement the Hange Synod is not yet prepared to enter the union, but will no doubt do so during the coming year, of the other three, each division will hold separate meetings, at which the affairs of the old organization are to be wound up and the constitution and articles of union, which have been particularly agreed upon, adopted. Then the United Norwegian Lutheran Church of America will be a reality.

The Norwegian Lutheran Synod a distinct body from the above, and which has been in annual session here, denounced the Bennett law today. The principal underlying



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NORWEGIAN

Chicago Tribune, June 12, 1890.

the law was admitted to be just. The state was justified in demanding that its citizens should receive a certain degree of education. The Bennett law went further and deprived the parents of the right to educate their children. The law was more of Russian than of our own free country. Ansbury Seminary will be endowed with \$115,000.00 and will be the theological school of the United Society.





NORWEGIAN

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Skandinaven, May 28, 1878.

[INTERESTING DISCUSSION HELD]

In our Saviour's Church a very interesting discussion took place last Thursday. The question was, "Punishment after death as pictured by Pastor W. Becker, Dr. Thomas, and others".

It must be admitted that the subject brought many things to light, which would have been very good for the ears of our unfaithful. Pastors Juul and Mikkelsen and Dr. Julson were present to answer any questions. The church was full to the last seat.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, Jan. 21, 1876.

[ISSUE CALL TO NEW PASTOR]

The members of, "Our Saviour's Congregation;" have agreed to invite the Rev. Ylvisaker from Minnesota to succeed the Rev. Krohn as their pastor; and so the idea of uniting the two larger congregations of the Norwegian Synod and make the Rev. Mikkelsen their pastor, has been abandoned. According to our information the main reason for abandoning the idea were; that both congregations' financial affairs would become too complicated; that donors might lost interest in a united church; and that the location of the churches and the residences of the members made unification undesirable.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, Aug. 14, 1872.

[BUILD LARGE ASSEMBLY HALL]



A big assembly hall has been built by the Chicago Norwegians at the Methodist camp-meeting grounds of Chicago. A meeting is to be held there from August 15th to August 22nd.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, April 18, 1872.

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### JEWISH MISSION MEET

The Norwegian Lutheran Jewish Mission's Ladies Society will have its quarterly meeting in Zian's Church at Patomac and Artesian Avenues on Sunday afternoon, the 21st of April at 3P.M. The Pastors, H. A. Hanson, Geo. T. Rygh, J. J. Skarpness, and O. K. Espeseth will deliver the speeches.

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tion in U. S. Service

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 25, 1919.

#### THE NORWEGIAN CLUB

The festival in honor of the returning soldiers was well attended. The guest of honor was General Leonard Wood. The toastmaster was Attorney [Andrew] Hummeland who also gave the address of welcome. This was followed by a roll call of those members who had served with the colors.

The next speaker was John J. Sonsteby who spoke for the guests of honor. He stressed that the Norwegian Club, with only two hundred members, had as many as forty with the colors. The next speaker was Harry Olson who referred to the representative members of the Norwegian colony by name and elaborated somewhat on each individual's background. The toastmaster then introduced General Wood who told about the role the Norsemen had played in the war. Olaf Bernts spoke for those who had stayed at home, stating that mothers, sisters, and wives had suffered greatly, not knowing if or when their loved ones would return.

Charles L. Pedersen said a few words concerning all the Scandinavian boys with

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 23, 1919.

the colors. The last speaker was Lieutenant Colonel T. A. Sequeland. He thanked those who had stayed at home for helping to keep up his spirits which at times were very low.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 20, 1919.

MAJOR JENS A. DOE

Major Jens A. Doe has been cited for bravery. His name was on the top of the list of General Order No. 20, Headquarters, American Expeditionary Forces, dated June 26, 1919. The citation is as follows:

"Major Jens Doe, Infantry (Fourteenth Machine Gun Battalion): "For zeal and efficiency in commanding the Fourteenth Machine Gun Battalion during the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne Offensives. He rendered extraordinary services and exhibited great devotion to duty, personally directing the operations of his battalion in an efficient manner, often under severe shell fire."

Major Doe has been decorated twice and cited several times. He is a true son of Old Norway.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 12, 1919.

### OUR MODERN HEROES

A festival was given by the Lutheran Church in honor of the Norwegian soldiers who had just arrived from the front.

This "Home Coming Festival" was well attended. Many speeches were made, but the outstanding address was delivered by Dr. L. M. Gimmetstad. He spoke as follows:

"Fellow Lutherans:

"Every man who is well informed and has ordinary intelligence knows that if our enemies had won the war, the principles of the constitution of our government would have been subverted, that our social life would have suffered serious changes, and that our economic conditions, which are now good, would have become deplorable. Our great national interests would have been trampled under foot, American ideals would have ceased to give hope to the oppressed toilers of the world, and our flag, now known and honored throughout the world, would have been dragged in the dust. The principles of liberty, equality, and fraternity, dear to the heart of humanity and productive of

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 12, 1919.

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I E        countless blessings wherever known, would have been buried under a moun-  
IV        tain of tyranny and oppression.

"But this occasion does not require of me a thorough examination of these matters, nor any detailed account of them. Some other occasion, more suitable than the present one for the discussion of questions relative to the motives, purposes, and reasons that have influenced the conduct of our government and our nation during the critical period of the last four years, will probably present itself when the treaty of peace shall have been signed.

"Today we are assembled as a Lutheran congregation to welcome our sons who have returned from the battlefields of Europe, from the training camps of our own country, or from schools where they have been fitting themselves for military service. The question, then, is pertinent: Was the outcome of the war of any importance to the Lutheran Church in this country, and did the Lutherans of America, during the war, feel that, as members of that church, they had anything at stake in the gigantic struggle?

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 12, 1919.

"In leading up to an answer to this question, let me first discharge the pleasant duty of extending to you, my young friends, stalwart sons of this congregation, a formal and cordial welcome on your return to your home church. Our joy at having you once more among us is too great to find adequate expression in words. Your valor, your intelligence, your endurance, and your willingness to make every sacrifice necessary for the successful prosecution of the war, are known and appreciated in every home, and it shall be the object of our constant endeavor to show that the principles for which you have been willing to lay down your lives are dear to our hearts. Fortunate, fortunate men! In an incredibly short time you and your companions in arms, together with the forces of the Allied nations, have succeeded in securing for us the continued enjoyment of our rights and privileges as Lutherans and as citizens--rights and privileges threatened but a few months ago by a daring, powerful, and relentless foe.

"But, my friends, when you left your homes a year ago you were accompanied, as it were, by the prayers of your parents and the blessings and good wishes

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 12, 1919.

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I E of the members of your congregation. Such prayers and such blessings  
IV are good company and serve as guardian angels to young men exposed to  
the temptations and allurements of the military camp. Your mothers  
reluctantly bade you farewell; and no doubt their hearts were filled with  
anxiety not only in the hour of parting but during the whole time of your  
absence, yearning continually for your safe return. And yet I feel that I  
should do them an injustice if I did not realize that, in the last analysis,  
they would be found to be true sisters of the Spartan mother who, at parting,  
told her son to return with his shield or upon it. Their highest wish was  
that you might acquit yourselves like men, fighting valiantly and successfully  
for the sacred cause of justice, liberty, and humanity. And this noble sen-  
timent was shared by the members of our church throughout the country. But  
sentiment, no matter how fine and sweet in itself, is in danger of degenerating  
into mere sentimentality unless it tends to produce action suitable to the  
occasion.

"What did the Lutheran Church do when thousands of her sons left home for the

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NORWEGIAN

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 12, 1919.

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I E training camps in different parts of the country? Immediately the  
IV Lutheran Brotherhood was organized for the purpose of caring for  
the spiritual needs of the Norwegian Lutheran soldiers. Within a  
few weeks scores of camp pastors were engaged. Buildings suitable to the  
religious needs of our soldiers were erected. In order to secure results  
at once, one of our pastors, though a man of modest means, offered the  
Lutheran Brotherhood a loan of thousands of dollars. The commission for  
Lutheran Soldiers' and Seamans' Welfare was organized by men of liberal  
views and a practical turn of mind; and a drive was started without delay.  
What was the result? The Commission asked for \$750,000. Our people con-  
tributed about \$1,500,000. The question of financing extensive undertakings  
for the welfare of our Lutheran soldiers was thus answered in a manner that  
left no doubt as to the attitude of our church with reference to her caring  
for her sons during the war. Touched with the wand of abundant means, our  
organization for religious and charitable work among our brethren in the army  
leaped forth with new life.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 12, 1919.

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I E "Knowing that the American Red Cross would do its work well, the  
IV members of our church entered into the work of that society with  
enthusiasm and contributed liberally to its support. It is very  
gratifying, accordingly, to note that the soldiers, at the close of the  
war, uniformly speak well of the Red Cross. For various reasons our  
people have assisted the Salvation Army only in an individual capacity;  
but even as a church we rejoice in the spirit of self-sacrifice and un-  
daunted valor displayed on the field of battle by these angels of mercy.

"But, my friends, no matter how interesting and agreeable a more complete sur-  
vey of our benevolent activities might be, I must proceed at once to the con-  
sideration of matters more grave and important. One of the leading questions  
connected with our main topic today is the following: What was the attitude  
of the government of Germany and the leading political parties of that coun-  
try toward the principles of the Lutheran Church before and during the war?  
That attitude--unless Heaven itself mercifully should have decreed otherwise  
--would have determined our destiny as a church, in case the Central Powers

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 12, 1919.

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I E had been victorious. For political and other purposes the Catholics  
IV of Germany, more than fifty years ago, organized themselves into a  
compact political party, known as the Center Party. Guided by the  
hand of Rome, the old enemy of popular liberty and religious freedom and ever  
hostile to the Lutheran Church, that party, in case of victory, would probably have  
exercised all its cunning and all its power to crush out the life of the  
most powerful denomination of Protestantism.

"But what about the Socialist party of Germany? Although the principles  
maintained by the Socialists of Germany are by no means identical in their  
entirety to those advocated by the different groups of the party, it is, in  
general, safe to say that socialism is dominated by a spirit of materialism  
and infidelity, and would interpose no hand of protection in case destruction  
of the Lutheran Church were imminent.

"But what of Prussian militarism? History furnishes an irrefutable argument  
to this question. In 1817, the tercentenary of the Protestant Reformation,

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 12, 1919.

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the king proposed the union of the Lutheran and the Calvinistic Churches of Germany. The measures necessary for putting this decree into effect met with much opposition on the part of our brethren in Germany, but in 1832 the government had firmly established its policy of infringement on the rights of the people; and since that time the Lutheran pastors and congregations in Germany have labored under great difficulties. As the Pilgrim Fathers left England on account of religious persecution and intolerance, so many of our brethren in Germany, after 1817--notably the original stock of the Missouri Synod--left their fatherland in order to enjoy the freedom of conscience guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States. The government of Berlin went so far in its measures of restraint of religious liberty as to exact from the clergy of the state church a promise to preach, not in accordance with the dictates of their conscience, nor according to the established creed of the church, but according to the dictates of His Majesty the Kaiser. Would our church in this country have fared better in case our armies had been vanquished on the field of battle?

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 12, 1919.

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"Who of your ministers would have resigned his office if his doctrine required the sanction of politicians and the approval of the principalities and the powers of darkness of this world? And what would have been the value to our congregation of the guidance in spiritual matters furnished by the pliant tools of royalty, by men who would preach as they were told to preach by their political superiors? You have read samples of such 'sermons' in the war books distributed during the last four years. Do you suppose any considerable number of ministers in any country would preach such 'sermons' as those without receiving their cue and inspiration from 'men higher up'? Would it be a small matter to you if your pastor was to be guided and controlled in the performance of his work by influences so base and sordid?

"Those of us, accordingly, who knew what was at stake in this great war, not only watched the movements of our armies with the most intense interest, but, though not literally on our knees, perhaps, we still wrestled continually in prayer with the God of Hosts for the preservation of the priceless treasures

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 12, 1919.

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I E of civil and religious liberty. Our anxiety increased from day to day  
IV as the great German offensive, launched March 21, 1918, developed.

The surging tide swept westward at the rate of from four to six miles a day; our allies were pushed back toward Paris and the English Channel; and there seemed to be no army able to cope successfully with the enemy. All the engines and horrors of war that could tear the flesh or break the spirit of our soldiers were employed. Poison gas crept like marsh damp on the ground. Shot and shell whistled and shrieked on their errand of death. Ranks of flashing steel leaped from the trenches and rushed forward, wave following wave, like breakers driven by an angry tempest. The deadly hail of bullets and bombs was dropped from the cloud by aeroplanes, and the concussion of heavy artillery, including cannon of the largest caliber and miracle guns, shook the very foundations of the earth.

"While the rising tide of German invasion was sweeping westward, our army was getting ready to stem it with a wall of human flesh. While the destiny of nations still hung in the balance, a message of hope came from Cantigny.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 12, 1919.

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I E Our men held their line, and the Germans could not pass. Then fol-  
IV lowed the eighteenth day of July, the day of the turning of the tide,  
the retaking of Chateau Thierry, the beginning of the second battle  
of the Marne, the grand offensive which gradually spread from the plains of  
Chalons to the mountain fastness on the south, and to the coast of Belgium  
on the north. In this grand offensive our soldiers played an important and  
a leading part. And when, in the closing days of October, they were approach-  
ing Metz and Verdun, Prussian militarism had suffered a crushing defeat and  
was asking for an armistice and suing for peace. Well might the bells of our  
churches ring out the glad tidings of the signing of the armistice on November  
11; for the great principles of religious and civil liberty had once more been  
successfully defended against aggression of tyranny and autocracy by the sons  
of freedom. Once more **fair** prospects of peace and prosperity lay spread out  
before us and our children. As the rains of spring shall remove the stains of  
blood from the hillsides of France, and the gentle breezes from the south shall  
cause flowers and herbs to grow on its battle-scarred soil, filling its val-  
leys with prosperity and happiness, so we trust that the trials and sacrifices

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 12, 1919.

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I E of our people during this war will result in a firmer belief in the  
IV fundamental principles of the Lutheran Church, in a more lively ap-  
p preciation of the blessings it is so well calculated to bestow, and in  
renewed activity for the establishment of its doctrines in all parts of the  
earth. Jesus Christ, the great Captain of our Salvation, shall lead us on  
from victory to victory.

"And now my friends, the place and the occasion urge me to speak a word of  
the most solemn import to you. You have returned victorious from the battle-  
fields of Europe. You have delivered your arms to your government, and will  
soon lay aside your uniforms. The commands of your captains no longer direct  
your movements. You are looking forward to a period of peace. May God bless  
you and grant you a full measure of prosperity!

"As Christians, however, and as soldiers of the cross you are engaged in a  
war which knows no armistice. You are always on the battlefield, always under  
arms, always wearing your uniform, always obedient to the command of Him who,

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 12, 1919.

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I E riding on a white horse, goes forth conquering and to conquer. You  
IV are now in the prime of life; robust health and rugged strength make  
you radiant with the beauty of your manhood. The time will come when  
the strong men shall bow themselves and the keepers of the house shall trem-  
ble. The flood of healthy blood which now rushes tumultuously through your  
veins, will some day fall slack, and the glory of your eye will wane. While  
your house of clay shows that it is subject to the law of decay, your spirit-  
ual life is to be renewed from day to day, yea, ever increasing in faith and  
hope and charity until the last enemy is vanquished. God grant that you may  
be as successful in the field of spiritual warfare as you have been in that  
from which you have returned! And as the good right of faith is one in which  
all of us can take part, with the Lord of Hosts sending us forth fully equip-  
ped for the battle, let us acquit ourselves like men until sword and shield  
shall have served their purpose, and the battle-scarred heroes shall pass  
from the church militant to the church triumphant."

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 5, 1919.

### HOME-COMING FESTIVAL

The Kedzie Avenue Church last night celebrated the home-coming of the soldiers who were members of the congregation. The soldiers who had just arrived were: Arthur Esthus, Mr. Helgesen, and Mr. Amundsen. A silver bow was placed on each of the stars in the service flag.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 11, 1918.

### THE LUTHERAN SOLDIERS

The Lutherans in America have resolved to collect \$750,000 to be used for the Lutheran soldiers who have been called to the colors. At the meeting held in Chicago, Mr. Boyer was elected chairman of the committee in charge of the collections. Reverend J. A. Birkeland was elected secretary. The Illinois district has a quota of \$75,000.

Reverend Stub reported that twenty Lutheran soldiers lost their lives when the "Tuscania" was torpedoed by the Germans. Judge Oscar M. Torrison spoke on the recent unification of the Lutheran Church of America. He reported that 200,000 men, all members of the Lutheran Church, were with the colors.

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, Dec. 29, 1917.

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[NORWEGIAN DOCTOR APPOINTED TO ARMY MEDICAL CORPS]

Dr. Henry Christiansen, 4828 Hutchinson Street, West Irving Park, who some time ago was appointed lieutenant in the Medical Corps of the Army, went to the training camp at Fort Riley, Kansas, a few days ago. Dr. Christiansen was school physician under the Health Department for a considerable period, and of late has been connected with Englewood Hospital.

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Skandinaven, Dec. 14, 1917.NORWEGIAN[A FAREWELL TO CAPTAIN OSLAND] .

Relative to Birger Osland's appointment as captain in the infantry and his departure from the city occasioned by this, a group of his friends gave a farewell social in his honor yesterday at the Perfecto tavern. Advocate Hummeland presided and gave a suitable oration for the new captain.

Among those present at the meeting may be mentioned, Judge Torrison, Dr. Torrison, Dr. Halmbae, Architect Dinkelberg, Engineers Leohard Halmboe, G.L. Clausen, J.H. Haff. Later in the evening a large crowd of Mr. Osland's friends met at the R.R. Station to wave a farewell to the new captain.

Skandinaven, Dec. 12, 1917.

BIRGER OSLAND IS A CAPTAIN.

General Agent, Berger Osland, has been appointed captain of infantry in the National Guard and already this afternoon he went to Washington to report for duty.

The appointment, for most of Mr. Osland's friends, came as a surprise, at least as to form; for he was asked in advance whether he wished to accept the appointment. In other words, the position sought the man, not vice versa.

Mr. Osland received a telegram this morning requesting that he report as soon as possible. Being a man quick of thought and action, he boarded his train this afternoon.

As is well-known, Captain Osland, is the president of Chicago Norwegian Club, recently re-elected by a large majority, and now the club, to which

Skandinaven, Dec. 12, 1917.

he is strongly attached, through him will get its tenth service star in its service flag.

It will be remembered that Captain Osland was serving in 1915 at the Fort Sheridan Training Camp.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, Dec. 9, 1917.

TWO YOUNG MEN

Two young men well-known among the Norwegians of Chicago, Axel R. Olsen, formerly a member of Sleipner, together with the noted skating artist, Ole Bjerke, a member of the Ski Club, Norge, will start tomorrow on their way to France. Both of them have joined the United States Engineers Civic Division. Axel Olsen used to be chief carpenter in the United States Navy, and received honorable discharge in 1907 from the United States Steamship Ohio.



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Skandinaven, Dec. 7, 1917.

NORWEGIAN

[SECRETARY OF NORWEGIAN CLUB GOES TO MILWAUKEE]

Mr. Anders Nasheim, secretary of Chicago Norwegian Club has received an appointment in connection with governmental ship building in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

NORWEGIAN

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Skandinaven, Nov. 27, 1917.

REV. VLVISAKER LEAVES FOR CAMP LOGAN

The Rev. Nils M. Vlvisaker, minister of the Church of Our Saviour, is going to Camp Logan, Houston, Texas to start work as camp chaplain and representative in the army of all the Lutheran churches in America. He has received the names and home addresses of a number of the boys at the camp, and is going to look them up. A well attended farewell dinner was given in his honor by the trustees of the church he has served so long, and a liberal money gift, the proceeds of a collection was given him as a farewell gesture. Rev. Ylvvisaker is not leaving the church for good; he expects to return after the war.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, Nov. 19, 1917.

[CAPTAIN HAUGAN ASSIGNED TO DETROIT ARSENAL]

Captain Oscar H. Haugan has received an assignment for arsenal service and last Sunday went to Detroit, Mich., where he is to be stationed. He came to Chicago from Washington. D.C., passed the afternoon with his family in Evanston, and in the evening continued to Detroit.

WPA 111, PRO, 30275

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, Nov. 12, 1917.

[APPOINTED TO ARMY TRAINING CAMP]

Captain Jens A. Doe, son of Doctor and Mrs. A. Doe, of the city, has been appointed chief of training school for machine gunners at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. He is conducting the instruction in machine gunning, both for the officers and men, of a whole division. He will, therefore, probably not go to France.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, Nov. 12, 1917.

[MARINE HOME ON LEAVE]

Roy Skillestad, of 3244 Pierce Ave., who seven months ago joined the marines, has been home on leave the last few days. Young Mr. Skillestad is serving on the troop transport "Charleston," and since he entered service his ship has transported more than 30,000 soldiers to France.

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## NORWEGIAN

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Skandinaven, Sept. 7, 1917.

### FAREWELL SOCIAL

#### NORWEGIAN'S SINGING SOCIETY HONORS ITS CONSCRIPTED MEMBERS

A jolly and cozy farewell social was held by the Norwegian Singing Society in its club rooms at Wicker Park Hall last Thursday evening for the young members who have been drawn for military service and are now ready to go to camp. From start to finish the social was a great success. Patriotic enthusiasm gave added warmth to the prevailing feeling of comradeship and good will, and the entertainment given was in harmony with both.

The loss of members going to war was to some extent compensated for through the entrance of nine new members, announced as the evening was drawing to a close.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, July 30, 1917.

IN U. S. SERVICE

The Norwegian Harry O. Olson, 465 Milwaukee Avenue, who has served in the U. S. Army for five years has been promoted to the position of Lieutenant in the 62nd. regiment of infantry.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, July 27, 1917.

#### IN ACTIVE SERVICE

Captain Siqueland has been called into active service. He is the first Norwegian-American to be sent to the Front. Within ten days he is leaving for Europe with sealed orders. Captain Siqueland is, as it is called technically, on special service. What these services consists of as well as the day of his leaving are secrets not to be revealed.

In civilian life Captain Siqueland is a lawyer, member of Richardson Skate Company, and one of the leaders in the business. He is married and has two children.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, July 25, 1917.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY  
SEVEN SCANDINAVIANS, THREE OF THEM NORWEGIANS, MADE OFFICERS

Sixty men from Chicago were promoted to officers in the army by President Wilson, on the recommendation of the army department. Seven of the new officers are Scandinavians, and three of these are Norwegians.

The Norwegians appointed are Eivar B. Bergendahl, Captain; Trygve Siqueland, Captain; and Jens Doe, Lieutenant.

The new officers expect orders soon to leave for France and service at the front.

Scandia, Sept. 2, 1911.

JOHANNES IRGENS

(Editorial)

p.4...Johannes Irgens is the first Norseman to be elected to a state office in the United States. A number of histories of Norsemen in America, have been written wherein authors, musicians, artists, etc., have been thoroughly acclaimed, but those engaged in political activities have in every case been neglected. Johannes Irgens is one who has received little or no mention in these histories, and he is entitled to recognition among outstanding Norwegian Americans. Mr. Irgens was born in Modum, Norway, in 1832, arriving in Chicago in 1849. He served as a Lieutenant in the famous Norwegian regiment, the 15th Wisconsin Infantry, Colonel Hegg, commanding, coming through unscathed, although he did not miss a battle in which the 15th was engaged.

He was an intimate friend of Reverend C.L.Clausen, regimental chaplain, and later became a member of his congregation in Mower County, Minn.

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Sept.2,1911.

Mower county elected Mr. Irgens to various county offices for a number of years, and in 1875 he was elected Secretary of State on the Republican ticket; he was re-elected, serving two terms. So far as is now known, Mr. Irgens is the first Norseman in the country to hold a state executive office. Our Chicago Norwegian colony regrets that he did not return to us after the war and still wish him every success.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 16, 1911.

[NORWEGIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE HONORS N. A. GREVSTAD]

The Norwegian National Committee held a grand party in honor of Nicolay A. Grevstad last evening. Every representative Norwegian of Chicago was present. Mr. Carl A. Backer president of the National Committee, presided. Speeches were many and long. Dr. Anders Doe spoke at length about Grevstad's childhood. A poem entitled "To Nicolay Grevstad," written by Professor Wilhelm Petersen, was read. The Norwegian Singing Society then sang a few of Grevstad's favorite songs. Among the several speakers were: Birger Osland, J. B. Nordhem, State Senator Johan Waage, L. B. Bergesen, Reverend Molstad, H. Sundby Hansen, Reverend Frederick Ring, Olaf Ray, and, last but not least, Dr. N. T. Quales, who made the following speech:

"We are met here this evening to do homage to our distinguished countryman, United States Minister Nicolay A. Grevstad. Our guest of honor is no stranger among us. For nearly a score of years he has been editor in chief of Skandinaven,.....a position he has recently given up in order to enter the diplomatic service of the United States Government.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 16, 1911.

"Minister Grevstad's excellent work as an editor is familiar to us all. However, I shall mention one matter that it seems is not as well understood and appreciated as it deserves to be. I allude to his great and successful effort to enlighten and inform the people of Norway about the Norwegians in America, and vice versa. He was capable of the task because of his familiarity with economic, religious, social, and political conditions both in Norway and here.

"As an editor, Minister Grevstad has attained a high rank, possessing in an eminent degree qualifications that go to make up a first-class journalist. Besides great natural ability, he has a liberal education, years of training, untiring energy, a broad and comprehending mind, good judgment, delicate tact, and keen foresight. These qualifications enabled him to build up in a comparatively short time the greatest and the best, the most popular and the most influential newspaper in the Norwegian language today.

"Your appointment, Minister Grevstad, by the President of the United States to this important and responsible position is very gratifying indeed to your many

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 16, 1911.

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friends, who view it as a well-deserved recognition of your ability and of your long and meritorious service as a journalist. They are all the more pleased because they know you will fill the position to the entire satisfaction of our Government, and with honor to yourself and to your countrymen.

"My more intimate relations with Minister Grevstad have been on matters relating to benevolent work--our charitable institutions in the city--and I can cheerfully affirm that I always found Mr. Grevstad in full sympathy with our endeavors. He not only gave us all the space in his paper that we asked for, but time and time again he pleaded our cause editorially, pleaded it with his well-known force and eloquence. In considering what we have accomplished in this line of work, I am fully convinced that we owe our success in no small measure to the valuable aid and assistance rendered by the Skandinaven.

"As your appointment to such an important position necessarily takes you from our midst, those of us whom you have so kindly aided in our efforts to ameliorate the sufferings and the needs of our fellow men desire to avail ourselves of this opportunity to express our appreciation of what you have done, and to thank you.

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At the same time we offer our hearty congratulations upon your appointment to this high and important position, and wish you all possible success.

"As for myself, I regard your leaving as a great personal loss. During these many years you have shown me so much kindness and granted me so many favors. But as part we must, so also we must submit. I can only thank you, Minister Grevstad, and wish you much success in your new sphere of activity."

Of the many resolutions received, we quote the following:

"To the Honorable Nicolay A. Grevstad,

"United States Minister to Uruguay and Paraguay:

"In view of the fact that you have accepted the office of United States Minister to Uruguay and Paraguay, and thus have closed a long and useful period of years spent in the service of the Norwegian-Americans of this city and country as editor of Skandinaven, we, the Chicago pastors of the Synod for the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church of America, take great pleasure in congratulating you upon this

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appointment to an office of trust and honor in the service of our country, and also in expressing our high appreciation of your excellent work as editor in chief of Skandinaven, which, we are proud to say, has risen under your supervision to be the best edited daily and weekly newspaper in Chicago, not even excepting the English press.

"We have been aware of your sincere attempt to be fair to the several church bodies active here, and we are glad to express our sincere appreciation of your attitude. We wish you success, happiness, and God's blessings in your new field of endeavor, and we will be glad to welcome you when you return to Chicago.

"On behalf of the Chicago pastors of the Norwegian Synod,

"John A. Moldstad, President

"Lewis Moe, Secretary."

A resolution was also received from the Pastors Conference of the United Lutheran Church.

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Mr. Grevstad leaves Friday for Washington, D. C. He will then go to New York, and will proceed by steamer to Montevideo, Uruguay.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 1, 1911.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE HONORS EDITOR

At the last meeting of the Norwegian National Committee, the members resolved to give a grand party for Nicolay A. Grevstad, editor of Skandinaven. Mr. Grevstad has been appointed United States Minister to Uruguay, and will leave shortly for South America. A committee, consisting of A. Abrahamson, George Kramer, C. Solberg, Miss R. Howe, and Mrs. John C. Thye, has been formed to arrange for the party. Mr. Grevstad will receive a grand send-off.

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Revyen, July 15, 1911.

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APPOINTED U.S. MINISTER

(Editorial)

p.2..... Editor Nicolay Grevstad has been appointed U.S. Minister to Paraguay and Uruguay. Skandinaven itself will remain in Chicago for the continued consolation and inspiration of our own Norwegian and Danish "Paraguayans and Uruguayans" in this country.

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Scandia, July 1, 1911.

NORWEGIAN

[APPOINTED MINISTER TO URUGUAY]

p.4.....One of Chicago's Norwegian colony's prominent and very popular members, Mr. Nicolay Grevstad (editor of Skandinaven) has been signally honored by President Taft. Mr. Grevstad has been appointed Ambassador to Paraguay and Uruguay, S.A., and the confirmation of his appointment by congress is a foregone conclusion. We congratulate our colleague and extend to him our best wishes for a pleasant South American sojourn, and continued success in his every endeavor.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 9, 1909.

NORSEMEN IN CONGRESS

(Editorial)

Scandinavians have never had as strong a representation in Congress as at present. In the Senate there are three men of Scandinavian birth or ancestry.....In the House of Representatives there are eight Scandinavians. Minnesota has sent three, two Norwegians and one Swede; North Dakota one; Wisconsin two, one Norwegian and one Swede; Iowa one; Illinois one; Utah one.

Of the eleven Scandinavians in Congress eight are Norwegians: Senators Nelson, Johnson, and Smoot; and Representatives Haugen, Gronna, Steenerson, Volstead, and John M. Nelson. Congressmen Frederick Lundin, Lenroot, and Lindbergh are Swedes. All of those mentioned were born in this country except Senator Nelson and Congressmen Lundin and Lindbergh. The first Scandinavian in Congress was Knute Nelson, elected for the first time in



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1882 (to the House of Representatives) and later re-elected several times.

Nils P. Haugen (Norwegian) served as congressman from Wisconsin for four terms, and M. N. Johnson (Norwegian), of North Dakota, was also a member of the House of Representatives for several terms. John Lind (Swedish) represented the second Minnesota district for two or three terms. Kittil Halvorsen and Haldor Boen (both Norwegians) served one term each. During the nineties, the fourth Illinois district was represented for one term by Justice Woodman (Danish).

As far as we know, these are all the Scandinavians who have been members of the two houses of Congress. Of this total, eleven are Norwegian, four Swedish, and one Danish.

In regard to ability and capacity for work, the present Scandinavian delegation in Congress is rather above than below the average. As we know, Senator Nelson is one of the most influential leaders in the Senate, and

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 9, 1909.

Senator Smoot is also a man of more than usual ability.

In the House of Representatives the older Scandinavian Representatives, Messrs. Haugen, Gronna, Steenersen, and Volstead, have won strong and respected standing, and the younger ones, Messrs. John M. Nelson, Lindbergh, Lundin, and Lenroot, have already shown that able work may be expected from them.

The Scandinavians are reaping honor from the work of their representatives in the Senate and in the House of Representatives. All their representatives in Congress are vigorous and able spokesmen for progress and the rights of the American people.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 23, 1909.

DANIEL ERICKSON IS DEAD

.....

Few men in Chicago have been more widely known by the people of the city than Daniel Erickson. Thousands of sailors and others looked to him as their friend, and as a man who was genuine through and through. "Dan" was the name by which he was generally known. Now he is dead, and he will be missed by many.

Daniel Erickson was born in Norway, sixty-six years ago.....During the American Civil War he came to our country, and at once joined the Marine Corps. He served on the Great Lakes until the end of the war, after which he was connected with the George B. Carpenter Company.

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, May 11, 1908

NORWEGIAN WOMEN

The first meeting to organize the Norwegian women for the First Liberty Loan campaign was held at the Norwegian Club last week. About one hundred women were present and subscriptions amounted to \$10,050.

A patriotic mass meeting to further the Liberty Loan drive was held at Logan Square Auditorium a few days ago, at which \$20,250 was subscribed. The chairman wishes to express her personal appreciation to Mrs. Jacob Bauer for her very able assistance, to the young ladies who acted as secretaries, and to the very efficient corps of saleswomen. It was the very sincere co-operation of these workers with the Daughters of Norway, and with the many other patriotic Norwegian women who subscribed through this section, that made it possible for us to raise \$42,300.

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Skandinaven, June 12, 1907.

## UNCLE SAM OFFERS JOBS

(Editorial)

On June 24 a special examination is to be held at the post office in Chicago, for young men wishing appointment as mail carriers or mail clerks. Those wishing to take the examination must apply not later than June 23. The applications are written on blanks which may be had by applying to Peter Newton at the Chicago Post Office.

Skandinaven suggests to the young men among its readers that they try for the examination. If they pass, it may mean quite a lot to them; if they fail, no great harm has been done. Nobody is on the lists now; those who pass the examination, therefore, have the prospect of being appointed right away.

According to a new law, in force from July 1, the wages will be as follows:

The first year \$600. If a man proves suitable for the work, he will be ad-

Skandinaven, June 12, 1907.

vanced after one year to the next grade, salary \$800 per year. After this he will receive an increase of \$100 per year until the salary reaches \$1,100. Provided he proves to be of reasonable ability.

These positions are secure. Once a man is appointed he cannot be discharged unless his work is unsatisfactory. He is safe from the uncertainties of political change. There are many Norwegian young men in Chicago who can hardly expect to do better in any other position. They ought to investigate this chance as soon as possible. Peter Newton, 13th floor at the post office will give the desired information. He is a Norwegian and would like to see capable Norwegians in the service of the post office.

Strand, A.E. A History of the Norwegians of Illinois,  
John Anderson Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill., 1905, pp.217-218

[ BIOGRAPHY OF CAPTAIN CHRISTIAN ERICKSON ]

Captain Christian Erickson was born May 7, 1839 in Bergen, Norway and was the son of Erick and Bertha Christensen. He received only a limited education but learned bookkeeping in Norway. At the age of twenty he came to the United States, and anxious to acquire a better education he attended the Lake Forest College. After two years' study he came to Chicago and obtained a position in the dry goods store of I. B. Shay. In March, 1869, he enlisted in Company 1, of the 82nd Illinois Volunteer Infantry as a private and soon after was promoted to orderly sergeant. Shortly after entering the field in Virginia he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant; after the battle of Chancellorsville he was made a first lieutenant and as such took command of the company until after the battle of Gettysburg. The next year he took part in the battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, under the command of General Hooker. Later he went to Knoxville, but arrived too late for that battle. He was with Shermans Army in the campaign to Atlanta and the glorious "March to the Sea". On the march he was on the regimental



A History of the Norwegians of Illinois, pp. 217-18

staff as a quarter master and after being honorably discharged was given a captain's commission signed by President Johnson for gallant and meritorious services during the war. This company was nearly all from Chicago and composed of Scandinavians. The regiment was known in the army as the Hecker Boys, who could always be depended upon in a fight. He took part in not less than fourteen battles and many minor engagements. Captain Erickson was a temperate man in all things, and during the war saved enough money to enable him to start in business in Chicago. He engaged in the dry goods business on Milwaukee Avenue, and later he started a branch store on Division Street, which later was destroyed by the great fire. In 1882 he built a four story brick building at 1190-92 Milwaukee Avenue where he continued the dry goods business until 1896, when ill health compelled him to retire. He died January 20, 1900.

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Scandia, Aug. 5, 1905.

### FAIR PLAY

(Continued from last issue)

No intelligent Norwegian considers "Dr." Rasmus B. Anderson an authority on history or on anything else. His paper is the most bigoted and narrow-minded journal printed in the Norwegian language, and he is generally despised by the whole Norwegian fraternity; even leading men in the church which his paper pretends to support have been obliged to disavow him. The editor of the Review may consider him "an eminent American representative of his nation," but in the eyes of his own race he is only a misrepresentative.

As to the Review's authority on general Scandinavian politics, Dr. Enander, we doubt whether he knows much more about Norwegian affairs than does the editor of the Review himself. In writing of Norwegian matters this doctor of divinity has always revealed himself as a mudslinger and a prevaricator, and in his short article in the Review he handles the truth in a manner that

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Scandia, Aug. 5, 1905.

is very unbecoming to a divine.

But these articles in the Review are not without humor: every Scandinavian has read them and has enjoyed the sight of the portraits, side by side, of "Dr." Rasmus B. Anderson and Dr. Enander. How the two gentlemen themselves like it is another story.

Dr. Anderson is advertised by the Review as an ex-United States minister to Denmark, while Dr. Enander must go without this title; and thereby hangs a tale.

"Dr." Anderson was appointed [minister] by President Cleveland in 1885 as a compensation for having turned **mugwump**, and when President Harrison was elected in 1888, minister Anderson used all his efforts to keep his position; he renounced his **mugwump** ideas and offered to return to the Republican Party. Dr. Enander was appointed to succeed him. Minister Anderson then dug up

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Scandia, Aug. 5, 1905.

Dr. Enander's record in his native land and presented the facts to the Danish court, with the result that Minister Enander was "declined with thanks"; whereupon he pleaded illness and rejected the appointment. Since then Brother Enander loves Brother Anderson dearly and has bestowed a great deal of affection upon Norway and Brother Anderson's compatriots in general.

But what irony of fate that the Review of Reviews now pictures these gentlemen side by side as "eminent representatives of their nation"!

Yes, we can truly say that we have some "great" Norwegians here in Chicago.

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Skandinaven, July 30, 1905.

[ERICHSEN TO PHILIPPINES]

P. M. Erichsen, mechanical engineer in the Navy, is on his way to the Philipines, where he will serve as chief of the fleet's station. Mr. Erichsen was born in Norway, has lived in Chicago, where he joined the Navy, and by his own merits has worked himself up to his present position.

Scandinaven, Mar. 6, 1904.

[ATTENTION, SCANDINAVIAN VETERANS!]

(Summary)



All Scandinavians who were in the battle of Manila under Admiral Dewey should get in touch with the Navy Department as \$320,700 will be divided between the men of Dewey's fleet. If some of them can lead the department would like to get the address of their nearest relatives.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 30, 1900.

FIFTEENTH WISCONSIN REGIMENT  
Reception at Scandia Hall

The reception for the Norwegian veterans at Scandia Hall on Wednesday evening was attended by more than two hundred and fifty guests. The Hall was well decorated, and the tables were arranged in horseshoe form.

After the refreshments had been served President F. M. Balken introduced Mr. Olaf E. Ray who, in his speech said, among other things:

"I congratulate the Veterans of the Fifteenth Wisconsin Regiment on their belonging to the race which during the eighth, the ninth, and the tenth centuries was moving from the island lined coast of Norway to England, Ireland, Iceland, the Orkneys, the Færeys, Scotland, etc. The Veterans are to be congratulated on the fact that the Napoleon who is hidden by the uniform of the Veterans is the apostle of liberty and enlightenment who has recently extended his dominion





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to reach people outside of the American continent, and said to them that if they cannot help themselves onward to liberty, then must others do it for them. The Veterans are further to be congratulated on the fact that by their fine, noble behavior in our midst here in Chicago they are placing before our young people an inspiring example. Judging from the virility of these Veterans they will yet be in the places of leadership for many years to come, and will set as fine an example for the third generation as they have done for the second."

.....

The Norwegian Glee Club surprised the Veterans with some songs, after which the president displayed the banner which ladies of Chicago had donated to the Regiment when the latter went to war, and which on the Regiment's return was presented to Nora Lodge No 1, R. H. K.

The president of the Fifteenth Wisconsin, Mr. Chantland, on behalf of the Regiment thanked the committee on arrangements and the Norwegian Old Settlers' Society



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 30, 1900.

for what they had done for the out-of-town guests.

Afterwards there was singing and speeches and good humor, and all those present enjoyed the reception. Late in the evening when many of the out-of-town guests had left, the Norwegian Singing Society came marching up, one hundred men strong, and sang "Olav Trygvason" and several other numbers.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 26, 1900.

## WELCOME VETERANS

(Editorial)



This week Chicago has the honor of being host to the Grand Army of the Republic, which is holding its thirty-fourth national convention here. The city has decorated itself as well as possible to honor its guests, and all classes of the population will offer a hearty welcome to the old warriors.

The ranks of the old veterans are thinning year after year. Once the Grand Army of the Republic could count 400,000 names in its lists. Now these lists do not hold more than 288,000 names. A large number of these will not attend the convention, many for the reason that they are unable to stand the rigors of travel. And among those who are coming, there are thousands bending toward the grave, and who will not answer to the next roll call.

Among the old warriors there is a little group in which the Norwegians are

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 26, 1900.

taking special interest. This group comprises the survivors of the Fifteenth Wisconsin Regiment and other Norwegian veterans. The Fifteenth Wisconsin has its reunion on this occasion. This gathering is of special significance since it probably will be the last to be held concurrently with a national convention of the veterans.

The Norwegians are considering the old Norwegian warriors with thoughts of respect and love. These old men risked their lives for the unity of our country and for the cause of liberty; their heroism and courage shed glamour upon the Norwegian name, and they showed that the Norwegians in America do not take a back seat for anybody in the matter of attachment to their country.

Let us honor our old warriors! Let us welcome them among us!

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 12, 1900.

WPA 111, PROJ. 30173

### RECEPTION OF THE VETERANS

#### Committee on Arrangements Holds Initial Meeting

The committee on arrangements, selected last Thursday to prepare for a worthy reception of the Scandinavian veterans at the end of the present month, met last Saturday evening at Scandia Hall. The president, Mr. Balken, stated that he had advertised in the Skandinaven for bids from hotels in the matter of quarters for the Scandinavian veterans. It was reported that Captain Johnson, engineer at the Lake View crib, has invited the veterans to a steamer tour upon Lake Michigan. The president proposed the following resolution: "The committee hereby extends its best thanks to Captain Johnson, engineer at the Lake View crib for his kindness in offering a free steamship tour to the crib for the Scandinavian veterans sometime during their stay in Chicago in connection with the G. A. R. meeting to be held near the end of the present month."

Mr. John Anderson moved that a vote of thanks be forwarded to Mr. C. A. Strand, the superintendent of Scandia Hall, for his offer to place Scandia Hall at the free disposal of the veterans for use as their headquarters during the convention.

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Both of these resolutions were adopted unanimously.

On a motion by Colonel C. R. Matson, the president and the treasurer were authorized to appoint a reception committee of at least twenty-five men. Mr. John Anderson was requested to invite United States Senator Knute Nelson to Chicago to participate in the festivities.

It was further resolved that a tour in tallyho carriages be arranged for the veterans to view the city. All the eleven committee members are to function as a committee on finances to raise the necessary funds to meet the expenses.

Mr. Isaac Rasmussen was chosen to inquire into the matter of the carriages and of decorations for the Hall. He is to report at the next meeting which will be held at Scandia Hall, on Thursday, August 16, at 7:45 P.M.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 10, 1900.

NORWEGIAN OLD SETTLERS ASSOCIATION  
Preliminary Meeting Held

At the invitation of the president of the Norwegian Old Settlers' Association some of the members of the Society, together with a number of Civil War veterans, held a meeting at Scandia Hall last Thursday evening. Mr. Peter M. Balken, the president, opened the meeting and Mr. J. B. Nordham was elected secretary.

The president informed those present of the reason for calling the meeting. The Scandinavian veterans of the Civil War are to hold their convention in Chicago during the period from August 27, to September 3. The Norwegian Old Settlers' Association intends to receive the veterans in a suitable and dignified manner. The present meeting was called to prepare for such a suitable reception.

Mr. C. R. Matson informed the meeting that Mr. C. A. Strand had offered the





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use of Scandia Hall as headquarters for the veterans and suggested that today's meeting select a reception committee. Mr. Ole Hegg agreed that the Scandinavian veterans ought to be kept together as much as possible during their stay in Chicago. Mr. Nels Arnesen read a communication from Lieutenant Ellend Erickson, secretary of the Fifteenth Wisconsin Veterans, inquiring whether there be easy access to some hotel or lodging house for the old soldiers in the proximity of Scandia Hall. Mr. Arnesen had replied to the letter, but thought it wise to read the letter to the meeting. Mr. John Anderson thought that as much as possible should be done to entertain the old veterans who were visiting Chicago. He suggested tours through the parks, or trips by steamer out to the crib. Mr. Sporland recommended that another meeting be held at an early date to give more people a chance to be present. Captain Williams of the Fifteenth Wisconsin agreed that a committee ought to be chosen at once, and Colonel C. R. Matson moved that the president appoint a committee on arrangements to consist of eleven men, with authority to collect funds as needed, and otherwise take charge of all matters pertaining to reception, entertainment, etc.



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NORWEGIAN

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The motion was adopted unanimously, and the following committee was appointed: Messrs. C. R. Matson, Nels Arnesen, Ole Hegg, S. T. Gunderson, Captain William Johnson, Dr. N. T. Quales, A. P. Johnson, Isaac Rasmussen, John Anderson, Peter M. Balken, and J. B. Nordham. The Committee will hold its first meeting on Saturday evening at Scandia Hall.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 12, 1900.

### NORWEGIANS TO THE NAVY

Thirty Norwegian-Americans, who enlisted in Chicago last Wednesday, departed for League Island, Philadelphia to go aboard the "Richmond," training ship of the United States Navy, where they will be given an introductory instruction course. The men left at ten o'clock in the morning under the command of Chief Surgeon J. M. More. Among the young enlisted men were William G. Nelson; Peter S. Knutson; A. F. Stevenson; Marshall Erickson; V. Nelson; Oscar M. Severeid; Thorvald Gaard.

III D

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III D (Swedish) Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 24, 1899.

III D (Danish)

I G (Swedish)

I G (Danish)

THE PICK OF THE EARTH

(Editorial in English)



In his breezy interview with representatives of the press upon his arrival in New York, Admiral Dewey found occasion to allude to the conversion of the archbishop of Manila, the gentleman who predicted that the Spanish fleet would wipe "the scum of the earth" from the face of the waters.

In time the warlike archbishop and the admiral became good friends and spent many pleasant hours together on the "Olympia". One day the archbishop, after witnessing a muster of the men, suddenly exclaimed:

"Admiral, you must be proud to command such splendid men. These men are not the scum of the earth; they are picked men from all lands. I have seen warships and their crews from all countries, but I never saw anything approach-

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NORWEGIAN

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 24, 1899.

III D (Swedish)

III D (Danish) ing what I have seen on this American man-of-war."

I G (Swedish)

I G (Danish) It is needless to say that Dewey endorsed the sentiment.

Our bluejackets are in truth the pick not only of the United States but of the earth. Our Scandinavian citizens are proud to know that in proportion to their numerical strength they have furnished by far the largest quota of our magnificent seafighters. To illustrate, take Dewey's flagship. Upwards of twenty per cent of the boys whose manly bearing aroused the admiration of the archbishop were Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes, the Norwegians predominating.

The Norsemen are renowned seafighters and were in their element at Manila and Santiago. Fighting on our unexcelled warships and led by men like Dewey, Sampson, Schley, Evans, Philips, and others of equal ability and dash, the Norsemen, like their Viking ancestors, court danger and laugh at death, and strain every nerve to be "the pick of the earth."

With such warships as we can build, such leaders as we can produce, and such sailors as our Norsemen make, the day is not far distant when Columbia will



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 24, 1899.

III D (Swedish)

III D (Danish)

rule the waves.

I G (Swedish)

. . . . .

I G (Danish)

From Chicago, a great number of Scandinavians participated,  
both at Manila and Santiago. We shall very soon give a complete list of these  
heroes.



III D

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III D (Danish) Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 22, 1899.

I G (Danish)

IV (Danish)

THEY ARE NOT WANTED

NORWEGIAN



The roster of the Dewey reception committee presents an imposing array of more or less well-known names. But although the committee is as strong in numbers as it could be without becoming too unwieldy, it fails to represent adequately the cosmopolitan population of Chicago. The Norwegians and Danes constitute important and valuable elements of our people; they were among our early settlers and had done a great deal of hard work for the upbuilding of the city long before His Honor was born into this hustling community. But they are not represented on Mayor Harrison's committee. The Swedes have received some recognition, if not all that they are fairly entitled to; but Danes and Norwegians will look in vain for representation among His Honor's "three hundred". In a supplementary list appears the name of H. L. Hertz [Dane], but this attempted afterthought reparation only serves to emphasize the slight.

If these nationalities had remained unresponsive to the call of patriotism; if they had taken no part in defending the flag on the field of battle, their





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III D (Danish)     Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 22, 1899.

I G (Danish)

IV (Danish)     scornful treatment might have been justified in a measure. But none responded more readily to the summons of the country. They had their full share of the hardships, fighting, and honors of war. The first shot in the battle of Manila was fired by a Dane, and the only man who in that battle received a wound that ended his life was a Norwegian. Rudolph Clausen, one of the heroic crew on the Merrimac, is a Dane. A large number of blue-jackets on our warships are Norwegians and Danes, and in all of the Northwestern and Western volunteer regiments who have fought with such courage and dash in the Philippines, the Scandinavians constitute a large percentage of the rank and file of these organizations.

In view of these facts, which are potent to all who care to know, the slight put upon the Norwegians and Danes in making up the Dewey reception committee can hardly be regarded as an oversight. It is but just to assume that in performing a function of this character, Mayor Harrison exercised great care, and that the Norwegians and Danes were left out because they were not wanted. They can bear the insult, but regret, in common with other good citizens, that public officers

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NORWEGIAN

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III D (Danish) Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 22, 1899.

I G (Danish)

IV (Danish) called to voice the sentiment of Chicago on an occasion of great importance should have been controlled by such a puny spirit of prejudice and pusillanimity.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 18, 1898.

## OUR COUNTRY

(Editorial)

When the Colonial Congress met in Philadelphia in 1774 and tried to agree on the basis of representation for the various American colonies, the delegates from the smaller colonies wanted equal representation with the larger, while the delegates from the larger colonies maintained that representation should be based upon population. Then it was that Patrick Henry expressed a sentiment which, in the light of earlier as well as later history, must be considered a memorable one. Addressing that Congress, he said: "British oppression has effaced the boundaries of the several colonies; the distinction between Virginians, Pennsylvanians, New Yorkers, and New Englanders is no more; I am not a Virginian but an American."

And this is likewise true today, notwithstanding the sectional feeling in the past between the North and the South; notwithstanding that more than one-third of the population of the United States is of foreign birth or parentage. In the crisis confronting our country, in the face of a foreign



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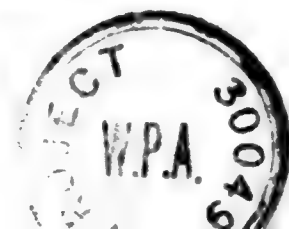
NORWEGIAN

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 18, 1898.

foe, the distinctions between the North and the South, between the native American and the German-American, the Scandinavian-American, the Scotch- and Irish-Americans, are no more. We all stand united, rallying 'round the flag, satisfied with no other name than that of American citizens, no other fame than that of the American soldier. So, when I speak of Americans, I do not mean merely the New Englander, the New Yorker, the Virginian, the South Carolinian, or the descendants of the inhabitants of the original thirteen colonies. History has been in the making since the American Revolution. New States have sprung up, inhabited largely by people from Germany, Norway and Sweden, Scotland and Ireland, and their descendants. These new States take equal rank and claim equal rights with the original thirteen. Their inhabitants claim to be just as true and loyal Americans as the Sons of the Revolution and the Colonial Dames. The spirit of America is broad enough and great enough to include under the name American, every citizen, no matter what his origin or descent, who gives his unstinted allegiance to American institutions, or who, at his country's call, stands ready to march under The Stars and Stripes to the martial music of the grand battle hymns of the Republic.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 18, 1898.



There is something about the institutions and conditions in our country which makes loyal Americans of all who come to dwell within her borders. It is a country of wonderful opportunities and possibilities for the individual, whatever his origin. Yet the past has always been, and ever will be, a source of patriotic inspiration. If our people must go beyond their present institutions to seek inspiration from the past, let the sons of New England recall the Pilgrim Fathers and the memories that cluster around Bunker Hill, Lexington, and Concord; let the sons of Virginia remember the principles of constitutional liberty engrafted upon our national life by the master minds of Washington and Jefferson, Madison and Monroe; let the South Carolinian remember Marion and Sumter; the Pennsylvanian, Benjamin Franklin and Robert Morris; let the German-American cherish the personal liberty, the freedom of thought and conscience of the Teuton of old, and the services of Baron von Steuben and Baron De Kalb, of General Franz Siegel and General Carl Schurz in the cause of American liberty; let the Norwegian-Americans remember the blow their ancestors struck for liberty and independence, when in 1814, with the powers of Europe against them, they met in the churches throughout the country, vowed that Norway should be free, declared that they would risk



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 18, 1898.

their lives for the fatherland; let them remember the heroic stand their representatives took at Eidsvold and the constitution they adopted, based largely on the constitution of the United States; let them remember Colonel Hegg and the gallant Norwegian Regiment, the Fifteenth Wisconsin, which went through the thickest of the fight from '63 to '65 in our country's cause.

It is fitting at this time and on this occasion to pay a tribute to the memory of this little regiment, which fought so nobly in the dark days of our country's trial. They fought at Island No. 10, Perryville, Knot Gap, Stone River, Murfreesboro, at Chickamauga and at Missionary Ridge, and what was left of them marched with Sherman to the sea. All but two companies of this regiment went into battle at Chickamauga; only seventy-five men came out uninjured. Colonel Hegg, who commanded the brigade, was mortally wounded; but before he died, he said to Colonel Johnson that he was glad the Fifteenth had remained in the ranks and had done its duty like men. While regiments to the right of them and regiments to the left of them were retreating, they stood their ground against fearful odds and terrible slaughter.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 18, 1898.

They had been ordered to hold their ground! They were there to obey orders, and they did so--a noble example of Norwegian character. They did their duty, trusting in God for the result. General Caplin said of this regiment that "on the field of battle they had no superior in bravery." When Major Wilson of this regiment was introduced to General Howard, the general said: "I have heard of your regiment and of Colonel Hegg; it is a splendid regiment. I wish we had a whole brigade of them." At the Chickamauga National Military Park, on the battlefield of Chickamauga, where our armies [preparing for service in the Spanish-American War] have just been assembling, our soldiers of Norwegian birth and parentage will find a monument erected by the State of Wisconsin to mark the hallowed spot where this hero [Colonel Hegg] fell and where this regiment [the Fifteenth] fought so nobly and so well--an inspiration to them and to us all, and to our children for all time to come.

So let all Americans cherish the deeds and historic memories of their own ancestors; let them hand down these traditions to their children after them, so that our country will be richer in sentiment, greater in historic memories, grander in her patriotism.





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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 18, 1898.

The aid offered by the spirit of American liberty is as broad as humanity. It has been the proud and just boast of America that her shores have been open to the oppressed of all nations; but [it is also true that] her mission and her sympathies extend beyond the confines of her own border. She hates oppression and oppressors in all lands. When the Armenians were being massacred and the Cretans were struggling for liberty, America, herself powerless to act, prayed that the powers of Europe would put an end to the tyranny of "the savage Turk." When, on our own continent, the cruelty and inhumanity of Spain toward the patriots struggling for liberty in Cuba, and their innocent women and children, continued after the repeated warning of Presidents Cleveland and McKinley; when the cruelty and inhumanity were brought home so forcibly to the hearts of our people by the blowing-up of the "Maine" and her crew--martyrs to the cause of liberty and humanity!--the people of the United States declared that this cruelty must stop and demanded that Spain withdraw her forces and authority from the island of Cuba. They properly placed this demand on the broad ground of humanity.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 18, 1898.

This struggle is one between Teutonic and Roman civilization, between tyranny and oppression on the one side, liberty and humanity on the other. There can be but one result--"the survival of the fittest". And when the struggle shall be over and the Spanish tyrant be driven from the American continent; when peace shall be restored in Cuba, and our government shall permit the people of Cuba to establish their own free and independent government, as it has declared its intention to do, then these acts of the United States will go down to posterity as the crowning glory of the nineteenth century, the grandest achievement of any nation for the cause of humanity, without a parallel in the history of nations. The world will know that the aim of our country is not greed or self-aggrandizement; they will know that the American flag stands for liberty, equality, and humanity.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 26, 1898.

### THE NORWEGIAN GUARD

It is expected that Norwegians will put more than twenty-five thousand enlisted men in the field in less than thirty days. An office has been opened in Scandia Hall where Norwegians can enlist in this newly formed regiment, "The Norwegian Guard."

It is planned to have the regular number of one hundred and one men in a company, and to put a complete Norwegian regiment in the field. We urge our young Norwegian friends to enlist at once.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 31, 1889.

### THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

The Scandinavian Regiment showed up sixty-four strong. That was a somewhat larger number than expected. A reunion was held after the parade. General Sherman greeted the Scandinavian veterans with a few well-chosen words. Mr. O. H. Lucken, the president of the regiment's organization, greeted the veterans and their friends.

The Battle of Murfreesboro was especially commemorated. The Battle of Chicamauga, where many comrades fell, was also mentioned. The veterans had tears in their eyes, and many of them were unable to speak.

The Chicagoan, Colonel Hans C. Heg who fell at Chicamauga, was remembered /and honored/ by standing at attention for two minutes.

A diary kept by Halvor Britton was read, and many an interesting episode from the sojourn in Libby Prison, was discussed.

As the years go by, these reunions will become more and more interesting and sorrowful, because every year the "sixty-four" will dwindle.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 7, 1889.

ATTENTION!

FIFTEENTH WISCONSIN RALLY TO THE COLORS

The remaining battalion of the Fifteenth Regiment of the Wisconsin Volunteers will hold a reunion at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, during the Grand Encampment of the G. A. R., on August, 1889.

All comrades of the old Scandinaven Regiment are ordered to attend. Arrangements will be made for headquarters during our stay.

Our membership is decreasing and we are getting older. This opportunity will be the best that we shall have in years--and to many of us it will be the last.

A number of our old brigade comrades have signed expressing their intention to be present.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 7, 1889.

The above notice brings to us the thought that time flies, and that this is a grand opportunity to meet our old friends of the Wisconsin Regiment again.

A great many of the comrades live in Chicago; we should turn out 100% strong. Chicago comrades of the Scandinaven Regiment, let us show Wisconsin that we are alive.



III D

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, (Daily Edition), June 3, 1884.

NORWEGIAN REGIMENT [IN ILLINOIS]

In Wisconsin, the Norwegians have a National Guard Regiment all their own, the Fifteenth Wisconsin Regiment.

We think that is a splendid idea, why can't we have one here in Illinois?  
What do you think?





### III. ASSIMILATION

E. Youth

Organizations

III E

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II B 2 g

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 19, 1921.

III C

FEDERATED NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETIES  
OF AMERICA, INC.

The Federated Norwegian Lutheran Young Peoples Societies of America, Inc., consists of Norwegian-Lutheran youth societies and individuals who are members of a Norwegian Lutheran congregation. The purpose of the Federation is to awaken the desire for culture through music, art, literature, and lectures. It is compulsory to use the Norwegian language at lectures and at affairs.

The Federation publishes Norsk Ungdom (Norwegian Youth). Eilert Hjemseth, 1622 North moody Avenue, is the editor, and Olaf Fjeloe is business manager. The paper is published in Chicago.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 27, 1920.

### YOUNG PEOPLE'S LUTHER LEAGUE CONVENTION

The convention of the Young People's Luther League, at the Moreland Lutheran Church, Lawler Avenue and Ferdinand Street, opened yesterday.

#### THE PROGRAM

Friday Evening, 8 P. M.

Address by the Reverend Orlando Ingvoldstad.

Paper by Miss Olive Harestad.

Music by St. Paul's Choir; Mr. Sigurd Hermansen.

Saturday Evening, 8 P. M.

Address by Reverend O. J. Mundahl.

Paper by Mr. Carsten Running.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 27, 1920.

Music by Miss Martha Anderson and Mr. Walter Lyngnas.  
Duet by Misses Ruth Ranning and Ethel Marcuson.

Sunday Afternoon, 3 P. M.

Address by a Missionary, the Reverend J. Astrup.  
Music by the Bethel Choir, St. Olaf's Choir of Aurora, and the Reverend Conrad Engelstad.

Sunday Evening, 8 P. M.

Address by the Reverend N. M. Ylvisaker.  
Music by the Moreland Choir, Miss Jennie Anderson, and Mrs. G. M. Rundhaug..

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

III E

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 19, 1919.

A NEW YOUTH ORGANIZATION

The new Fremgang [Forward] Norwegian Lutheran Youth League has started off with a bang. Their meetings have been interesting, and the work has been fruitful.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 22, 1919.

### THE NORWEGIAN YOUTH CONGRESS

The last session of the Norwegian Youth Congress was the most active and interesting of the entire Congress. The Choral Union concert was a revelation, and the young choir did the job in a grand way. It was directed by F. Melius Christiansen and Carl A. Sperati, assisted by Miss Alpa Lindaas, Soprano; Adolph Olsen, Violin; and the St. Olaf College Band.

#### Program

1. "The Star-Spangled Banner". . . . .Key
  2. (a) Overture to "Phaedre" . . . . .Massenett
  - (b) "Eleanor". . . . .J. L. Depper
- St. Olaf College Band

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 22, 1919.

3. (a) "Salige Paaskemorgen" [Holy Easter Morn7]. . . . .Paderewski-Christiansen  
(b) "Hyrdekongen". . . . . Thoreson  
(c) "Du Vaere Lovet". . . . .F. M. Christiansen  
The Choral Union
4. (a) "Romance". . . . .John Svendsen  
(b) "Cradle Song". . . . . Adolph Olsen  
(c) "Rezinka". . . . . Drdla  
Adolph Olsen, Violin
5. (a) "Judge Me, O God". . . . . Mendelssohn-Bartholdy  
The Choral Union

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 22, 1919.

6. (a) Overture to "Aroldo". . . . .Verdi  
(b) Prelude to "Lohengrin". . . . .Wagner  
(c) "March and Procession of Bacchus". . . . .Delibes  
St. Olaf College Band
7. (a) "Nu Fryd Sig **Hver** Kristen Mand" . . . . .Bach  
(b) "Jesus Er Min Glaede" . . . . .Bach  
(c) "O Dayspring" . . . . .Stainer  
The Choral Union
8. (a) "Consolation" . . . . .Ware  
(b) "How Lovely Are Thy Dwellings" . . . . .Liddle  
Miss Alpha Lindaas, Soprano

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NORWEGIAN

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 22, 1919.

9. (a) "Great and Glorious Thy Name" . . . . .Mozart
- (b) "A Mighty Fortress is Our God" . . . . . Luther  
The Choral Union

The income from this concert was over \$1,300.

The Sunday evening program of the Youth League was as follows:

The program opened with a song by the congregation, and continued with an address by Reverend M. E. Waldeland, a vocal solo by L. O. Lasseson, a recitation by Oswald Stageberg, and four-minute talks on "The Call to Service".

1. "The Spirit of Service" by Mrs. Susie Stageberg
2. "The Glory of Service" by Miss Lettie Kjorlang
3. "The Appeal to Service" by Isabelle Ashland
4. "Preparation for Service" by Lydia Marvick

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### III E

II B 1 a

III B 4

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 22, 1919.

5. "Preparation for Service" )  
 ) Agnes Oppegaard  
 "Study of Lutheran Literature")

Vocal Solo "In the Hands of Jesus". . . . .L. O. Lasseson

Hymn, "God Bless our Native Land"

A business meeting followed the concert.

Skandinaven, Nov. 7, 1917.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

### PATRIOTIC ENTERTAINMENT

Dorcas Circle will hold a social evening for patriotic purposes on Friday at 8 P.M. The Dorcas Circle consists of the young ladies of Our Saviour's Church, Corner May and West Erie Streets. The Circle has adopted a company of soldiers at Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill. To this company, the young ladies have resolved to present a large package containing all kinds of good, worthwhile articles, which may serve to help and cheer the soldiers during the hardships of military life. The packages have been prepared for remittance to Camp Grant.

Good care has been taken to present an interesting, patriotic program for the evening. Refreshments will be served afterwards.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, Sept. 25, 1917.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

GREAT HARVEST SOCIAL

The Scandinavian Young People's Christian Society will conduct a great harvest social on Thursday September 27 at 8:00 o'clock P.M. Rich program, speeches, singing, music.

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, May 31, 1913.

### NEW YOUNG PEOPLE'S HOME

The new Young People's Home will contain seventy-five rooms, to be rented for two dollars a week. It has a library, a reading room, a gymnasium, and lounges. Good meals are offered at twenty cents. Room and board cost three dollars a week.

It would be impossible to charge prices so low as these if the Home was operated for profit, but co-operation does the trick. Many people considered it a Utopia, a dream, but the dream has been realized. S. K. Lund has been appointed for the important task of interesting churches and organizations in contributing to the support of the new Home.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Scandia, May 17, 1913.[NEW YOUTH SOCIETY IS ORGANIZED]

Chicago now has a new Norwegian youth society that is different. Ordinarily we would not encourage the organization of another society of this kind, as there are too many of them now in dead water. The reason for this lethargy seems to be that their officers are too prone to hold onto the old ideas. They are practically trying to put old heads on young shoulders, while the young people today demand more recreation and light entertainment rather than staid old programs of long readings, dry lectures, and psalm singing.

Young people's groups in Norway noticed the changing times when music and dancing across the street drew their members away and left their own halls empty. They have since made the necessary changes.

The new Chicago group takes its name from a well-known place in Norway, Lindenes. They plan a program of socials, dances, concerts, debates, and all other clean-cut entertainment that may be demanded. A performance of a play by Hulda Garborg is in preparation, and it should prove highly entertaining.

Ms. A. 9.2.10.1.3.1274



when coupled with real Norwegian music, folk-dance exhibition, and folk-songs.

Dea predicts a good future for this new society, and wishes them every success.

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Scandia, Nov. 7, 1912.

NORWEGIAN

OUR YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETIES

Ola A. Bottner, a newly arrived immigrant from Norway, writes to Scandia as follows:

"In no other country in the world do Norwegian young people's societies flourish more abundantly. No sooner does a group of our people get together than the question of founding a society is broached, and another Norwegian association is formed. The avowed purpose of these societies is to preserve the language and the culture of our ancestors, though the methods employed are peculiarly inconsistent with this aim. The leaders of the various groups invent the most comical conceptions of what constitutes Norwegian culture, and to us who are newly arrived here their conglomeration of queer ideas is a ridiculous farce, a genuine comedy. At their meetings we hear spoken a language purporting to be Norwegian, but it is anything but that. The language, if it can be called such, is a half-and-half mixture of English words, to which a Norwegian pronunciation is given, and poorly pronounced Norwegian, making it next to impossible for a newcomer, in many instances, even to get the drift of the conversation, much less to understand it.

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Nov. 7, 1912.

"To organize societies for the preservation of our old language and culture is commendable if the people who conduct the meetings have a proper conception of what constitutes Norwegian culture. They should strive to perfect their command of our language, but they offer us a good slogan and put on a series of dances and coffee parties in the way of enlightenment. One would imagine that the mental development and culture of the young people here is so far advanced that instead of study and instruction for advancement they must receive a little recreation and refreshment to rest their enormous intellects.

"It is not to be wondered at that young people seek greater excitement than this plan offers, thereby becoming victims of vicious habits."

The foregoing rebuke is well merited by a number of our young people's organizations, and our churches, on the other hand, are also somewhat to blame for the number of immigrants who are victimized in so many ways. Neither the young people's societies, nor the churches have an adequate program to attract

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and protect the stranger within our gates. The morals and the ideals of the average Norwegian immigrant are high, and sympathy and guidance through a comprehensive program would help him preserve his natural heritage and encourage his efforts to rise to unlimited heights with the opportunities which our country offers.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 23, 1912.

YOUTH SOCIETY

The Youth Society of the Zion Church, Potomac and Artesian Avenues, celebrated its third anniversary last Saturday evening.

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The program, consisting of the usual classical instrumental and vocal selections, was excellent.....

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 22, 1911.

[YOUTH SOCIETY CELEBRATES]

Last Monday evening the Youth Society of the Moreland Church celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary. Reverend C. K. Solberg spoke at length on the activities of the youth, and praised the work of the young people. The Youth Society has three hundred good and active members.

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APR 11 1911; PROJ. 30275

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 22, 1912.

ULLABRAND YOUTH LEAGUE

The Ullabrand Youth League celebrated its seventh anniversary in Wabansia Hall last Thursday. Mr. and Mrs. Rolf Hammer were the guest artists.....Mr. Hammer sang Norwegian folk songs, and Mrs. Hammer's recitations were of the best.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 1, 1911.

SCANDINAVIAN Y.M.C.A.

The Scandinavian Young Men's Christian Association celebrated Thanksgiving at its headquarters, 1350 West Erie Street. Alfred Olsen, the manager, functioned as master of ceremonies. The members sang several songs--solos and group singing.....

The speaker of the day was Professor William Petersen, who spoke for the Association.

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The speaker stressed the necessity of supporting the S.Y.M.C.A.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 6, 1910.

### BJORNSON MEMORIAL

The Norwegian students have also remembered "Skjald" Bjornson. At a memorial meeting in his honor, the following program was given:

#### Program

- (1) Prelude. . . . .
- (2) Welcoming Remarks. . . . . Reverend P. Stiansen
- (3) Vocal Selections. . . . . Esther Nilson
  - (a) "Arnes Song" by Heise
  - (b) "Venter Paa Far" (Waiting for Father) by Jensen
- (4) "Saeterjentens Sondag" by Ole Bull. . . . . Violin solo by  
Anute Finney

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 6, 1910.

- (5) "Bjornson's Influence on Norwegian Culture". . . . . Address by Professor C. J. Olsen
- (6) Vocal Selections. . . . . Lars Holmeide
  - (a) "For All Eternity" by Marchironi
  - (b) "M. Appari From Martha" by Flotow
- (7) Violin Solo. . . . . Knute Finney
- (8) "En Livsgaate" by B. J. Bjornson. . . . . Recitation by M. Mathiesen
- (9) "Bjornson as an International Character". . . . . Address by Mr. H. Howard, M. L.
- (10) "Home to Our Mountains" by Verdi. . . . . Duet by Esther Nilson, and Lars Holmeide

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 25, 1909.

ULABRAND YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETY

The Ulabrand Young People's Society, at its last meeting, appropriated sixty dollars for new books for its library.

The Society has decided to include sports in its program, and to this end has joined the I. G. U. [International Gymnastic Union].

The Society is planning an excursion to Thatcher Park on August 22.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 25, 1909.

EVANSTON NORWEGIAN YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETY

The Evanston Norwegian Young People's Society will hold an excursion to A. T. Juul's grounds on Sunday, August 8. Members of young people's societies in Chicago have been invited. There will be plenty of athletic activities, and a good program otherwise.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 25, 1909.

THE NORDKAP YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETY

The Nordkap (North Cape) Young People's Society is going on an excursion to its regular picnic ground on the Desplaines River today. A good program has been arranged. The Ulabrand Young People's Society has accepted an invitation to join in the excursion.

Skandinaven, Jan. 3, 1908.

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MASK BALL.

p. 7.. Tomorrow night the Youth Society Ulabrand is giving a mask ball at Wabansia Hall, California Avenue and Wabansia. This is the new year's first affair of its kind among the Norwegian Societies, and it will be great fun.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, Oct. 14, 1907.

### FRAM GIVES SOCIAL

The young people's society, Fram, gave its first public social in Bjorium Hall last Saturday. The program consisted of speeches, music, and dancing. President Havland spoke of the purpose of the society.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, Oct. 14, 1907.

SCANDINAVIAN Y. M. C. A. HOLDS SONG FESTIVAL

The Scandinavian Y. M. C. A. held a song festival, Sunday afternoon, at a large hall in W. Erie St. The society is giving valuable service under the leadership of its energetic president, Iver Olsen.

Plans are being perfected for extension of its work.



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NORWEGIAN



Skandinaven, Aug. 21, 1907.

### ULABRAND'S NORWEGIAN SOCIAL

The young people's society Walbrand will give its second annual social at Wabansia Hall Saturday, August 24. Among the speakers at the social is Alderman D. Herlihy. Lawson's Orchestra will take care of the music.

Walbrand has given proofs of being able to arrange attractive socials, and in general it has been working for cultural objectives, providing lectures etc. Meetings are held every week, and they have been well attended.

The Norwegian public will make no mistake in giving this society its best support.

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Skandinaven, June 7, 1907.

THE CONVENTION OF THE FREE CHURCHES

Wicker Park Hall was crowded to the doors last Sunday. The convention was a meeting of the choirs and young peoples' societies of the various Norwegian Free Churches in Chicago. Meetings were held throughout the day, and with growing interest. Among the speakers may be noted professors Jernberg and Grauer, both of Chicago.

A. E. Strand. A History of the Norwegians of Illinois,  
Chicago: John Anderson Pub. Co., 1905, p. 199.

#### SCANDINAVIAN YOUNG MENS CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

On October, 1872 a society was organized in Chicago, called the Young Mens Christian Association of the Norwegian Evangelical Trinity Church, Chicago. The soul and originator of this commendable enterprise was lamented Rev. J. Z. Torgerson, who devoted all his time, strength and energy to promote it until, in 1876, he was obliged to give it up in dismay. The first and greatest difficulty encountered was in financing the enterprise, and the next arose from overestimating the society's own resources in the zeal of its members to attain something great for the cause of the Lord. During the first struggle to get a footing one capitol mistake is apparent: Veritable craze for appointing committees seems to have prevailed almost every business meeting some new committee was appointed in consequence of which the same names were frequently found on half a dozen different committees. This procedure caused strife and discord instead of harmony and unity. Another weak spot of the society was its

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A History of the Norwegians of Illinois, p.199.

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adherence to one definite branch of the church. Several attempts were made later on to sever the connection and to build in a broader christian basis, that they only caused more strife and bitter animosity between the contending factions. At almost all of the business meetings, the question came up, regarding the relation of the society of the Trinity Congregation, until in December, 1874, a voice was heard that something must be done in order to save the society. Dissolution became practically a fact at the meeting on Jan. 5, 1875. To be sure the regular meetings were still held and a committee was appointed to revise the constitution, but no real work was accomplished and the indifference of the members became more evident as time passed. The society finally arranged its accounts and was formally dissolved.

### III. ASSIMILATION

#### F. Special

Contributions to Early  
American Development



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NORWEGIAN

O. M. Norlie. History of the Norwegians in America.  
Minneapolis, Minn: Augsburg Publishing House, 1925, pp. 153-54  
/OLD SETTLERS/

Chicago is the second Norwegian settlement in Illinois. The first Norwegian settler in Chicago was the sailor, David Johnson, who came to Chicago to run the new press of the Chicago Democrat, Chicago's first newspaper. This was in 1834, and Chicago was then a very small village. It was not yet incorporated and no man could have foretold its marvellous growth, which surpasses any of the fictitious tales of the Arabian Nights

Lars Fruland still hale and hearty, living within the shadow of Chicago's skyscrapers, came to Chicago in 1837 the year it became incorporated and has beheld all this fabulous growth within his own lifetime.

The Norwegians have been pioneers in opening up this west country where commerce is drained by Chicago, and they have been prominent also as citizens of Chicago.

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NORWEGIAN

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History of the Norwegians in America, pp. 153-54

In 1925 Chicago had about 100,000 citizens; 24,481 born in Norway, 24,480 born here of foreign born parentage, and over 50,000 belonging to the third, fourth and fifth generations. It is the largest Norwegian settlement in America. It would be impossible to name all the prominent Norwegians in Chicago, even during the period 1825-1860. Suffice it to say that in 1836 a number of Norwegian immigrants settled in Chicago, among them were John Lawson from Kobbervik, Svein Lathe from Hardanger, Nils Rothe from Voss, and Halstein Tarrison from Fjeldberg. Tarrison worked as a gardner for W. L. Newberry the founder of the Newberry Library. Tarrison built himself a fine house on the spot where the Northwestern Depot now stands.

In 1840 Iver Lawson the father of Victor Lawson, the present publisher of the Chicago Daily News, landed in Chicago, also Jens Olsan Keasa, a master mason and builder of Our Savior's Church at Erie and May Streets.

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History of the Norwegians in America, pp. 153-54

John Anderson from Voss arrived in Chicago in 1846, then a ten year old lad. His father died of the Cholera in 1849, and John's school days were at an end. He peddled apples and sold newspapers on the streets, then secured a job in a printing office and became the best compositor in the city. In 1866 he founded Skandinaven now in its sixtieth year, one of the best newspapers in the country, and organized the John Anderson Publishing Company; which is still doing business at 511 North Peoria Street.

Paul Anderson was one of the earliest Norwegian pastors to use the English language in his pulpit and Sunday School. There could hardly have been a call for it at that time, but Paul Anderson believed in the use of English to such an extent that he did not teach his own children Norwegian. There are others equally foolish even in our enlightened day.

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Nov. 2, 1912.

### THE NORWEGIAN PIONEERS' ASSOCIATION

The Norwegian Pioneers' Association held its biennial meeting last Wednesday at the Hotel La Salle. The meeting was called for 9 A.M., but just a couple of members appeared. Later in the day a party was given, and a great many of the white-haired oldsters attended. Many of the pioneers came to America by sailing ship and without much delay set out on their journey westward, often through a country teeming with Indians, who resented the intrusion of the pale-face. Many of these old-timers were compelled to carry rifles when they stepped out of doors.

Small groups of cabins grew into great cities, teeming with a populace that knew nothing of the hardships of the early Norwegian pioneer. Quite a number of the old Norwegians fought in the Civil War, with the same spirit with which they had fought for the freedom of Norway. They helped to build churches, they founded a Norwegian press, and last but not least, they acquainted other pioneers from many countries with the beautiful Norse songs that today live on in American culture.

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Nov. 2, 1912.

When the old-timers meet, there is a continual swapping of yarns; tales are told of "how in the fifties and sixties we fought Indians on the Dakota prairie--how we struggled in Chicago in the early days and then the great fire," and so forth.

Yes, these old Norwegian pioneers tell stories which to us seem fairy-tales. May they all live for many years and tell us of their adventures and their struggles!

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 13, 1911.

NORWEGIANS [AND AMERICA]

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Following is part of a speech given by M. A. Michaelson at a Seventeenth of May festival. Many of our readers have requested a reprint of this particular portion of the address.

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"The earliest recorded date in world history of a Norwegian people is about 800 A. D. In that early day and age our ancestors came upon the scene of the then known world as a fierce, plundering, murderous horde of warriors whom the English chroniclers described as 'Stinging Wasps' and 'Savage Wolves'.

"These Norsemen--'Vikings', they were called--lived as heroes, lords, and conquerors. Sailing out of the icebound, bleak land on which they were born, they conquered England, Scotland, and Ireland; ravaged Brittany and Normandy; discovered and colonized Iceland and Greenland; and in their open, oar-manned sail boats, crossed the Atlantic Ocean and found a new continent five hundred

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 13, 1911.

years before Columbus.

"But our modern Norwegian people are different. We probably are not a bit less brave than these early ancestors. We have been tempered by Christianity, and contact with other peoples and Nations over a long period of years has made us see that it is the meek that shall inherit the earth, and that peace-makers shall be called the Children of God.

"The ancient Norsemen had always been independent. There is no record to the contrary, and the typical modern Norwegian is an ardent champion of democracy and personal independence. The people of classical countries were free men because they belonged to a powerful and free state; they boasted of their citizenship. The Norseman was a free man because he was a man; he boasted of himself and the deeds he performed. This passion for freedom runs throughout Norwegian history. It accounts for the exodus of the Norwegians to Iceland and Normandy. It accounts for the fact that Norway has never had a nobility. The Norwegians were the last people in Europe to submit to the Catholic yoke, and the first people to throw it off.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 13, 1911.

"Here in Chicago we have taken a foremost place, and we play a leading part in every laudable human endeavor. In industry, finance, education, art, literature, science, politics, and sports, our record of great achievement fills us with pride and serves as our inspiration for the future.

"Ever since the arrival of David Johnson, the first Norwegian settler in Chicago, in 1834, when Chicago was only a small village, our people have been closely identified with her marvelous growth and success. And today there are more Norwegians in Chicago than in any other city in the country. We believe we have made substantial and lasting contributions toward her upbuilding; we claim a share in her greatness, and an honorable part in her development; as a result of which we feel highly justified in suggesting to her citizenship as a whole that we be granted a slight recognition of our worthiness and of work well done in her behalf, to the extent that her latest monument to civic progress and achievement--the new outer harbor drive--be named in honor and commemoration of a Norwegian, Leif Ericson, the discoverer of America."

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 10, 1911.

LEIF ERICSON

When we read all the discussion in the press about the Kensington Stone, and all the erroneous remarks about the Vineland voyages, we feel it our duty to clarify all this as much as possible. We especially want to correct some of the historians (?) that rave about this question in our English press. The facts that we pass on to our readers will equip them with knowledge, so that they can speak with confidence on this question.....

The Scandinavians have an honorable place in the annals of America. America is indebted to them for many special services. The civilized history of America begins with the Norsemen. Look at your map and you will find that Greenland and also part of Iceland belong to the Western Hemisphere. Iceland became the hinge upon which the door swings which opened America to Europe. It was the settlement of Iceland by the Norsemen in the year 874, and the

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frequent voyages between this island and Norway that led to the discovery and settlement, first of Greenland and then of America; and it is due to the culture and fine historical taste of the old Icelanders that carefully prepared records of the Norse voyages were kept. In this connection, it is proper to emphasize the fact that the old republican vikings fully understood the importance of studying the art of shipbuilding and of navigation. They knew how to measure time by the stars and how to calculate the course of the sun and the moon. They were, themselves, pioneers in venturing out upon the high seas, and taught the rest of the world to navigate the ocean. Every scrap of written history sustains me when I say, with all the emphasis I can put into so many words, that the other peoples of the world were limited in their nautical knowledge to coast navigation. The Norse vikings who crossed the stormy North Sea and found their way to Great Britain, to the Orkney Islands, The Faeroes, and to Iceland, and all those heroes who found their way to Greenland and Vineland taught the world pelagic navigation. In every history of the world

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and in every encyclopedia it should be stated that navigation of the high seas was discovered by the Norsemen.

A most fitting introduction to the list of achievements responsible for the honorable place held by the Scandinavians in the annals of America is the fact --this brilliant event in world history, this lustrous page in the annals of the Scandinavians--that the Norsemen anticipated Christopher Columbus and Amerigo Vespucci by five centuries, that the New World was discovered by Leif Ericson in the year 1000; for the finding of America is the most prominent fact in the history of maritime discovery, and has been fraught with most important consequences to the world at large from that time to the present. In 860, the Norsemen discovered Iceland and soon afterwards they established on this island a republic which flourished for four hundred years. Greenland was seen for the first time in 876 by Gunnbjorn Ulfson, of Norway. About a century later, in 984, the Norwegian-Icelander, Eric the Red, resolved to go

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in search of the land to the west which Gunnbjorn, as well as others later, had seen. He sailed from Iceland for the land he was looking for, and he remained there exploring the country for two years. Then he returned to Iceland, giving the newly discovered land the name of Greenland, in order, as he said, to attract settlers who would be favorably impressed by so pleasing a name. And as Greenland, geographically, belongs wholly to America, it will be seen that Eric the Red was the first white man to boom American real estate, and he did it successfully. Many Norsemen, both Icelanders and Norwegians, emigrated to Greenland in 986, and a flourishing colony was established there with Gardar for its capital and Eric the Red for its first chief magistrate. In 1261, the colony became subject to the crown of Norway. We have a list of seventeen bishops who served Greenland. This was the first settlement of Europeans in the New World. Eric the Red and his followers were not Christians when they settled in Greenland, but were worshippers of Odin and Thor, although they relied chiefly on their own might and strength.



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Christianity was introduced among them by Leif Ericson in the year 1000, at the behest of the Norwegian King, Olaf Trygvasson.

The first white man whose eyes beheld any part of the American continent west of Greenland was the Norseman, Bjarne Herjulfson, in 986. The first white man who, to our certain knowledge, planted his feet on the soil of the American Continent was Leif Ericson, the son of Eric the Red, in the year 1000. The first white man and the first Christian who was buried beneath American sod was Leif's brother, Thorvald, in 1002. The first white man who founded a settlement within the limits of the present United States was Thorfinn Karlssen, in 1007. The first white woman who came to Vineland was Thorfinn's talented and enterprising wife, Gudrid. In 1008, she gave birth to a son in Vineland. The boy was named Snorre and he was the first person of European descent to see the light of day in the New World. And I may add

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here that the greatest sculptor of his day, the distinguished Albert Thorwaldson, was a direct descendant of the American lad, Snorre.

From the accounts of these voyages and settlements, we get our first knowledge and descriptions of the aborigines of America. In 1112, Helge and Finnboge, with the woman Freydis, made a voyage to Vineland. In 1112, Erik Upse settled as bishop in Greenland, and in 1121 this same bishop went on a missionary visit from Greenland to Vineland. This is the first visit of a Christian minister to the American continent. The last of these voyages before the rediscovery of America by Columbus was in 1347, when a Greenlander, with a crew of eighteen men, came from Nova Scotia (Markland) to Straumfjord in Iceland. Thus it appears that the Vineland voyages extended over a period of about 350 years and within 145 years of the rediscovery by Columbus in 1492.

While Leif Ericson was the first white man who planted his feet on the eastern



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shores of the American continent, it was left to a plucky Dane to become the discoverer of that narrow body of water which separates America from Asia. Vitus Bering was a Dane, born in Jutland, Denmark in 1680. He entered the service of Russia, and in 1725 he was made chief commander of the greatest geographical expedition ever undertaken up to that time. He explored the sea of Kamchatka, and during this voyage he discovered the Bering Strait in 1728, ascertaining that Asia was not joined to America. And so, as the Norwegian Icelfander, Leif Ericson, is the first white man who set foot on the extreme eastern part of this continent, so the Dane, Vitus Bering becomes the discoverer of this extreme western boundary line. Leif Ericson and Vitus Bering stand at the rising and setting sun and grasp what is now the territory of the United States in their strong Scandinavian arms. And may we not fittingly here add a Swede to complete the trio? Did not Sweden give us John Ericsson, who, with his little cheesebox, the "Monitor", gave invaluable help to this our beloved land, in the hour of its greatest danger?

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Who will deny that the Scandinavians have rendered important services to this country, and is it not eminently fitting that the whole American people should set apart one day each year to commemorate these services and particularly the discovery of this continent by Leif Ericson in the year 1000?

Let the scoffers that write in the English press read a little history, and so get the facts, instead of misleading the reading public.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 13, 1911.

### THE VINELAND DISCOVERY

Did the Scandinavians colonize the New World from the eighth to the eleventh century? This question is still being discussed, and the proof is piling up. It has been proved that the Scandinavians discovered the Shetland Islands, The Faeroes, and Iceland in the eighth century. Grim Kamban's voyage to The Faeroes in the year 725, the colonization of Iceland by Ingolf and Heriulf in 855, the immigration of Scandinavians to these islands, the language spoken there--all this is fact.

Iceland soon became an important colony to the Scandinavians. It is a fact that historians who wished to study old Norse customs do so in Iceland and The Faeroes. But what proof have we that the Scandinavians knew of Greenland, settled there, and later voyaged on the North American rivers? First of all, there are the sagas that tell in fine detail of the voyages of Eric the Red, Bjorn, Leif, Thorvald, and Gudride.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 13, 1911.

Many readers will no doubt say: "But these sagas are fiction--Homeric legends." This has long been believed, but it is not true. The sagas are history. The sagas of Hilluland, Markland, and Vineland all describe very accurately New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Massachusetts. The descriptions of the places where Leif landed characterize exactly Cape Cod, Martha's Vineyard, and Cape Cod Bay. Thorfin's activities are described through runes under the name of "Dington Righting Rock".

There is yet another proof. According to the sagas, Leif, who was an excellent observer, noticed that the shortest day began at 7:30 and ended at 4:30, and the cosmographers of today have proved that the latitude where this is a fact is 41 degrees, 21 minutes, 10 seconds, exactly where the sagas place Leifsbudir, the present site of Providence, Rhode Island.

Leif's voyages took place about 1001, Thorfin's between 1007 and 1011. And when were the sagas written? By Seemund in 1131. They were written

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by the same generation, by the skalds, bards, and troubadours who still remembered. Now, it is a sure thing that Seemund received his information from the skalds, who in some cases remembered and in some cases had it from their fathers. This word-to-mouth history was always correct; the skalds never changed a word of it.

The wonderful adventures are also recorded in the Flatteyar Bok. What is the Flatteyar Bok? It is **an** inscription on an old Icelandic monument--the oldest monument in medieval history. The discovery of Vineland is recorded in the Flatteyar Bok as an undisputed fact.

.....

The old church documents also speak of the discovery as a fact. The missionaries went to Iceland immediately after its discovery. History tells us that Bishop Jonus traveled from Iceland to Vineland in 1059, and became a martyr. Later, the prelate Rekuri went to Vineland, and the

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proof of his visit is the baptismal monument in Newport, Rhode Island. It is also proved that Bishop Olaf preached Christianity in the trans-Atlantic colonies in 1261.

. . . . .

The Pope received taxes from America in 1309. These taxes were paid from 1121 to 1537 through his bishops in Greenland. It is also proved that Christopher Columbus visited Iceland. Why? To verify the rumor current in France, Spain, and Portugal of the discovery of America. It was after his return that he conceived the idea that a continent existed in the west. In 1389, the Danish Queen Margrethe assessed a head tax of three crowns on each resident of these American colonies.

. . . . .

There is still more proof available--such proof that doubts will forever be stilled. But we feel that the proofs given above are sufficient.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 29, 1900.

## AMERICA IS VINELAND

(Editorial in English)

All civilized and semibarbarian countries in the world, except one, rejoice in the possession of a more or less appropriate name. The exception is the greatest of them all, this western republic of ours.

"The United States of America," the name adopted by the Constitution, is a purely political designation. It is not a geographical name; it cannot be used as a common name for the people of the commonwealth, nor does it lend itself to the formation of any derivative adjective or verb. This great nation is, in fact, a people without a name, while the name of the country is colorless and extremely unwieldy in its lumbering length.

Discussing the subject of a new name, Professor Moses Coit Tyler the well-known historian, recalls the various names which have been suggested. The





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list is as follows: Columbia, Alleghania, Appalachia, Vesperia, Freeland, Fredonia, Cabotia, Vineland.

Professor Tyler presents these suggestions as an amusing illustration of freakish nations. He thinks "America" should be adopted as the name of the country, replacing "the United States of America," and asserts that we have a perfect title to this name, notwithstanding the fact that it is also used as a designation of both continents of the western world.

"The colonists," Professor Tyler says, "called themselves English, but that seemed to require some definition, and as early as the year 1646, I find in the writings of the time, they began to speak of themselves in a collective way as Americans. The earliest instance that I have ever noted is in a book written in New England in 1646, and this usage continued to grow.

"Of course, there was not much need for it, for the colonies were separate



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 29, 1900.

and it did not become decided as a general designating term for the English in America until the approach of the American Revolution. Then it was that the absolute need of some common designating word other than local words and other than English, became absolutely imperative, and then it was that this word, 'America,' already in use for more than one hundred years, with its derivative, 'American,' sprang into nearly universal use in this country and in England, long before the Declaration of Independence, as a name for this particular group of people."

Professor Tyler would seem to have demonstrated that the American people have a clear title to "America" as a name for their country. If, however, the Canadians and the people of Central and South America should succeed in obtaining an injunction against the use of "America," we have another historic name in reserve. The original name of this continent is Vineland. This name was given to the new world by the Norsemen who discovered America about 1000 A. D. and was adopted by the Icelandic and Norse historians in their famous



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 29, 1900.

sagas. Inasmuch as the early history of the white man's America is found in the sagas and nowhere else, "Vineland" is the true historic name of the North American continent; and it so remained until "America" was adopted by the colonists in the seventeenth century.

The Skandinaven agrees with Professor Tyler that we ought to give legal sanction to the use of "America" as the name of our republic. But if our title to "America" should be successfully contested, we may have recourse to the euphonius name of "Vineland". Every one of us would rather be an American than a Vinelander; but "Vinelander" is manifestly preferable to "United States-ite".



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 1, 1898.

#### A PIONEER

The passing away of George Helm brings to light his interesting past here in Chicago.

He came to Chicago in 1834, and then began an interesting career that in many ways reads as fiction.

He has lived in Chicago for about sixty-four years. He was a member of the "wolf hunt" in 1834, when the people of the little village of Chicago went out to kill the wolves that had menaced the lives of stock and of people for a long time. The hunters surrounded a large pack of wolves just about where the Board of Trade now stands and killed about forty of them. Helm saw the first large ship enter the Chicago River, where until then, only canoes had paddled. He was offered all the land on the west side of the river, as far west as what is now Crawford Avenue, for a dollar per acre, but he refused to consider the offer.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 1, 1898.

CPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

He filed a claim on the Desplaines River, near Wheeling, about eighteen miles northwest of Chicago. This land was nothing more than a wilderness, but he lived there for a short while, just such a life as Daniel Boone lived in the South. He was considered the best wolf hunter of the time, and many are the stories told about him, as he roved the wilderness where Chicago now stands.

He came to Chicago early in 1834, traveling by water, as far as Detroit, and from there continued west in a "prairie schooner".

Chicago at that time was very small; there were probably not more than a dozen houses, and less than 800 people living here. The land west of the river was low and swampy, but many of the pioneers attempted to cultivate it, with little success. The Illinois and Michigan Canal was started, and here Helm earned his first dollar. He, we can say, was the first Scandinavian to work on the canal. He also built the first wooden bridge across the Chicago River.

Three years after his arrival, Chicago was incorporated and held its first election. In the same year Helm bought another large parcel of land from the government for \$1.25 per acre.

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II A 2  
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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 1, 1898.

with J. L. L. PRO. 50273

By 1867, Helm was worth \$60,000, a fortune which grew rapidly, so that at his death, he was extremely wealthy.

Early in the year of 1867, he built a house at 659 Warren Avenue, where he lived until his death.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 26, 1896.

III H

II C

SAVE THE "VIKING"

I C

(Editorial)

I J

The arrival of the "Viking" on July 12, 1893, will be remembered as one of the most interesting and memorable incidents in the history of American Scandinavians. It was only after much effort and trouble that it was arranged, and the Scandinavians here can now say that the effort was worth it.

The "Viking's" reception in this harbor was the most brilliant naval demonstration Chicago has ever witnessed. The whole city turned out to view the coming of the swan-like craft, and the press extended generous and enthusiastic greetings to the ship and its crew of brave, daring sailors..... The voyage of the "Viking" had been a victorious one from the hour it left its home port until it approached the port of the "white city". Great and enthusiastic crowds lined the shores of the inland waters it traversed, and the reception given it on the coast of New England has been repeated everywhere that its sail has been furled. The "Viking" is an especial object of eager and justifiable pride to our Scandinavian population.



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NORWEGIAN

II B 2 d (1)

III B 2

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 26, 1896.

III H

II C Their fellow Americans recognize their special claim to the honors of  
I C the day, but insist on sharing the interest with them. The hardy craft  
I J that carried its high and doughty stem across ocean billows before the  
science of navigation had made progress adequate even to the later needs  
of Columbus is well worth the wonder and admiration with which it is everywhere  
hailed. Now with the caravels and the "Viking" in port, the waters at the  
"white city" present a more complete appearance of historical dignity and  
beauty. The little ships will be among the most pathetic (sic) and noble  
attractions of the Fair from the time of their arrival until the snows of  
next winter will hide their frail but heroic forms from view.

....The "Viking" comes on a peaceful mission. Its errand is only to remind  
the people of America of the voyages made by the daring Bjorn, the son of  
Herolf, in the year 981, and by Leif Ericson, in the year 1000, to the eastern  
shores of this country. The ancient Vikings have received too little credit  
for their discovery of the New World; their fame has been overshadowed by  
that of Columbus and the Spanish navigators. It is not to set history right  
that the "Viking" is brought here, for history has duly recorded the achieve-

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NORWEGIAN

II B 2 d (1)

III B 2

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 26, 1896.

III H

II C        ments of the Norsemen, but it is to impress the historical facts more  
I C        deeply upon the minds of the people. The thousands who will look upon  
I J        the staunch little ship while it remains at the World's Fair will not  
            soon forget that to the Norsemen belongs the honor of first having seen  
and set foot upon the new continent. That is the lesson the "Viking" is meant  
to teach.

.... Today is Leif's day, and the model of his little boat is queen of the  
Chicago harbor. What a wonderful little craft she is to be sure--this "Viking"!

Last week you wondered at the caravels and at the skill and daring of the  
sailors. Now go look at the tiny, open boat in which the bold Norsemen went  
to sea, not only to discover lands, but to conquer them and to pile up mater-  
ial for the romancers of a later century. It is wonderful, yes, wonderful; no  
less so whether the stout Leif really went a-continent-hunting or whether he  
was blown out of his course to the rocky coast of Vineland (sic).

.... Neither the "Viking" nor the Vikings who sailed it all the way across

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NORWEGIAN

II B 2 d (1)

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 26, 1896.

III H

II C the stormy Atlantic and the great fresh-water lakes can complain that

I C there was any lack of warmth in the reception tendered them yesterday on

I J sea and shore.

They were received in Evanston by a flotilla larger than that which went forth to greet the caravels, and crowded with men more imbued with exuberant enthusiasm than those who went to meet the Santa Maria and her consorts.

Nor was the Mayor absent from the reception. The reception at Jackson Park, though late in the afternoon, was a great success.

.... Another ship of discovery now rides at anchor off the "white city". The "Viking" is at last side by side with the three caravels, the Santa Maria, Pinta and Nina. Their wonderful voyages of discovery were five hundred years apart in time and still wider apart in routes and accessories, but they find common anchorage at Chicago.

Judging from the public interest taken in the arrival of the "Viking" one

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NORWEGIAN

II B 2 d (1)

III B 2

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 26, 1896.

III H

II C        would suppose Leif Ericson's discovery of America was the beginning of  
I C        the New World's history. The "Viking" may be said to have come into  
I J        her own and to have been received with a sense of national fellowship.

But even had there not been a Scandinavian in our entire population, the "Viking" would have been assured of a most cordial welcome, for every intelligent American must recognize in that voyage of nine centuries ago one of the most remarkable feats of human enterprise.

When the route of the original Vikings is taken into consideration it is not surprising that no more came of it. That was before the days of the mariner's compass. America reached from Europe only via Greenland and Iceland would have probably remained an unexplored wilderness. Columbus discovered a practical route, having the compass as a guide to his rudder.

The "Viking" was ahead of the times. The science of navigation needed to be further developed before the New World could become a veritable annex to the Old World. But the very fact that the Norsemen made their great achievement

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NORWEGIAN

II B 2 d (1)

III B 2

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 26, 1896.

III H

II C before the day of modern navigation had developed so much as a morning  
I C star to relieve the darkness of the horizon, makes it all the more  
I J astonishing that Scandinavian sea kings crossed the Atlantic just as  
the tenth century was making room for the eleventh, and while Europe  
was still black with medieval night. No welcome could have been more cordial  
or sincere.

While she remained at Jackson Park the "Viking" was admired by countless and  
eager throngs from all parts of the country.

Captain Magnus Anderson intended to present the ship to the national govern-  
ment, and in the fall of 1893 she left Chicago to make her way to Washington  
by way of the Illinois Canal and River and the Mississippi River. But among  
the Scandinavians of Chicago it was generally held that the ship ought to  
remain here. A committee of representative men was formed to ascertain  
whether the Columbian Museum would accept the "Viking" as a gift from the  
Scandinavian citizens of the United States, if the ship could be secured  
for that purpose. To a letter addressed to him by the chairman of the



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 20, 1896.

III H

II C "Viking" committee, Mr. Ed. E. Ayer, chairman of the finance committee

I C of the Field Columbian Museum on December 10, 1893, replied as follows:

I J

"Your letter asking whether the Columbian Museum would like to have the 'Viking', at hand. We do desire it very much. The caravels will be in the Museum, and we want the 'Viking' with them. There will be a special effort made to show the evolution of transportation by sea and land, and nothing would fit in better than the 'Viking'. I trust you will have no difficulty in securing her and having her brought back to Chicago in the Spring."

This authoritative reply was considered satisfactory. The "Viking" committee immediately went to work to collect funds. The ship was bought from the committee in Norway, and on October 13, 1894 it was formally transferred to the board of directors of the Museum with the understanding that it was to be placed in the Museum in accordance with the letter of Mr. Ayer.

But thus far the directors have failed to fulfill their part of the agreement. From October 13th, 1894, until last fall the "Viking" remained in the open air without any protection whatever. That she suffered great damage while thus

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NORWEGIAN

II B 2 d (1)

III B 2

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 26, 1896.

III H

II C exposed to wind and weather goes without saying. Last fall she was  
I C housed in with boards and has remained in that condition until recently.  
I J Now it is proposed to put her in the lagoon, which cannot but work speedy  
and complete destruction.

The Skandinaven is loath to believe that the Museum directors will fail to prevent what would be a flagrant instance of disgraceful vandalism. The ship is a gift to the Museum, solicited by the representatives of the board and accepted on the express condition that it should be put in the Museum to form, permanently, part and parcel of its collection of ethnographic and historical specimens. As yet the board has done nothing to fulfill its agreement, and now it is proposed to make such disposition of the historic craft as would make her speedy destruction inevitable.

It is impossible to explain the attitude of the directors in this matter by assuming that they have not been fully aware of the precise nature of the terms upon which the ship was presented and accepted. They are honorable gentlemen who would not knowingly commit such a self-evident breach of faith.



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NORWEGIAN

II B 2 d (1)

III B 2

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 26, 1896.

III H

II.C      Now that their attention has been called to the character of the contract  
I C      they have entered into, it is confidently expected that they will take  
I J      prompt and final action regarding the situation and place the "Viking" in  
the Museum where she belongs. This paper will do its part to make them  
do so.

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NORWEGIAN



Skandinaven, May 4, 1880.

#### OLDEST SETTLER DIES

Sivert Amundsen, who died a few days ago, was the oldest Norwegian settler in Chicago. He came to Chicago in 1844. At that time, Chicago was but a small village, containing just a few buildings mostly located north of the river.

Amundsen started as a shipbuilder and followed this trade for nearly thirty years. He built up one of the largest industries of its kind west of New York.

III. ASSIMILATION

G. Immigration  
and Emigration

III G  
I F 6

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Apr. 22, 1921.

### THE OLD NORWEGIAN COLONY

In the nineties people from all over the world came to Chicago, the metropolis of the West. Many of the arrivals were Norwegians; the majority of these came at the time of the Columbian Exposition. The newcomers had different reasons for coming here. Some came just to visit; others came on business; many of them came to stay, hoping in a short time to become wealthy and return to Norway and live in comfort ever after. The great majority of this last group stayed; they found that the riches of America were not so easy to get, and were sadly disappointed.

Most of the newcomers thought that they knew a lot about American politics; they too were disappointed, for they soon found that they knew very little about our politics, and they also learned that American politics was a business, and a business for the most part unclean.

The old Norwegian settlers knew more about our politics than did the visitors.

WPA (ILL.) PR01.30275

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Apr. 22, 1921.

But our Norwegian-Americans learned about a change in Norwegian politics that was news to them. In Norway the left-wing and the right-wing parties were deadly enemies. Here in America they apparently were quite good friends, even during a "mudslinging campaign". The old colonists thought that this was also the case in Norway, but things had changed.

Many of the newcomers were short of funds, and their friends here in Chicago tried to get work for them, but usually without success. What a disappointment! America, where gold is found in the gutters, where every one is rich, America the land of golden opportunity! One cannot believe anything nowadays.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 7, 1920.

THE AMERICAN PATRIOT

(Editorial)

On par with the rule forbidding one class of the population to study law is the suggestion that there shall be no newspapers or other periodicals printed in foreign languages. That reminds you of the lady who permitted her daughter to go out to swim, undress, and hang her clothes on a hickory limb, but not to go near the water.

How do you expect a man who speaks no English to learn the language when he first arrives here? You consent to the use of signs in teaching a man who is deaf and dumb. Why not use in print the signs that a man understands, teaching him your own signs as quickly as possible? Why talk of Americanizing foreigners, and begin with an exhibition of foolish, provincial prejudice? Did not Christ confer upon his followers the mysterious "power of tongues,"

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 7, 1920.

enabling each one to speak ten or a hundred languages in order to spread His truth everywhere? He did not say "Let them learn the Jewish language if they want to know."

The trouble with many Americanizing patriots is their pitiful provincial ignorance and prejudice. Many of them could learn from an "ignorant foreigner" more than that foreigner could learn from them.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 25, 1920.

### AMERICANIZATION FALLACY

(Editorial)

The United States is suffering from one of its periodic attacks of know-nothingism. It is seriously maintained in the public prints that our recent Eastern European and particularly our Russian immigration contains enormous numbers of murderers, thieves, counterfeiters, dynamiters, arsonists, and other criminals of the most atrocious character. It is alleged that the lives and property of all of us are in imminent danger from these incredibly numerous blackguards, and that the only salvation lies in what is called the Americanization of the foreigners.

Now, it is known to every respectable sociologist in America that our recent Eastern European immigrants, including the Russians, are just as peaceable and law-abiding as native Americans of native American ancestry. This is a

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 25, 1920.

fact about which there is not the slightest doubt in the mind of any competently informed person. It has been repeatedly established by careful studies made by the United States Bureau of the Census, by various state boards, and by highly qualified private foundations. Furthermore, the most honest, thrifty, industrious, upright, God-fearing, and conservative portion of our foreign population is precisely that portion which has clung most stubbornly to its native ways of life and has been least influenced by American customs. Our immigrants upon changing their foreign languages, customs, beliefs, and ideals, upon becoming Americanized, deteriorate profoundly in moral character to a degree that shows itself in the criminal statistics.

It is very fortunate for the moral welfare of millions of our foreign population that the present furore for Americanization is destined to fail in its object. Its failure is in its own nature. The fundamental social virtues --honesty, industry, thrift, truthfulness, and the rest--are the same for all societies on the same general level of development. They are not promoted by the custom of saluting any particular flag; neither are they advanced by the ability to read any particular constitution.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 25, 1920.

The very complete and profound change of character implied by the phrase, "The Americanization of the Foreigner," can be wisely and safely accomplished only if spread out over at least three generations, while four or five would be better. Every year less than three generations that the progress is hastened means moral and spiritual breakdown for thousands--it means domestic tragedy and congested criminal calendars. There is only one foreigner who is really a menace to American society. He is the foreigner who is in rapid process of Americanization. The danger point is the foreign-born child, the American-born child, and the American-born child of foreign parents.

The danger from these classes is real and serious, perhaps the most serious presented in the whole range of immigration questions. Here again we have very reliable statistics which leave no room for reasonable doubt. America needs protection, needs it urgently, against the foreigner of the second generation, particularly against the youthful foreigner who goes through our public school system. The father, who stubbornly refuses to learn English or

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to adopt American ways, is commonly the man of admirable moral character. The son, often quite as American as young men of our old stock, is equally commonly a youth of vicious and unprincipled character.

Public opinion in this matter is grievously at fault, there is danger to American institutions, and that danger is real; but it is just the opposite of what is popularly feared. The danger lies precisely in the process of Americanization itself, particularly in the endeavor to hasten that process. If, as is commonly maintained, the present need in America is peace and safety, security and conservatism, then the Americanization of the foreigner should be slowed down in every way possible. No encouragement should at this time be offered to the foreigner to abandon his native language or religion or to change his ethical or cultural standards.

On the other hand, every possible assistance should be given to leaders in maintaining and strengthening the traditional loyalties of their various groups. Our public libraries should provide themselves more liberally with books in foreign languages. Foreign-language lectures and speakers of all sorts should

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 25, 1920.

be encouraged. By such means and only by such means can the spirit of unrest and disquiet be stilled, and the spirit of conservatism and contentment with the status quo be developed among our foreign population.

It is a most curious popular misconception that peace and quietness and respect for law and order can be developed in the foreigner by suddenly and violently disturbing his mental life. Changing a man's language, upsetting his moral and social conventions, altering his inherited traditions of conduct, unsettling his ancestral faith--these are the very best means possible for making him a disbeliever in all established institutions, including those of the United States. Yet this is precisely what Americanization aims to do with the best intentions.

Respect for government and law is not a natural instinct. It is an artificial attitude slowly built up in the individual by all sorts of direct and indirect social pressure. The breakdown of old habits of thought in any one of the

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 25, 1920.

great departments of social activity very rapidly affects the other phases of conduct. The whole moral life of the individual tends to become unsettled. Nothing is held firmly except the selfish determination to obtain material wealth. Ideas and ideals which stand in the way of this are cast aside. The Americanized foreigner possesses all the native American's ruthless greed without possessing his social, ethical, religious, or political idealism. No man can learn a language perfectly who learns it deliberately, and social ideals are harder to learn than language. They can never be learned naturally and completely except when they are learned so gradually and imperceptibly that the process is unrecognized and largely unconscious. This can never be possible in the case of the foreign-born, and is only very partially attainable in the case of the children of foreign-born. Its complete realization is possible only in the case of children born and reared in an entirely American environment. That is to say it cannot be accomplished before the third generation at the earliest, and often not then.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, Aug. 29, 1916.

A GREAT LOSS  
(EDITORIAL)

p.4.....In the opinion of Frederic C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration at New York, the United States each year sustain an economic loss of from \$500,000,000. to \$1,000,000,000. because of the drop in immigration due to the war. Mr. Howe bases his figures on the "working-value" of each immigrant placed at from \$500.00 to \$1,000.00.

More than one million immigrants per year or about 100,000 per month passed through Ellis Island before the outbreak of the war two years ago, says Mr. Howe. And this constitutes 90% of our total immigration, thus making New York City, the World's greatest "port of entry." During the last two years only 419,981 immigrants were admitted, a few thousands less the number of which departed (440,716). One is safe in assuming, that at least 1,500,000 people have remained away, due to the war.



Skandinaven, Aug. 29, 1916.

The result of this has been a serious shortage in the labor-market, particularly of the unskilled class, in such fields as railway construction, highway and bridge construction and agricultural workers, that is common and skilled labor. In several sections of our country this labor shortage has been acute; to this again can be ascribed the steadily rising wages as well as the large number of strikes, which have been carried on to a successful conclusion. Working conditions for the "unskilled **labor**" class are particularly attractive in the New England States, Pennsylvania, and the Central States where the munition factories corral all available labor at top wages. Agricultural workers are well nigh impossible to obtain, due to the higher wages paid in the cities. In the "West" day laborer's receive from \$3.00 to \$3.25 per day, and in the "East" day wages rose from \$1.75 to \$2.50. Commissioner Howe is of the opinion, that these favorable conditions will continue for a long time, if nothing unforeseen happens. The money which comes into the country during these two years also begins to influence the industries, which otherwise were not affected by the war; and wages will continue to rise.

Skandinaven, Aug. 29, 1916.

Reports from Federal, State and Municipal Employment Bureaus show that work can be furnished many thousands, but this does not seem to affect the scene. Our office receives hundreds of inquiries every day.

A few weeks ago two shiploads of Spaniards arrived at Ellis Island. The whole group obtained work at \$2.25 per day as soon as they landed. Since then they have all left the first job for more remunerative work elsewhere.

The present slump in immigration will last through the war. The only countries in Europe where emigration is not restricted are: Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Greece, Italy Spain and Portugal. From the three Scandinavian countries immigration is considerably under normal, this also applies to Greece; from Italy it is about one half of the normal influx; from Spain and Portugal about the same as before the war.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 26, 1915.

father rounded the Horn in 1849; Captain Reiersen came in 1860; Reverend Hans Oftedahl arrived in 1871; Otto C. Erickson came in 1870. Mr. J. B. Nordhem, who arrived in 1859, was the only one of those present who had participated in the Civil War. Dr. Anders Doe arrived in 1880.

The first settlers had little or no money, but most of them struggled and saved, and are today quite wealthy. The arrivals in the 40's, 50's and 60's were for the most part farmers; the city dwellers came later. The Norwegians were mostly pious and ambitious; they cleared the land, built churches and schools, and before long Norwegian culture had mingled with other European culture, forming the present American culture.

The Norwegian Pioneers' Association was organized by such men as Knute Matson, John Andersen, P. M. Balken, and Halvor Mickelsen, of Chicago; Halle Steensland and J. A. Johnson, of Madison; Carl Joys, of Milwaukee;

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 12, 1911.

pioneers from 1800 to 1850. I am sure that the really good ones are the ones.

The editor of archives, Mr. J. J. Hellebrand, of the, is a very  
interesting old man who has been in the business for many years. He has  
files and portraits of all the old ones. The files are numbered about fifty  
numbers.

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Scandia, Feb. 22, 1913.

NORWEGIAN

[THE NEW IMMIGRATION LAW]

(Editorial)

The new Immigration Law passed by Congress has been vetoed by President Taft, his objection being centered on the clause requiring immigrants to be able to read and write some language. The President does not consider the ability to read and write an assurance of the desirability of persons wishing to enter the U.S.A. The veto, it seems, kills the bill, for the House seems unable to muster the necessary two-thirds majority to pass the law over the President's veto.

This law has been thoroughly discussed throughout the land, and the foreign press has condemned it from the very start. As far as our Scandinavian people are concerned, the law is no bar to entrance, as illiteracy is practically unknown in these countries. Every boy and girl has learned to read and write and the only illiterates one finds there are the feeble-minded and idiots, against whose entry we already have laws on our statutes. The great immigration from Southern European countries is bringing a double

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NORWEGIAN

menace to the U.S.A. The vast majority come under one or both of the headings, "illiterate" and "criminal." This is the element against which the vetoed law was drawn up, but the form in which it was set up proved to be its downfall. A literacy test should be part of the regulations, but not the only deciding factor.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 13, 1913.

### THE MISSION HOTEL

The Norwegian Lutheran Mission Hotel Society held its first annual meeting last Tuesday evening at St. Paul's Church, Washtenaw Avenue and Hirsch Boulevard.

. . . . .

In the year 1912, a total of 8,675 Norwegian immigrants came to America. Many of these stopped over in Chicago on their way west; many remained here.

. . . . .

The new hotel will serve a good purpose in that it may prevent many of our newly arrived young women from being caught in the nets of the white slaver which are always spread for these young girls. It has been found that the white slavers prey especially on young, innocent Scandinavian immigrant girls. It is high time that we open our mission hotel.

. . . . .

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 13, 1913.

About one third of the cost of the hotel is on hand, and an additional thousand dollars has been promised.

.....

The following motions were made and passed:

1. That the Society purchase a lot at Kedzie and North Avenues, fronting Humboldt Park, 50 by 177 feet; price, \$4,700.
2. That construction begin at once.
3. That bonds be sold in the enterprise.
4. That a treasurer be elected at once.
5. That a constitution and bylaws be formulated for the Society.
6. That the Society shall incorporate.

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WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Sept. 28, 1912.

/WOMAN LECTURER IN CANADA/

Scandia takes exception to a statement made by Mrs. Dick-Waaler who lived in Chicago for some time, but more recently has been lecturing in Canada. In an interview with the Montreal Gazette, she is reported to have said that "Canada today offers greater opportunities for the Norwegian immigrant than does the United States....." We have made several trips to Canada and fail to see any evidence of the truth of her assertion. Mrs. Dick-Waaler, whose home is in Minnesota, is leaving soon for Norway, where she will write and publish a book entitled, America As Seen by a Woman.

We are awaiting the publication of this book with interest, as we are curious to know on just what she bases her comparisons of Canada and our own United States. Among those especially interested in the forthcoming book is our own Dr. Anders Doe. (We are waiting to see the fur fly!)

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 28, 1912.

THE HOME FOR YOUNG WOMEN

Yesterday was a day of festivities at the Young Women's Home. This Norwegian-Danish institution has filled a long-felt want in the Scandinavian colony. More than two hundred young women lived in the Home during the past year. Miss E. Sorensen, the matron, has done a great job in making this institution a real home for the young women.

.....

Last week, the house in which the girls live was completed, hence the festivities. Ten new rooms were made available during May. There is now room for thirty-five more young women, and, no doubt, these rooms will soon be occupied.

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Jan. 28, 1911.

[SHALL WE LIMIT IMMIGRATION]  
(Editorial)

p.4.....Would it be advisable to limit immigration? This is a question which has great variance of opinion. One side argues that "The country must protect itself against the invasion of such European people as are of a lower grade physically and mentally than the Germanic or Anglo-Saxon races." Opposed to these are leading men among the Latin and Semetic groups who vigorously protest against such discrimination, arguing that such an "invasion" would be beneficial to the country at large. Although these people occupy a lower rung on the ladder of culture, their intentions are good and their desire to better their conditions economically and culturally and to help the country should entitle them to the privilege of entering and becoming good American citizens.

One fact in the matter is self-evident. The question is one of economy from top to bottom and the problem can only be solved on an economic basis. The main problem confronting our statesmen is to obtain the proper data having a bearing on the entire

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question. Were it not for the obstructing tactics of reactionary forces and "Fire-Cracker Patriots" it would be a comparatively simple matter to establish facts that would enable our law-making bodies to enact the necessary laws for the beneficial controls of immigration and naturalization.

A motion to limit immigration has been presented in Congress and with the approval of the "Immigration Committee" is now being discussed in the House of Representatives. The motion in its present form has drawn a strong protest from liberal, thinking men in all walks of life. The illiteracy clause would scarcely exclude a single Norwegian. But requiring immigrants to pass an examination regarding the constitution, status of individual states etc together with a comprehensive knowledge of United States history is certainly far fetched. Nor will the examinations required be the same in all groups. They will also be changed from time to time. The examinations are primarily intended to exclude the entry of anarchists, criminals and undesirable illiterates. This idea is the purest idiocy as it is universally known that anarchists and many criminals are possessed of a greater education than the average, and could pass the tests with little or no trouble. On the other hand thousands (of

Scandia, Jan. 28, 1911.

the so-called undesirable illiterates) who would be unable to pass the constitutional and historical examinations, would if given a real opportunity, develop into citizens of which the country could justly be proud. Lack of opportunity because of economic difficulties is the only reason these people find themselves classed as "undesirable illiterates" and when given an opportunity often put to shame those who have been born to these priveleges.

The National Liberal Immigration League, organized for the protection of immigrants, has taken the matter up and is sponsoring a mass meeting at the Coopers Union Hall in New York City on February 6 in a protest against the motion. Mass protest meetings will also be called in Chicago in the near future and we predict an early killing of a measure so unjust and lacking in common sense as this one.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 21, 1910.

### CUR BEST IMMIGRANTS

Norway, Sweden, and Denmark are having a hard time keeping their inhabitants from coming to America in a body. It is estimated that there are as many Norwegians in this country as there are at home, and one can travel for hours in Minnesota without being out of sight and sound of the industrious Swede. "There is no place like home" is not a popular song on the Scandinavian peninsula.

Sweden is awakening to the danger to its welfare of this continuous drain upon its population in order that America's Western wheat fields and Eastern kitchens may be supplied. The Swedish Society for the Prevention of Emigration, backed by the government, is lending money and land on easy terms in an effort to keep the people at home. Norway is trying to solve the problem by Americanizing itself; not an easy task for a small and unfertile country.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 21, 1910.

Solving our immigration problem from the European end is not a bad idea, but it would be unfortunate if the movement influenced only what is probably our best class of immigrants, the sturdy, thrifty, and law-abiding Scandinavians. Denmark's problem is less acute, though the drain there is mostly from the agricultural districts.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 28, 1910.

HOTCHKISS ON FOREIGNERS

(Editorial in English)

Professor Willard E. Hotchkiss, supervisor of the census in Chicago and Cook County, proposes to organize a campaign of education to teach the people in these parts what the census means and what it does not mean. He regards such a campaign as necessary on account of the ignorance and suspicion prevailing among the masses of the population; especially in "foreign quarters". In a census talk to Chicago businessmen, under the auspices of the Chicago Association of Commerce. Professor Hotchkiss said in part:

"We are going to have difficulty in securing census data from the people, especially the foreigners, because of **ignorance** and suspicion. The foreigners think [that] everybody who questions them is an official who wants to deport them. All employers should help us overcome these prejudices by telling their employees that the census is a good thing, that it



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 28, 1910.

will do them no harm, and what its purposes are.

"We are to start the campaign of education. Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, superintendent of schools, is to co-operate, with us, and in every school in Chicago at least one civic lesson is to be devoted to the census so the pupils will know what it means and will go home and tell their parents about it. We are also to hold meetings frequently all over the city to which the people will be invited.

"We are to ask thirty-two questions in taking the census this year. It will be the most complete, and is planned to be the most correct ever taken. There will be 1,100 enumerators in Chicago and 400 in the county districts of the county. We have 5,800 applicants now, so we have all the English enumerators we want, but we are in need of intelligent people who can talk one or more foreign languages."

Professor Hotchkiss is on the right track and should receive the support he



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seeks for his work among our businessmen and others in position to render any assistance. But it would seem that he is not well informed himself as to the difficulties to be met within "foreign quarters". It is true that a large number of fellow-citizens of "native" stock still cling to the archaic notion that this country has an absolute monopoly on popular education and free government in this world of ours. But the dean of the School of Commerce of Northwestern University ought to know better, too, but has preferred to speak in general terms lest he offend some quarters where ignorance does prevail and where altogether too many denizens may well live in dread of deportation. But there are foreigners and "foreigners". In avoiding Scylla the good professor has run his ship on the rock [sic] of Charybdis. To many people his sweeping statement is a gross injustice, not to say insult. As he well knows--because, as dean of the School of Commerce, it is his business to know it--popular education is more advanced in some countries of Europe than with us. There is practically no illiteracy in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Switzerland, and Holland, nor among our "foreigners" from those lands; and in the British Isles, France,

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 18, 1910.

Belguim, and parts of Austria illiteracy is rapidly disappearing. Also in the field of statistics the European countries referred to are, as Professor Hotchkiss knows, farther advanced than we are here. And those of our people who hail from those countries do not need any particular instruction concerning the character of the census. However, there are "foreigners" in Chicago who need instruction in those matters as well as others, as there may be native-born people who it may not hurt to learn a little more than they know about the scope and purposes of the census. These people should receive attention. Mr. Hotchkiss will obtain the best results of his campaign by massing his forces where ignorance prevails, whether in native or foreign quarters. But no useful purpose will be served by attempting to instruct people who already know what the instructors are to teach them.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 24, 1909.

## SOFT COMPARISONS

(Editorial)

In reply to an inquiry from America, the Norwegian daily "Verdens Gang" (The World's March) presents an account of the emigration from Norway to America during the past few years. The following figures are from the Statistical Central Bureau:

Year	Number of Norwegian Emigrants to America	Percentage of Norway's Population Emigrating to America
1899	6,517	.30
1900	10,736	.49
1901	12,708	.57
1902	20,256	.90



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 24, 1909.

Year	Number of Norwegian Emigrants to America	Percentage of Norway's Population Emigrating to America
1903	26,476	1.17
1904	22,217	.93
1905	21,029	.92
1906	21,939	.96
1907	22,121	.96
1908	8,582	.36

It will be noticed that 1905 marks the height of Norwegian immigration to America.

.....

From the Immigration Bureau in Washington, D. C. comes the information that illiteracy among Norwegian immigrants amounts to about one half of one per cent

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 24, 1909.

while illiteracy in the United States is about twenty per cent.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 26, 1909.

# NORWEGIAN PROGRESSIVE ACTIVITY

(Editorial)

Several contributors, speaking of conditions in Norway, present their version of these in a manner completely misleading as far as concerns the people who are unacquainted with the country. Among these may be included a large number of the Norwegian youths who have been educated here in America. Many of these youths are too "elegant" or too nearsighted or too foolish to learn Norwegian and to read Norwegian papers, and so they get their knowledge concerning foreign countries and their affairs from the English-language press.

Now it is commonly known that the knowledge of the Americans in regard to other people and countries is about as poor as it possibly could be. The Americans and the French are the only great civilized people who are living in the belief that anything which is outside the borders of their countries

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 26, 1909.

is of no importance. The American press is bringing a small amount of facts from abroad and a lot of nonsense; but it is the nonsense which the people are reading and believing. The average American speaks as if he were a child when questions arise about the life and conditions in other countries.

The over-Americanized Norwegian youth is going in this school and so is trained in ignorance concerning the land of his fathers as well as about other countries. When some older Norwegian speaks about Norway, describing it as he knew it fifty years ago, it is clear that our young people will be strengthened in the belief that in the old country stagnation and misery has put its mark on everything.

On several occasions Skandinaven has called attention to these conditions, and it seems well to take up the matter for discussion once again.

Some of our contributors have been writing as if Norway were the only country

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from which people are emigrating. But, as everybody knows, for a long period there has been emigration to a greater or less extent from practically all the older countries, the large and rich ones as well as the little and poor ones. Emigration, by the way, is not an expression of social misery, as some seem to think; on the contrary, to go to a foreign country and settle there requires a considerable amount of personal energy and a certain amount of economic capacity. People who are really low in the scale neither will nor can emigrate. A Norwegian who has had the chance to see and compare the various groups of people passing through Castle Garden on Ellis Island, has not found any cause there to feel ashamed of his people. The Norwegian immigrants look well, better than most of the others who are coming over from Europe; they are stronger, healthier, cleaner, and better clothed.

People who leave the lands of their fathers are usually emigrating because they believe that they may be able to do better elsewhere than they were able to do at home. Most of those who came to America were not disappointed

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in this; but, on the other hand, many have found that they could have progressed as well, or better, if they had remained in Norway. This is especially true of many who left a good position in Norway to come to America.

In this country we have also had a constant stream of people traveling from the East to the West and this is true even back to the very first years of the building of the country. Of late we have also seen a considerable amount of emigration from the United States to Canada, but nobody will assert that this fact indicates that Uncle Sam is about to go broke. Yet the reason for the emigration from the United States is the same as that for the emigration from Norway--the hope to advance in the new country, and the better opportunity for acquiring land.

The people who left Norway for America were among the best workers in Norway. Similarly, the people leaving the United States for Canada are not of the poorer class.

Emigration may be beneficial to a nation, or it may be harmful. This is true

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in regard to Norway as well as in regard to other countries. There were undoubtedly people in Norway who could not find suitable work to do. Their migration to America where they, with others, have been building a new Norway, has undoubtedly been of benefit to these people as well as to America. On the other hand, if workers emigrate from Norway while their work is needed there, their emigration is harmful to Norway. In recent years a great deal of the emigration from Norway has been unnecessary and consequently harmful to the land the emigrants left. For this reason a systematic movement has been recently started in Norway and Sweden to limit emigration. It is quite interesting to note that here in America a similar movement has been started in the eastern states. Thus a society has been organized in New York, the purpose of which is to counteract the westward movement of the eastern workers.

New England has probably suffered more from emigration than either Norway or Sweden. A large number of farms in New England have been abandoned; whole districts have been practically laid waste because the people have gone west to acquire the richer land in that part of our country.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 26, 1909. *W. H. [unclear] [unclear]*

As this paper has stated before, in Norway the general opinion is that the best way to stop or limit emigration is to aid the young people who have no land of their own to become landowners. Much has already been accomplished in this direction. The Housing Bank which was organized for this purpose has, during the five years since it was founded, lent thirteen million kroner on an easy repayment plan to such young people who prefer to live and build in their own country, but who have been lacking in financial ability. The demands on this bank have been so great that it has been decided to expand it. It appears that Norway could use very large sums profitably in aiding young people to own their farms.

In this connection it may be mentioned that lately much has been done to improve the position of the sharecroppers in Norway.... Recently this work has been directed especially toward the goal of making the sharecroppers the owners of the land they were farming. This activity has brought about a steady rise in the number of farmers owning their land. About a generation ago there were nearly fifty thousand sharecroppers in Norway; at present

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there are less than twenty-five thousand.

In regard to labor legislation Norway ranks among the most advanced countries. There are good laws concerning inspection of factories, and accidents among the Norwegian industrial population are comparatively rare. Accident insurance has been inaugurated among fishermen and industrial workers; the insurance guarantees the families of those who have fallen victims to accident, immediate aid. This insurance has been expanded so as to include sailors, and it is planned to arrange for accident insurance to apply to the whole Norwegian population.

....There is a proposal before the Norwegian parliament to arrange for sick insurance, the benefits of which are to extend to all Norwegians.

The poor relief work is well managed. Norway is taking good care of its poor people, and nobody is dying over there from lack of food. This is more than can be said about conditions in several of the larger and richer countries.

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.....It will not be long, however, before poor relief will be for practical purposes, a thing of the past in Norway. Both of the leading parties have agreed to introduce old age insurance for the entire populace so that every person will have a certain annual income when he has reached a designated age. This proposal will be adopted as soon as it has been thoroughly studied in all its details. Many people in America will doubt whether it is advisable to adopt such an extensive measure; that, however is a matter by itself. Norway will adopt the measure in question this year despite its wisdom or folly.

At times there is more or less unemployment in some of the larger cities in Norway, as is the case in other countries. On the whole employment conditions are steadier in Norway than here. The large groups of transients so much in evidence in America present a condition unknown in Norway.

Many people speak about the lower classes in Norway and take it for granted that people in that group do not take interest in the honor of the country

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or in the general welfare of the people. This opinion represents a deep misunderstanding of a large part of the very best people in Norway. There is no "lower class" in Norway. There is no country where the cleft between rich and poor is less, or where the whole people is more uniform as to race, more fully democratic throughout the layers of the population. In ancient days there were a few "stuck-up" officials of the government, but that age is past. The governmental offices nowadays are more and more being held by sons of farmers and laborers.

The general education rates very high and the national sentiment is alive among the working youths whether in city or in country.... There is universal suffrage in Norway and poor as well as rich understand how to use the ballot....

We Norwegians in America need to note these facts. When we speak about the land of our fathers it is important that we describe it as it is. We

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are doing injustice to Norway if we judge it on the basis of conditions of an age-long past. We have reason to be proud at the progress made by our fathers' country in the various fields. And when we discuss questions concerning the needs of Norway we need to remember that neither the Norwegian people nor, for that matter, any other people, have attained to power or wealth or happiness by just complaining.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 15, 1909.

### AMERICA AND NORWAY

How great is the loss, year by year, sustained by Norway through the emigration of Norwegians to America; and how much money is annually being sent to Norway by these emigrants? One of the readers of Skandinaven asks this question.

The latter half of the question is comparatively easy to answer satisfactorily; but the answer to the former part of the question cannot, for reasons easily understood, be answered with equal accuracy. During the past year there was sent to Norway from America, in the form of postal money orders, about ten million kroner; during the previous year the amount was about eleven million kroner. About one million kroner was sent to America from Norway during the past year. The greater part of this amount was probably inheritance money.

A certain amount of money was sent to Norway through the banks. A reliable Christiania paper, which investigated these matters a couple of years ago,



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came to the conclusion that during the year in question there was sent from America to Norway a total of about fifteen million kroner. Deducting the amount of about one million kroner which goes in the opposite direction, the net amount sent from America to Norway each year would be about fourteen million kroner. It is probable that the amount is somewhat greater now. In the total mentioned above are included amounts placed in Norwegian banks by Norwegians in America, and money sent to assist Norwegians who wished to emigrate to America. The amount of money involved is not fully known.

The main figure on the credit side where Norway is concerned is, of course, the emigrants. The economic gain for America through the immigration from Norway is, of course, many times greater, estimated in dollars and cents, than the amount of money which Norwegian-Americans are sending to Norway. The emigration from Norway in latter years (not counting 1903) has been in the neighborhood of twenty thousand each year, some years considerably larger, other years somewhat smaller. For the greater part the immigrants have been young people able





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work, or youths who would soon become capable workers. The economic value of a young man of twenty has been estimated at \$3,500. If it be supposed that only one fourth of the number of immigrants from Norway belong to this class, the value of these Norwegians alone would add \$17,500,000 per year to the economic power of America. It is, therefore, not too high evaluation if a Norwegian army of immigrants of 20,000 people will add to the production power of this country by considerably more than one hundred million kroner per year.

The loss of Norway is not as great as the gain of America, however, because a part of the emigration is natural; that is, some of those who emigrated could not find enough to do at home, and in such cases it was better that they should leave. It is not easy to determine what Norway has lost through emigration. The following estimate is presented for what it is worth:

First of all we need to consider what it has actually cost the country to produce these 20,000 persons. The lowest average amount that has been mentioned is one



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thousand kroner, that is, twenty million kroner for the entire annual group. The cost of the tickets for two thirds of these (one third of the emigrants travel on money sent from America) is estimated at a minimum of two hundred kroner per person on the average; that is, a total of about two and one half million kroner.

It may safely be assumed that one half of the emigrants could have found employment in Norway, so that they really should not have left their homeland. The lowest value for the country of these people is, on the average, two thousand kroner. In leaving the country they caused a loss to Norway of about twenty million kroner. As one reads the accounts of lack of farm laborers everywhere in Norway, one finds ample proof that there is a real case of national loss. Thus there is probably no exaggeration at all in estimating the economic loss to Norway, caused by the emigration of twenty thousand able people, at about fifty million kroner, while America's gain through the immigration from Norway is far more than twice as great, even though it be admitted that a certain



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number of the immigrants go to the dogs in the new country.

In other words, Norway is giving to America every year a "memorial gift" or other gifts amounting to three or four times as much as it receives from America in the form of money sent by the people who emigrated. If, now, we consider this situation from the point of view that the Norwegians in this country represent America in this matter, then we can hardly speak of "memorial gifts" or other gifts to Norway. Money paid to a man to whom one is indebted is not ordinarily called gifts. A "debt of honor" would therefore be a more suitable term than a "memorial gift" when we are considering the gathering of money in connection with the Norwegian festival to be held in 1914.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 3, 1900.

### THE BETHANY HOME

#### A Young Norwegian Girl Tells of the Home

Weary and homesick I was drifting along the streets of Chicago looking for a place to stay. A lady of my circle of acquaintances came along. "Why not go to the Bethany Home?" she said. "It is a home for Scandinavian women." Well, why not. All right, I go to the Home. On my arrival I was greeted by the matron, Mrs. Bruun, in a manner that made me feel at home right away, and soon I was engaged in a lively conversation with her. Of course our talk was mostly of Norway and America, and then, suddenly, my eye wandered to a picture of Bjornstjerne Bjornson. This was the first picture of the author that I had seen here in America, and....a surge of joy arose within me; my eyes even filled with tears at the awakening of the many memories from Norway called forth by this familiar and characteristic face--for no one did ever picture our country and its people so lovingly as Bjornson. Mrs. Bruun had noticed the direction of my gaze; she smiled and said, "You realize that I am patriotic."



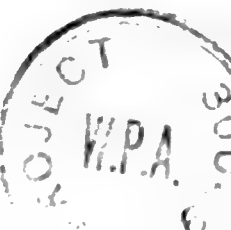
Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 3, 1900.

That sort of a statement I had not heard before in America, perhaps for the reason expressed on a certain occasion by a young doctor: "Here in America, my friend, we keep our patriotism to ourselves. It is not stylish to be 'Norwegian-patriotic' in America."

I turn the talk to the Bethany Home. Mrs. Bruun says: "The Home is new; it is yet in its early youth. It was organized for the purpose of providing a good Christian home so as to make it unnecessary to turn to expensive hotels or to the cheap lodging houses. There is also an employment office connected with the Home."

At the moment, Mrs. Bruun added that there was no vacancy at the Home. A deep sigh escaped me. There was, then, no chance for me to stay? Mrs. Bruun relented; she would find some way to make room for me.

This pleased me very much, for over the cozy rooms at the Bethany Home there



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 3, 1900.

rested such a spirit of peace and homelikeness that I felt like shouting  
"This is a place where I would love to stay."

That evening as I went to bed, I felt more at home than had been the case  
since I left Norway....At the Bethany Home we young Scandinavian girls are  
finding those elements which we need so much--love and understanding. Mrs.  
Bruun is rich in human understanding; she not only understands people, she  
loves them.....

The Bethany Home is yet in its infancy, and it has many difficulties to contend  
with; but it is a good undertaking and it is of great importance that it should  
succeed. There are many young girls coming to America, and once here they are  
greatly in need of love and sympathy. The dangers and temptations are many.  
The Bethany Home will try to protect the young girls; everybody knows that the  
influence of a good home is the very best protection against all dangers.

. . . . .





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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 15, 1900.

THE BETHANY HOME  
A Home for Scandinavian Young Women  
by  
Ulrikka Feldtman Brusen.

After a great deal of hard work and much trouble, I have at last succeeded ....in arranging for a home for Scandinavian women who are seeking employment in this large city. These women frequently have no friends or homes to visit, especially during their first year in this country. The objective of this institution is to provide a place where such women may come at any time and feel at home. The Bethany Home is located at the corner of Erie and Noble Streets; it is a light and bright place, a real place for those seeking rest. An employment office is connected with the Home, and women who wish to rest from their work for some period, may have room and board for two dollars a week. But there is a time limit. A woman thus vacationing from her work may not stay continuously at the Home for more than three weeks.





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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 15, 1900.

There will be lots of good literature available for the women, and all the advantages of a home.

American women have undertaken to pay the rent of the Home for one year. Our need at present is for tables, chairs, and groceries. Gifts, of the kind mentioned, from some kind hearted Scandinavian would be of especial help just now, since we are rather short of supplies. Dedication services will be held at the Home on Saturday evening, May 9, at 7:30 o'clock.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 25, 1897.

A MALICIOUS FALSEHOOD

(Editorial)

The Northwestern Emigrant Agent is the name of an advertising sheet published monthly by The Emigrant News Company and containing four pages, four columns to the page.

Some time ago, the Scandinavians realized that the vast Northwestern empire of the United States is richer in resources than in men, and forthwith proceeded to hold conventions and organize bureaus for the promotion of immigration. But it would seem that they have now come to the conclusion that they have too many people and ought to get rid of a lot of them. The starting of a sheet with the avowed purpose of promoting emigration from the Northwest cannot be explained with any other theory--unless we are to assume that the publisher-editor is a fool.

Judging from an item "devoted" to misrepresentation of Scandinavians, such

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 25, 1897.

an assumption would be entirely safe. "The little villages of Scandinavia," this fellow says, "are plentifully sprinkled with mental wrecks"--people who have been returned from here insane. Whether this statement voices the disappointment or the malice of a "ticket-runner" [office seeker], it is a stupid falsehood. The author evidently knows nothing about "the little villages of Scandinavia". He will be expected to retract his lie and in the future to obtain from slandering the Scandinavians, whose money he probably never refused. If he is bound to misrepresent, let him confine himself to other fields. The Scandinavians decline to be the victims of another "out-break of that tendency", to use his own words--whatever that may mean.

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III G (Danish)

III G (Swedish)

Skandinaven (Daily Edition),

I B 4 (Danish)

Mar. 5, 1896.

I B 4 (Swedish)

I B 4

TO JERUSALEM

Far out on Madison Avenue, in a row of small wooden shacks, live eighty people, people who have, in a way, become famous here in Chicago. These people have decided to spend the remaining days of their lives in the Holy Land. At sundown tonight, these shacks will be empty, and only the bare walls will be able to tell of all the prayers that have been said in these rooms the last few years.

At 8 A.M. today, these people will leave, with a feeling akin to that which filled the crusaders of old, who undertook the long journey to Jerusalem and the Holy Grail. They will go via the Grand Trunk Railway to Philadelphia, where they will board the steamer "Waelslano," which is to take them to Liverpool, continuing from there to Jerusalem.

The group consists mainly of Chicago people. They have felt that it is their duty to give up their homes and their businesses, and live the rest

III G

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NORWEGIAN

III G (Danish)

III G (Swedish) Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 5, 1896.

I B 4 (Danish)

I B 4 (Swedish) of their days in the place where Christianity was born.

I B 4 This group was first organized some fifteen years ago, when Mrs. Anna Spofford, who was born in Norway, her husband, and ten other people went, for the first time, to Jerusalem. Mr. Spofford died by the walls of the Holy City, whereupon the colony returned to Chicago. Those that went to Jerusalem the first time were: Mrs. Anna Spofford, Miss Grace Spofford, Miss E. H. Spofford, Mrs. Amelia Guld, J. D. Eliahu, and three English people.

But this time, quite a large group is leaving; nearly all [in the group] are Scandinavians. [A long list of the names of those comprising the group is now given; several Jewish names are to be noted.]

The members of the first colony called themselves the "Americans". They lived for only one thing: to help everyone that needed help. They tried to live in accordance with the word of the Bible, helping the poor and needy, nursing the sick, and seeking to do good, in the spirit of the Ten Commandments.

III G

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NORWEGIAN

III G (Danish)

III G (Swedish)

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 5, 1896.

I B 4 (Danish)

I B 4 (Swedish)

I B 4

Part of their belief was that good deeds should be kept a secret, and no one should seek recompense for anything one did. The first colony lived near the walls of Jericho, and the new colony will set up its tents in the same place. They sincerely believe that the resurrection of Christ will take place in Jerusalem, and they will await His return there. They will do no work in the Holy Land, but they have the firm conviction that God will care for them in every way.

They look forward to the day when they will live among the olive trees and the date palms; when they will see the waters of the Jordan; when they will walk with the shepherds as did Joseph of old; when they will visit Bethlehem and Mount Sinai; and when they will listen to the prayers at sunset.

Their dream will come true. They are on the way; yes, soon they will be "home".

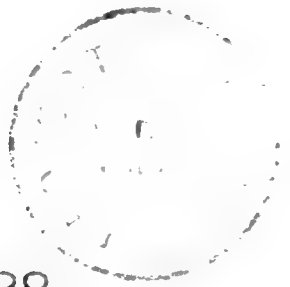
III G

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 18, 1889.

EMIGRATION

More than sixty thousand Scandinavians arrived in the United States in 1888.  
About twenty thousand came to Chicago.





III G

III G (Swedish)

III G (Danish)

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, Mar. 31, 1883.

### SCANDINAVIAN IMMIGRATION

The total Scandinavian immigration has reached a peak that will surprise many. The totals in the thirty-seven states are as follows: 64,196 Danes, 194,337 Swedes and 181,729 Norwegians. In Wisconsin we find the largest number of Danes, in Minnesota, the most Swedes, and in Illinois, the most Norwegians.

The totals in the nine territories are: Danes--10,697, Norwegians--5,644, and Swedes--8,623. In Utah the majority are Danes and Swedes, in Dakota, Norwegians.

These figures indicate that the hardest pioneer spirit is found among the Danes and Norwegians since they are the two most populous in the territories. These figures also show that there are nearly five hundred thousand Scandinavians in America.

Just, think what this would mean if this total were doubled in the next twenty years, [a possibility which is not too remote].



III G

III G (Swedish)

III G (Danish)

Skandinaven, Sept. 3, 1862.



FOR LENT

SKANDINAVIAN LIBRARY

Today there are twenty-nine thousand Swedes, sixteen thousand Norwegians, and five thousand Danes in Chicago.

Skandinaven, Mar. 22, 1881.

"PRICE WAR"

Of late not only the railroads but also the transatlantic steamship lines have been carrying on a bitter "price war." They have reduced their rates considerably. The railroads now charge one dollar to travel from New York to Chicago. The steamship companies charge ten dollars for the trip from Norway or Denmark to New York.

The result has been that thousands of Scandinavians are now taking advantage of these opportune rates to come to America. As a result, the colony here in Chicago has nearly doubled in the last year.

III G  
III G (Danish)

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, June 22, 1880.

#### NORWEGIAN-DANISH IMMIGRATION

In the month of May, twenty-five hundred Norwegians and two thousand Danes landed in New York. This brings the total number for the year up to about one hundred and thirty thousand.

Many of these Scandinavians are now scattered all over the United States.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, June 8, 1880.

PEOPLE OR CATTLE?

(Editorial)

More than eighty thousand immigrants arrived at New York during the last few months.

They were packed in the boats like cattle, sleeping on the decks or wherever they could find a place to lie down.

Although few of the transatlantic boats have accommodations for more than one thousand people, between fourteen and fifteen hundred persons were usually packed in each of these ships.

Many complain of the food and sanitation aboard. It is high time that legislation is passed to remedy these conditions.

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Skandinaven, July 31, 1872.

NORWEGIAN

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS



Last year's Norwegian immigration to the United States amounted to 11,985. Of this number 9, 085 came from farms and 2,900 from cities.

III. ASSIMILATION  
H. Relations  
with Homeland



III H

NORWEGIAN

III B 2

IV (Danish)

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 25, 1918.

IV (Swedish)

### SCANDINAVIAN JOURNALISTS

A festival was given by the combined Norwegian clubs and societies in honor of the visiting journalists. Judge Harry Olson [Swede] was the main speaker of the evening. He stressed that to him there were no Danes, Swedes, or Norwegians, they were all Scandinavians. He spoke of a society that had existed years ago, a society whose purpose it was to unite the three people here in America, but at that time the people did not understand unity, and the society soon fell apart. He pleaded with the Scandinavians to unite and stay united. He then presented Henry L. Hertz [Dane], the toastmaster for the evening. Mr. H. H. Merrick, who is a descendant of Norwegian stock, also elaborated on Scandinavian unity.

Carl Antonsen [Dane] then asked for the floor; he spoke of Denmark, the beloved country the Danes had left; and of America, the new beloved land they had adopted. C. S. Peterson [Swede], spoke for Sweden. He pointed

III H

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NORWEGIAN

III B 2

IV (Danish)

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 25, 1918.

IV (Swedish)

out that the Swedes were law-abiding and industrious, and even **though** they had not arrived in America with great wealth, they came from a country where there were no poorhouses and few prisons.

Edwin Bjorkman corrected Judge Olson on his remark about the society. Mr. Bjorkman said the society was organized by a woman, Magrete Valdemarsdatter who, though a woman, was "man" enough to hold the society together as long as **she** lived. It was the men who followed that broke the society apart.

The guests then spoke as follows: Emil Marrot, from Denmark; Arthur Rathe, from Norway; and Otto Johnson, from Sweden. Each of the above brought regards from **their** respective homelands, and each spoke at length on the Scandinavian-American press.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 26, 1918.

AN OPEN LETTER TO VILHELM KRAG

(From the Secretary of the American-Scandinavian Foundation)

I have read with great interest your criticism of Norwegian-Americans which was reprinted from a recent issue of Tidenstegn. Certain paragraphs have caused me particular distress because they are written by one who represents the arts in the Norwegian Advisory Committee of the American-Scandinavian Foundation, and because of that fact, as well as your prestige in the world of letters, are interpreted as the voice of authority. It has not been my misfortune to meet any of the swaggering class of Americans of Norwegian birth whom you describe. If they exist, they are a reflection, not upon Norway, but upon our American civic life which has failed to train them to become representative citizens. The Norwegian-Americans whom I know personally, and they happily number thousands, are quiet earnest citizens, modest in their relations with other men. They are men and women of the type that you say you met in the Jubilee Summer of 1914, a credit both to the land of their origin and the land of their adoption, striving

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 26, 1918.

in the true spirit of adopted children to plant the seeds of their inherited culture in the virgin soil of the younger land.

I will not discuss the problem of why they left Norway, or why Norway relinquished them so readily, but now that they are here their first duty is to the land of their citizenship. America has entered the great war to preserve democracy, with idealistic motives that Norway, the land of ideals, can appreciate better, perhaps, than any other country. The first duty of American citizens of Norwegian descent is to aid our government in the successful prosecution of the war. There are many other acts of the spirit, which, at the same time they can perform and are performing in an international direction; but America must come first.

Although faithful to this first duty, thousands of them have found time and energy to cultivate Norwegian speech, literature, art, and ideals in order to impress the best they have brought with them on the American communities in which they reside. At the present time more than a thousand Norwegian-American clergymen

III H  
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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 26, 1918.

are preaching the Gospel in the resonant syllables of the fjords and fjelds. Laymen have incessantly urged the introduction of the Norwegian language along with French and German. Instruction in Norwegian is now given in eight states, in more than forty-three high schools. These are but two examples of the great cultural work being done by Norwegian-Americans which I hope you will some day have the opportunity of seeing for yourself by visiting our country.

As to what you say about the opportunity of Americans of Norwegian descent for helping the mother country during the present embargo, may I add a few words? I am acquainted with scores of Norwegian-Americans who, both in conversation and in the press, advance the cause of Norway. The editors of Norwegian newspapers in this country have, without a single exception, done what they could to clarify the situation in a spirit of warm sympathy for the land of their forefathers. Nor have these public and private efforts been without effect. The public misapprehension and adverse propaganda circulated by friends of the rigid embargo have been laid low, and a general sympathy for Norway has grown up all over the

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 26, 1918.

country. If this friendliness has not shown more immediate economic results, it is due to the fact that the question of Norwegian-American relations is but one item of the stupendous task which today faces the food depot of the world. America has first our own soldiers to feed, and then our Allies, and then those people who are actually starving by the thousands, such as the Armenians.

I can speak from personal knowledge of what the officers and associates of the American-Scandinavian Foundation have done in the present crisis. We are the only institution in this country which represents in a judicial, scientific, and disinterested way the work which is being done for the correct interpretation of Norwegian art, science, and conditions of life. Since your commissioners have been in this country, we have spared no effort to introduce them to our American friends. We have given them every opportunity in our power to present Norway's case. Before their arrival, the staff of the Foundation prepared, on the basis of all the material then available, the bulletin for the press, a copy of which I enclose.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 26, 1918.

As to the part played in this respect by Norwegian-Americans, I can speak with personal experience for the work of the staff of the Foundation. Hanna Astrup Larsen, literary editor of the American Scandinavian Review, during the time of the greatest pressure against the neutrals last spring, compiled from various reports and other reliable sources the bulletin to which I have just referred. The bulletin was sent out by the Associated Press, and appeared in newspapers all over the country from Maine to California. She has prepared other reports of the same nature for the press, and her articles, which I enclose from the Outlook, a weekly magazine of national circulation, shows the friendly part played by Norway in aiding the Allies during the first three years of the war. All during the year Miss Larsen followed the correct interpretation of Norwegian economic conditions through the editorial columns of the American Scandinavian Review.

Last week an American citizen born in Norway, Mr. C. Henry Smith, of San Francisco, placed at the disposal of the American-Scandinavian Foundation the sum of five

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thousand dollars with which to publish a large and beautiful Illustrated History of Scandinavian Art. Mr. Smith is now on a visit to Christiania. The description of Norwegian art, for the work which he so generously endowed, is now being prepared by Director Jens Thiis.

In conclusion, may I express my grief and disappointment that the American-Scandinavian Foundation has not received more tangible co-operation in its work from your countrymen in Norway. They must realize that the income of \$17,000 from the Poulson Endowment, generous in itself, is not enough to meet the great task of interpreting Norway to America and America to Norway, to which the public demand has devoted us. Recently very heavy additional expenses incurred in behalf of the extended work of the Foundation have been borne by Americans who have no Scandinavian affiliations. It is but natural that they look for recognition in the way of co-operation from Norway. We understand that many of your countrymen have grown opulent through trade during the war, and have already manifested their power of philanthropy by endowing other institutions. Five students should come

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 26, 1918.

to America from Norway each year to study, instead of two; as many more young American men of the first caliber ought to be studying in Norway, thus cementing the bonds of international understanding. This is but one part of the international service rendered through the Foundation. As a member of our Advisory Committee in Norway, you realize this need. You ask us to help you. Will your countrymen strengthen our hands?

[Translators note: The American-Scandinavian Foundation, as its name implies, does its work for Denmark and Sweden also. Many Chicagoans are on the staff and Advisory Committee.]

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NORWEGIAN



Skandinaven, Nov. 12, 1917.

PLANS FOR TOUR OF NORWAY

Plans are being considered by the Norwegian Singing Society to send a select choir to Norway in 1924, in connection with the three hundredth year jubilee of Christiania, the Norwegian capital.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, Oct. 14, 1917.

MEMORIAL CONCERT FOR GRIEG

The singing society of Norwegian Handicraft Association will hold a memorial concert for the famous composer Edw. Grieg at the Humboldt Park Parish House on Wednesday October 17. Mme. Borgny Hammer will present Bjornson's "Bergljot," music by Grieg, and the singer Chr. Mathiesen will present romances by Grieg.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, Aug. 23, 1917.

NORWAY AND AMERICA

(Editorial)

Norwegian papers have shown considerable concern over the attitude the American Government may take in regard to export to neutral countries. The American press has presented quite sensational tales, indicating that export to neutral countries is to be stopped altogether. All in all, the expressions employed have been rather threatening. It is significant that the American press seems to consider dealings with the small neutral countries in Europe a sort of benevolent act.

It is well to take care not to accept this agitation on the part of the press as representative of the attitude taken by official America. It is natural that newspaper articles indicating opposition to export will be most readily telegraphed to Europe, but there are also voices in American papers of standing and influence that have a clearer concept of the situation.

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NORWEGIAN

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Skandinaven, Aug. 23, 1917.

From the point of view of America it is natural to require that in this time of shortage in goods, the neutral countries receiving wares from America must reciprocate as far as possible. But of course, Norway is paying with the service needed most of all at present, the use of its ships. Norway is placing at the disposal of the world traffic at sea, nine tenths of its commercial marine, a marine which ranks in size among the very largest. Remembering the words of Lloyd George concerning the three things most sorely needed at present will create less derision of the return services rendered by the poor little Norway.

The Norwegian people have the very strongest confidence in the judgment and sense of justice of President Wilson, as also in his ability to withstand unreasoned agitation. The man who has declared that America is fighting official Germany, the German people will hardly sanction a commercial policy which in fact would mean a cruel war against the small neutral nations.



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Skandinaven, May 25, 1916.

NORWEGIAN

SENATOR NELSON'S RESOLUTION

EDITORIAL

Senator Knute Nelson of Minnesota has proposed a Resolution, whereby the President is given authority to appoint a Commission of at least 25 members, said Commission to work together with the American-Norwegian Chamber of Commerce of Chicago, to promote trade between the United States and Norway.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, March 26, 1916.

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NORSEMENS UNION (NORDMANDS FORBUNDET)

Skandinaven is pleased to print the following information from Horsemens Union, and we hope that the "Union" more so, that the "Society to restrict Emigration", will endeavor to authentic information regarding conditions both here and in Norway.

The announcement reads as follows:

The Norsemens Union have just organized as a separate department under its head-office in Kristiania an Information Bureau. The "Bureau's" service is open to its members throughout the world and others interested. The Bureau's object is, without compensation to reply to all oral and written inquiries.

For our countrymen in foreign lands it will furnish reliable and quick information regarding conditions in the home-land; for example: Norwegian Laws,

Skandinaven, March 26, 1916.

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Economic Development, Working and Employment condition, Properties for sale, Missing Persons investigation, Addresses, etc. For people in Norway it will furnish information, as far as possible, regarding conditions and persons among our countrymen in foreign lands, and thus promote a closer tie between Norwegians throughout the world.

Through its many connections and its nine years of existence the "Bureau" should be singularly well equipped for this object and purpose.

"The Norsemen's Union will save no efforts in order to make fully effective this last addition to its educational program, and hopes that our countrymen at home or abroad will call upon us for information whenever necessary. The address is:

Nordmandsforbundet's Oplysnings bureau,  
Hortingsplads 7,  
Kristiania, Norway.

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Skandinaven, March 4, 1916.

BANQUET TO NORWAY'S MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES

The banquet given by the American-Norwegian Chamber of Commerce in honor of Norway's Minister to the United States, Mr. Byrn at the Blackstone Hotel, was the Chamber's first official festivity and turned out to be a very successful affair. More than one-hundred guests were assembled, this in itself is proof of the "Chambers" usefulness; the many following speeches also carried this out. At 8:00 o'clock the guests sat down to a sumptuous menu as follows:

Cofuit Cocktail  
Puree of Venison, Diona.  
Celery. Salted Nuts. Olives.  
Medallion of Lake Trout, Norwegian.  
Potatoes Persillees  
Breast of Chicken, Magyar  
Peas Sautes  
Salad Havangise  
Bombe Fedora  
Coffee

Petits Fours

Sauterne Superieur  
Gevrais Chambertin  
Due de Montabello,  
Extra Dry,  
Cigarettes  
Cigars.

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Skandinaven, March 4, 1916.

The speakers were Consul F. Herman Gade, who spoke for the guest of honor Governor Dunne, Consul E. H. Hobe, who spoke for the "Chamber of Commerce", Dr. Pratt who spoke of "Our Mutual Trade", W. S. Keis, who spoke of "Possibilities and Problems of our Foreign Trade", Minister Bryn, John W. O'Leary, president of "Chicago Association of Commerce," and Judge Oscar M. Torrison, the latter was the only Norwegian speaker from Chicago and had to cut his speech short, due to the advanced time. He spoke of a more extensive commercial and culture intercourse between the two countries and from which both would benefit largely.

Later Mr. Andred Hummeland, toastmaster and secretary in chief of the "Chamber of Commerce" wished everybody a hearty welcome to this banquet, he added. "We have the great pleasure of having with us Norway's representative in Washington and in behalf of the "American-Norwegian Chamber of Commerce" I extend to him a hearty welcome. He then introduced Consul F. Herman Gade, who spoke very highly of Minister Bryn, as Norway's representative in Washington, D.C., as well as chief of the Norwegian Consular Service in America. Mr. Gade mentioned how the minister had worked with marked success to improve the commercial intercourse between the

Skandinaven, March 4, 1916.

United States and Norway, and he was proud to know, that in Minister Bryn, Norway had a representative equal to the occasion, with these remarks he called for a toast to Minister Bryne in which everybody joined under great applause.

Governor Dunne's speech which followed, was time and again interrupted with applause. "In behalf of my state" he said, "I feel particularly pleased to be present to honor a man like Mr. Bryn and Norway, a country with the most democratic government on earth. I am glad to press his hand and tell him that his country men and women do honor to their country and prosper, and I hope they always will prosper."

The toastmaster then introduced Consul Hobe of Minneapolis, the president of the "American Norwegian Chamber of Commerce". After first having paid his respect to the guest of honor and the preceding speaker, he spoke at length on the "Chamber of Commerce", its organization, goal and possibilities. "Our organization, " he said", is not a selfish one, we wish to bring together representatives from both

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Skandinaven, March 4, 1916.

countries, and to foster that "good will", which must be the foundation for a true commercial intercourse. We must consider others and others must consider us. Our association must rest on the ground of mutual understanding and this again on the still deeper foundation, which is the growing principle of the "Golden Rule"; the worlds great moral law."

In the period 1903-1913 Norways export trade grew from 51 millions to 116 millions, and the import from 68 millions to 159 millions, at the beginning of the war half of Norways foreign trade went to Germany and England. In 1913 Germany sold Norway to the amount of 47.5 millions or 29.8% of the whole import. England for 39.5 millions or 24.7%, while the United States sold for 10.5 millions or 6.6%. These figures are taken from the "Norwegian Trade Report for 1913". Since the Americas export to Norway has grown to 45 millions or 45 times as large as it was 1½ years ago. Norway has at the present time under construction in the United States 29 ships of from 2000 to 7000 tons. This also has some significance.

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To retain this trade and eventually increase it is the purpose of our **organization**. I know of no more effective means of doing this, than through the help of our directors, with their knowledge of trade conditions and demands in both countries, and who without any compensation whatsoever are willing to use their time and money to perpetuate a commercial intercourse with Norway, which should prove mutually beneficial in the future. The speaker then spoke on "Trade-credit" which had to be improved upon. They hoped to inaugurate a new "Credit-system", based on the knowledge of the financial status of the eventual trade - connections in both countries.

### Exhibition and Excursions

In order to advance American exporters' knowledge of Norwegian business conditions the "Chamber of Commerce" is arranging a trip to Norway next summer for American businessmen, and another trip will be arranged next fall from Norway to America;



Skandinaven, March 4, 1916.

an exhibition of American products in Kristiania and other Norwegian cities , and an exhibition of Norwegian products in New York, Chicago, the Twin Cities and other places is also under consideration.

The chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in Washington, D.C., Dr. E.E. Pratt has promised us all possible co-operation, and we also expect support from the "United States Chamber of Commerce", Washington, D.C.

Permit me to close with the remarks that our organization has met with unusual support from all quarters, both here and in Norway, and we are inclined to believe that the "American Norwegian Chamber of Commerce" will eventually prove to be one of the most effective means towards fostering trade between America and Norway. Consul Hobe's speech was received with great applause.

The toastmaster thereupon read several telegrams

The next speaker on the program was the president of the "Chicago Association of Commerce", Mr. John W. O'Leary. Mr. O'Leary dwelt particularly on Chicago and its

Skandinaven, March 4, 1916.

great growth, which today made it the largest trade-center in the United States. He also touched upon the eventual peaceful war of commerce which was bound to come, when the war ceased. Norway with its large merchant-fleet was sure to reap full benefit from this; in addition to this Norway is steadily adding to her already large merchant-marine, while we in this country just talk.

In conclusion Mr. O'Leary, in behalf of the Chicago Association of Commerce extended to the "American Norwegian Chamber of Commerce", his best wishes.

Mr. W. S. Kies, vice president of the National City Bank of New York, then spoke at length on "Possibilities and Probabilities of our Foreign Trade".

Dr. E. E. Pratt chief for the "Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Trade", of Washington, D.C., spoke on "Our Mutual Trade". Dr. Pratt's speech was the evening's most outstanding discourse. In a clear and concise language he clarified all questions

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Skandinaven, March 4, 1916.

concerning trade connections between America and Norway, and in so doing displayed a profound knowledge of conditions as they exist in Norway.

After having expressed his pleasure of being present and greeting the different members of the "Chamber of Commerce", in behalf of himself and his office, he went back in history of Leif Eriksen and other "Vinland" sailors, and on which he seemed well posted. America was discovered by a Norwegian, he said, and this is not without significance in our time for a mutual understanding between the two countries. Of the three Scandinavian countries, Sweden sent the largest contingent to America, but Norway sent the largest contingent in proportion to its population. There was only one other country which had proportionately sent us a larger number of her sons and daughters and that was Ireland. There were many reasons why the Americans should be interested in promoting the trade with Norway. Statistic tell us, that the value of property owned by Norwegians in America is equal to Norway's National Wealth. This alone is of some significance. But the old immigration from the Scandinavian countries has changed in the last twenty years. Emigration had diminished, and whatever there was, went to the cities, it was Americas Commerce and Industry which now was the drawing power.

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Skandinaven, March 4, 1916.

When we speak of foreign trade, import as well as export must, as a matter of course, be considered. Norway earlier had sold America something, she had very little of, this resulted in ocean transportation. It was almost with jealousy that America eyed Norway's gigantic merchant-marine, which was exceeded only by England, Germany and the United States, and which in proportion to her population, was the largest in the world.

What is now the course of Norway's great progress on the "high seas"? It has been said that Norway's merchant-marine was subsidized by the government, but this is not so, Norway made "Business" of her overseas trade, while to the United States it was just a pastime.

After a short resume' of Norway's Commercial development, Dr. Pratt mentioned that this had grown very rapidly in the last years. The speaker exemplified this with statistics, and emphasized, that many of the products imported by Norway were manufactured in the United States.

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Skandinaven, March 4, 1916.

Particular attention was given to Norway's export of fish; dried frozen and preserved, and its import of iron, steel and machinery, which was on a steady increase in proportion to the country's development of its industries. The larger portion of Norway's import in these lines as well as other could be taken over by the United States. Dr. Pratt further mentioned the great role the Scandinavian countries played in the steadily increasing American trade with Russia, particularly so since completion of the Bergen Railway, in this connection the Atlantic Steamship Line would also reap a benefit.

In conclusion Dr. Pratt promised the American-Norwegian Chamber of Commerce all possible assistance from his office and would do everything possible to further its purpose and progress.

The Washington Bureau would also draw upon the American-Norwegian Chamber of Commerce whenever necessary. He also said that an attempt had been made to create an office of "American Commercial Attache" but without success as yet but hoped to have such an office in the near future. He would also propose the "Chamber of Commerce" organized a branch in Norway.

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Skandinaven, March 4, 1916.

The speaker concluded his remarks with extending to the "American-Norwegian Chamber of Commerce" in behalf of his office his best wishes for its success. Applaus.

The toastmaster then called upon the guest of honor, Minister Bryn , who thanked for the honor bestowed upon by the "Chamber of Commerce". He spoke on the trade relations between America and Norway; while difficulties will arise, he said with the present commercial connections and set up, they should be easily surmounted. The speech was very well received.

During the speeches of Governor Dunne and Minister Bryn the guests arose and applauded vociferously.

Judge Oscar M. Torrison concluded the speechmaking of the evening and was heartily applauded.

During the banquet the first quarterly issue of the "American-Norwegian Trade Review" edited by H. Jundby Hansen, was distributed.

Skandinaven, March 4, 1916.

Photographers from the local press took several pictures of the gathering, one of which is shown herewith.

Wednesday Consul Gade gave a luncheon for Minister Bryn at Chicago Club. Present were, beside the Guest of Honor and Consul Gade, Consul Hobe, Consul Haugan, Mr. Boaky of R. B. Boaky Co., Consular Seerborg, Olaf Bernts, Birger Osland, Alfred Gabrielsen, Mr. Bright of P.B. Bright & Co., Mr. Andrew Hummeland and Dr. Anders Doe, the later acted as toastmaster.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 24, 1915.

### FIRST OF ALL, AMERICANS

The Scandinavians of this country do not wish to be known as "hyphenated Americans". Of course, there is a great love for the old country, but we are, first of all, Americans. There are no exceptions to this attitude; it seems to meet with universal approval, as it should, from all American citizens worthy of the name, no matter what the lands of their birth or ancestry. No man can serve two masters, and a resident of the United States is either an American citizen wholly or not at all, regardless of his technical or legal status.

Our citizens of Scandinavian extraction are to be congratulated upon their clear perception of this truth and upon their evident firm resolution that this badge of hyphenation shall not be attached to them. They want none of it, and by their rejection of it they prove themselves loyal Americans.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, July 3, 1915.

BJORNSON

L. H. Lund, [publisher of] Scandia, has arranged to have Norwegian flags made with Bjornson's picture in the exact center. The caption, "Norway's Uncrowned King," is inscribed beneath the picture.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Scandia, May 17, 1913.

NORWEGIAN

[THE MEMORIAL GIFT TO NORWAY]

Will someone kindly awaken the men of our Norwegian colony? About a year ago, we of the Norwegian Women's Federation of Chicago were asked to organize a committee to work in the interest of the Memorial Gift to Norway in 1914. We understand we were to be an auxiliary to the main committee and have been patiently waiting for this committee to be organized. To date this has not been done, though our women's branch has been working at it since our group was brought together. In other words, we have worked one year while the men have slept.

We have addressed many meetings on the subject, and in every instance, we have found our people ready to give and enthusiastically in favor of the proposed gift to our mother country. The Norwegian Literary Club has pledged \$100; Ulrikka F. Bruun, the veteran temperance worker, has pledged to raise \$100; and other individuals and smaller groups have pledged themselves to put forth every effort to make our campaign a success. Now, where are our men? We have looked forward to seeing an announcement stating that the Memorial Committee had been organized and that the list would include our most outstanding Norsemen, men whose names alone would be a guarantee of a successful finish.

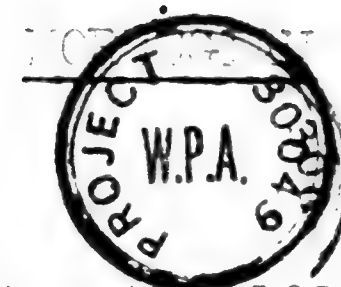
We have done the preliminary work. Now it rests with the men to get busy and reap the harvest from the seeds we have sown, and the sooner the better. For this gift appeals to the heart of every man, woman, and child in whose veins runs the good old Viking blood. Our slogan is, "Up and Hard At It."



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Scandia, Mar. 29, 1913.

[THE CELEBRATION IN NORWAY]



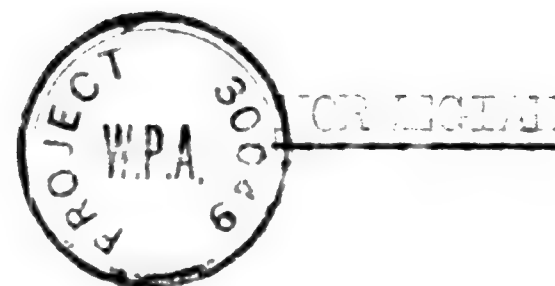
What, if anything, does Chicago intend to do? This question, regarding the 1914 celebration in Norway, has been asked repeatedly, and no answer **seems forthcoming**. We are at a loss to account for the attitude of our colony regarding such an outstanding event in the history of our people.

North Dakota has appropriated \$10,000 for the participation of the Norsemen of that State; Minnesota's Swedish governor is putting over a state appropriation of \$25,000; and Wisconsin's Irish governor has promised the same amount for the Norsemen of his State. There is no doubt that these amounts are being appropriated, when we consider the advantages these states will derive by advertising in the countries that furnish them with their most valued immigrants. This reason may prove refilling, however, in that the festivities are national rather than international and commercial.

The contributions to the exhibition may take on an educational character or a cultural one; the idea is to give Norway a comprehensive picture of the position of the Norwegians in America. There is to be an exhibit of Norwegian-American

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art, music, literature, press, etc., and this exhibit will do more to create and maintain a closer relation and understanding between the two countries than a commercial show ever could.

The great question here is, what will Chicago, the third largest Norwegian city in the world, do for a Chicago exhibit? Can anyone imagine anything that would be of greater interest than an exhibit portraying the Chicago Norseman in his environment of, say, fifty years ago, and run through the years to the present time? Such an exhibit would be an education in itself, and would open eyes both in Norway and elsewhere. Here is something for the Norwegian National League to work on; if they will take the **initiative**, we need not fear the results.

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Scandia, Feb. 1, 1913.

NORWEGIAN

[NORWEGIAN LINE PREFERRED]

There is quite a discussion going on as to which boat the Norwegian American Singers' League will take when they start on their festival tour to Norway in 1914. Sangerhilsen (Singers Greetings), the official organ of the League, states that the transportation committee is conferring with "various" European lines. We would say, at least, it would be unwise for the League, on such a trip, to travel on any line other than our own Norwegian-American Line.

In view of the fact that our singers, for such an undertaking as the 1914 tour (when all Norway celebrates), will need all possible friendliness and support both in the U.S.A. and in Norway, it would be to their advantage and also be the patriotic thing to sail on the one and only line that is owned entirely by our own countrymen. The N.A.L. is financed 50% or better by Norwegian-American capital.



Scandia suggest that the committee stop its flirting with foreign lines and show the proper colors in arranging this tour, a tour of good-will that will live through the ages to come. To go to Norway on a foreign boat would be an insult to Norsemen throughout the world. A protest, signed by the majority of members of the Chicago Norwegian colony, has been sent to the committee and we trust it will have the desired effect.

Scandia, Oct. 5, 1912.

DELEGATES TO INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL  
CONGRESS VISIT CHICAGO

During the past week Chicago has entertained an unusual group--the delegates to the International Commercial Congress at Boston, Massachusetts. Norway's representation, per capita, was the largest of all foreign countries. This shows that our little mother country is as wideawake and progressive in commercial lines as any other country in Europe, if not more so. Our own Norwegian colony was well pleased with the visit of our countrymen, and every effort was put forth to make the visit a pleasant and profitable one for our Norwegian delegates who came from all parts of Norway to represent many of its various industries.

Business between Norway and the United States in general, and Chicago in particular, is certain to benefit from the increase in knowledge of the possibilities for both countries. The new Norwegian-American Line, whose two new liners will start early in 1913, was a topic of much discussion. It was the undivided opinion of visitors and Chicagoans alike that the new Line will

Scandia, Oct. 5, 1912.

be one of the greatest factors in increasing commerce and passenger traffic between Norway and the United States.

The Norwegian-American Line will be the only direct line between New York and Norwegian ports and will undoubtedly be well patronized.

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Oct. 5, 1912.

[AMUNDSEN TO SPEAK IN CHICAGO]

Scandia enjoyed a visit by two distinguished men yesterday; they were Roald Amundsen, discoverer of the South Pole, and Mr. Lee Keedick of New York, manager of the Amundsen lecture tour through the United States and Canada. Mr. Keedick informs us that Mr. Amundsen's Chicago lecture will be held in Orchestra Hall under the auspices of the Chicago Geographical Society, and that the prices for seats will range from fifty cents to two dollars. In New York Mr. Amundsen will be introduced by Admiral Peary.

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Scandia, Sept. 21, 1912.

NORWEGIAN

[THE CELEBRATION IN NORWAY]

Chicago was visited recently by a man who is very prominent in business and governmental circles in Norway, Mr. Oppegaard, who is a delegate to the Commercial Convention which convenes in Boston, Mass., on Monday. Mr. Oppegaard is one of Norway's most progressive business men, and as such took the westward trip to inspect various institutions in Chicago and Milwaukee.

We of the Chicago Norwegian Colony regret that we were not advised of his coming, so we could have arranged for his entertainment in a true Chicago manner, thus bringing him in contact with those he most desired to meet. Mr. Oppegaard, being a member of the management committee for the great 1914 festivities, feels that the Norwegians of the United States more than any other group have co-operated with Norway in every way and should be adequately represented and acclaimed at the coming festivities. Among

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Scandia, Sept. 21, 1912.

other items of interest, Mr. Oppegaard visited various places of amusement and was especially pleased with the rides on midget trains running in some of these places. The trains, he was sure, would prove of great interest and entertainment in Norway. In his opinion Chicago and the surrounding territory have more to offer in every way than any other place in the world, and he said: "I have visited the worlds greatest cities." Mr. Oppegaard desires, through Scandia, to thank our people for the courtesies shown him, and advises that he would like to hear personally from our singing societies that intend to go to Norway in 1914. Norwegian-Americans are so well represented, he said, that a special July 4th program is to be arranged, and although no request has been made for it, the auditorium, seating 3,000 has been set aside exclusively for the Norwegian-American Singers for July 4th.



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Scandia, Aug. 14, 1912.

NORWEGIAN

### [THE FESTIVAL IN NORWAY]

Dagbladet, Christiania daily newspaper, has interviewed Consul H.T. Gade regarding the number of Norwegian-American guests expected to visit Norway during the 1914 festivities. Mr. Gade expects a great pilgrimage for the occasion, having been informed by thousands here of their intention to make the trip. He suspects that even with the two new Norwegian American Line boats in operation, Norwegian ships will not be able to accommodate the expected number of passengers, and suggests the advisability of having two or more additional boats running the entire season. Several of the larger fraternal organizations are considering to make the trip in a body by chartering a boat, in spite of the expense and difficulty of such an arrangement.

The great concern in Christiania and other cities is how they are going to accommodate the thousands of guests; but we Norwegian-Americans are neither high-hatted nor snobbish, and will enjoy the smaller hotels or private homes



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NORWEGIAN

as much, if not more than the larger hotels.

Mr. Gade, during the interview, also broached the subject of having a big celebration on July 4th during the 1914 festival and a special American Day at the exhibition grounds as a compliment to visiting Americans and to their country. Dagbladet's editor favored the idea, adding that in carrying out Mr. Gade's suggestions, the good will between Norway and the United States would be strengthened more than ever and would create a good impression wherever our Norsemen may be found.

The Norwegian-American interest in Norway and its big year, is greater than ever before, and 1914 may see the greatest throng of visitors in the entire history of Norway. Visitors from the United States will constitute by far the greatest number from any country in the world.

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, July 13, 1912.

A GOOD SIGN

(Editorial)

We were pleased to read an interview in Aften Posten (Evening Post) in which our (Chicago's Ben Blessum speaks his mind regarding the mediocre artists and lecturers from Norway that we are infested and inflicted with in the U. S. A.

Scandia has often been outspoken regarding such fiasco visitors, more so than any other Norwegian-American paper, and we are glad to learn that people of Norway are becoming more conscious of the damage done by such self-styled notables and are even now taking up the matter of curing the evil.

Aften Posten states: "Like many other Norwegian Americans, Mr. Benj. Blessum very forcefully pictured the disgust felt toward so many Norwegians who go to America as artists and lecturers, bearing letters of high recommendation but who have proved themselves to be anything but an honor to either Norway or the U. S. A."



Scandia, July 13, 1912.

Up to the present time no suitable method of keeping down these pests, has presented itself. It might help to have "Nordmands-Forbundet" (The Norsemen's League) take up the cudgel by advising all Norwegian organizations throughout the world that these tramp artists and lecturers are not recognized by the League and the groups visited should be wise for their own sake and turn their backs on them. Another remedy would be to establish a bureau, with headquarters in Norway's capital, where all ambitious authors, artists, lecturers, etc. could be cleared through the National League Bureau, thereby eliminating opportunities for the fake artist, quack lecturer, etc.

"Real artists and able speakers suffer as a result of the free and easy charlatans coming here, and even the real and worthwhile ones are looked at askance by those they call upon for assistance and recognition. Norway has many really good artists, musicians, singers, lecturers, etc., whom it would be well worth while to welcome here, but under present circumstances we are charged of accepting any of them. It is to be sincerely hoped that the condition may be remedied."



Scandia, June 15, 1912.

NORWEGIAN

[DISTINGUISHED NORWEGIAN VISITS CHICAGO]

The Chicago Norwegian Colony has, during the past few days, enjoyed a visit by a distinguished Norwegian, Capt. Sam Hjortdahl, who will be in command of one of the new ships acquired by the Norwegian-American Line. Capt. Hjortdahl is an impressive figure, tall and husky with the true military appearance of a man who has had years of training, piercing steel-grey eyes set in weather beaten, sun browned face, a perfect specimen of the world's greatest seaman.

Capt. Sam, as he is affectionately called, has served for many years as an officer under the Japanese Government. He has followed the sea since he was seventeen years of age, and for ei hteen years he has been an officer with Japan's greatest shipping concern. During the Russo-Japanese war the boat commanded by Capt. Hjortdahl was converted into a transport and the captain recalls one trip, especially, when he carried 3,000 wounded and captive Russians and many high Japanese officers.

The captain has visited the shipyards where the N. A. liner is being built and reports the work proceeding rapidly. He expects to dock in New York, on the maiden trip of his ship on or about April 1st, next year. The captain is not a stranger to the Atlantic as he has sailed that ocean for nine years in command of both sailing and steam vessels. He states that on several occasions he carried silk valued at over 1 1/2 million kroner.

Capt. Hjortland likes Chicago and is enjoying himself very much as it is a pleasure call with strictly no business connections. The captain will also visit St. Paul, Minneapolis, Fargo and other western centers and we do not doubt that when the N. A. liner starts he will have the pleasure of seeing many Norsemen on his boat, friends he is making on this, his first inland visit to America.

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Scandia, May 25, 1912.

NORWEGIAN

[REBUKES D.D.S.]

Our "Minor and Major" column has received many articles criticizing the National Singers League's choice of soloist for the coming convention. One of them voices resentment against Emil Bjorn, the conductor. The complaint is in reference to Mr. Bjorn's decoration, by decree of King Haakon of Norway, as a Knight of the Order of St. Olaf. One of our readers, Dr. Thomas Warloe, takes exception to what he frankly labels a dirty, anonymous attack on Emil Bjorn. Dr. Warloe writes, "When King Haakon honored Mr. Bjorn for his outstanding work in the realm of Norwegian music in America, the honor was honestly earned and well merited. Every fair-minded and appreciative singer or lover of music proclaims the justice of the King's choice, though in this case, as usual, one will hear from a very few who always say that the 'grapes are sour, anyway.'

"When one recalls," writes Mr. Warloe, "the enthusiasm of the assembled singers at the announcement of the decoration of Mr. Bjorn, it is both disgusting and laughable when a man, signing himself 'D. D. S.,' in an exaggerated idea of his own importance, presumes to criticize this choice. The egotism of this man,

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NORWEGIAN

who hides his identity behind an anonymous signature, in demanding that Mr. Bjorn refuse the honor and return the jewel of the Order, makes one long for an open season on self-important bigheads (empty, of course).

"There is no call for Mr. Bjorn to return the decoration nor any reason for his resigning as director-in-chief of the National Singers' League. Mr. Bjorn is too well-known in musical and art circles and too well-loved and esteemed by all decent, sensible Norwegians, both here and in Norway, to even give a thought to the mouthings of egotistical fools like 'D. D. S.'"

NO. 30279



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Scandia, May 25, 1912.

NORWEGIAN

[BANQUET FOR JAEGER]

The Bjorgvin Male Chorus celebrated May 17th with a banquet in their hall, instead of taking part in the folk festival arranged by the National League in Brands Park. The deviation from the usual routine of the day was not due to lack of interest or co-operation but to the coming trip of Julius Jaeger to Norway. The banquet was attended by many friends of Mr. Jaeger, the press, and Danish choruses. Senator Juul, of Illinois, a Danish-American, spoke of his lifelong friendship with Julius Jaeger.

All the speakers lauded Mr. Jaeger for his many years of faithful work, wishing him and Mrs. Jaeger God-speed and urging an early return to Chicago, or, as they put it, to their own home and people. Mr. and Mrs. Jaeger are so much a part of the life of our Norwegian colony that we predict an even earlier return than the good couple has planned.

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Scandia, May 11, 1912.

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[STOP FOREIGN PANHANDLING!]

*[Faint, illegible handwritten notes]*

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Scandia, Apr. 27, 1912.

MEMORIAL

[BENEFIT CONCERT FOR MEMORIAL FUND]

Intense activity is being manifested by all groups or teams working to raise the funds for the memorial gift to Norway in 1914. The Illinois Women's Branch has arranged a mass-meeting to be held in the afternoon of May 1st, at St. Paul's Church, Leavitt Street and North Avenue. This meeting will be the opening gun of the Chicago women's battle for funds, and should draw a capacity audience, as the program includes speakers of national renown and vocal and instrumental soloists who always please our Chicago public. Miss Ora Johnson will be at the big organ, and Professor A. Paulsen, musician, vocalist, and composer will also take part.

Scandia urges our countrymen to attend and to start the fund-raising off with a repercussion that will be heard throughout the land. Success to our energetic women!

Scandia. Apr. 27, 1912.

[AMUNDSEN SENDS GREETINGS]

The Chicago Tribune has published a notice of the receipt of a letter in reply to the congratulatory letter of the National League in honor of the occasion of his having reached the North Pole. The reply is as follows:

National League,  
Chicago

Sincerely yours for your interest in Arctic exploration, your countrymen in  
Chicago.

Respectfully,  
Roald Amundsen.

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Scandia, Apr. 6, 1912.

CONTINUED

**[WILL RAISE MONEY FOR NORWAY'S CENTENNIAL]**

Two years ago, at a national gathering of Norwegian-American organizations, it was decided to raise funds for a memorial gift to Norway in 1914, the occasion being the 100th anniversary of the adoption of Norway's constitution. L. A. Thorpe, of Millner, Minn., is the president of the committee, and H. G. Hangan, of the State Bank of Chicago, is the treasurer.

On Wednesday, May 1, at 8 P.M., a mass-meeting is to be held at St. Paul's Norwegian Lutheran Church; all Norwegians of Chicago are urged to attend, as there will be good music and speakers.

Norway's centennial gives us a opportunity that comes once in a lifetime, the chance to honor our mother country, and therefore, the committee has set a goal of one million crowns as Norwegian-America's gift to Norway. The gift will be turned over to the Norwegian Parliament, to be used in what that body considers to be the best manner.

[PROFESSOR PAYS RESEARCH VISIT TO CHICAGO]

Professor Ge. Jensen, of the local school at Brendhjem, Norway, recently visited Chicago. The professor was on a research trip in the amount of 1000 crowns, to finance his trip of investigation and research. The great manufacturing plants, their machinery and methods are being thoroughly studied by professor Jensen, and the results of his trip will undoubtedly be of great use in future industries throughout Norway.

During his stay in Chicago, our local vice-consular agent, Mr. H. and Neuman, arranged a trip through the Illinois steel works in South Chicago. The vastness of this enterprise struck the professor, in fact, he said of this plant, its magnitude was so far beyond his mental picture of it that he was left speechless. "Fact," he said, "truly is stranger than fiction, and reality-in this case-far greater than the idea of it."



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Scandia, Mar. 16, 1912.

NORWEGIAN

[MOURNFUL MEMOIRS]

(Continued)

The mournful memoirs of the travels of Thoralf Haveland through the states, and the many pictures he drew of Norwegian-Americans in general, have culminated in a sour-selling spectacle - work appearing in Norlands Forbundet's (The Norwegian's League's) publication of some date, and what a belittling attack it was!

Scandia does not feel any necessity for defending our people against the slouthings of a man like Haveland, as Haveland and his idiotic ideas are known on both sides of the Atlantic to be absolutely insignificant. We Norwegian-Americans, like our fellow countrymen, if it be open to criticism, but we have an unwholesome desire to discover the source of such criticism. We must say it strikes us as queer that this publication, being the organ published for the purpose of drawing the Norwegian of the world closer together, should accept and print the lies of a "sour grapes" fanatic like Haveland.

His article is in direct opposition to the aims of the League, and far from being an attempt to increase the good feeling between Norway and her descendants in America, it will tend to isolate the Norwegian-American, and even create a hatred between us and those in the land of our forebears.

We in turn, and rightfully, criticize the editor of the League's publication for printing such a dirty article by such a man(?) at this time, i.e., so near "1914" and that anniversary is a real test to the world's Norwegians. We would also caution against the appearance of further articles of such caliber on the basis of their effect on the gathering of funds for our memorial gift to be presented to Norway on the 10th anniversary of her constitution day.

Assuredly the magazine whose slogan is "Unity among Norwegians" should close its columns to sore-heads and cranks who desire an outlet for their personal spleen and jealousy toward a few individuals (their betters, by far, at that).

As for writings by Klaveness, nothing good ever did or will come from them, and no paper of the Norwegian-American press will print one; we know Klaveness far too well.

SCANDIA, Mar. 16, 1912.

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AMUNDSEN

[KING ACKNOWLEDGES CONGRATULATIONS ON AMUNDSEN]

The news that Roald Amundsen had discovered the North Pole swept like fire through our Norwegian Colony, and became not only the main subject of all conversation, but created a new form of greeting, i.e., "Gratulerer med Amundsen" (congratulation on Amundsen).

The Norwegian club called messenger of congratulation to Roald Amundsen and King Haakon of Norway.

King Haakon replied with the following telegram:

Kristiana, Norway  
Mar. 13, 1912.

Norwegian Club  
Chicago

Thanks for kind telegram. Felt sure all Norwegians would rejoice at good

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NOTHING

news.

Madam, Rex

Last night the Club held a meeting for members only. After the business session came lunch, with music, singing, and readings to complete another enjoyable evening.

WPA (U.S.) WFO 30275

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Scandia, Dec. 2, 1911.

(Editorial)

A recent issue of Adresse Avisen (The Address), a paper published in Trondhjem, Norway, printed an attack on Dags Posten (The Daily Post) and its editor, Mr. Oppedal. Mr. Oppedal, a former member of the Chicago Norwegian colony, is well known, and has been respected for years as a man of vision, intelligence, and justice; however, in this article, a young journalist, Andrew Foss, attempts to belittle Mr. Oppedal by stating that "he has lived for awhile in Chicago, a heavenly section where civilization and culture can hardly be said to have taken root." The reason for the attack seems to be that Foss at one time had surreptitiously obtained a certain public document which had not been released for publication, and sent this to the Aften Posten (The Evening Post) in Christiania. In Chicago this would have been called a scoop, in New York a beat, but in Norway it is considered unethical, and Editor Oppedal sharply criticized the young man's ideas of good journalism.

Scandia, Dec. 2, 1911.

The controversy in itself does not concern Scandia, but when The Address prints an article, written by an inexperienced and ignorant cub contributor, attacking Chicago and comparing it unfavorably with an insignificant place the size of Trondhjem, our civic pride must be given utterance. We are sending both the young upstart and the publication for which he works, marked copies of this issue to enlighten them as to what Chicago has to offer in the way of "civilization and culture." We feel that it is our duty to correct the false impressions of this arrogant piece of self-importance.

One hardly knows whether to laugh or curse when Chicago, the metropolis of the west, the world's greatest city in the way of progress and culture, is publicized by an uninformed and inexperienced boy as a "heavenly section lacking culture," and when a man of Oppedal's education and experience is described as having received in Chicago a "bringing up" that falls short of the standard of Norway in general and Trondhjem in particular.

Scandia, Dec. 2, 1911.

Chicago educational institutions are on a par with the world's greatest and best. We have two of the world's greatest universities (both in Chicago), two of the world's greatest and most used libraries, Rush Medical College, College of Physicians and Surgeons, College of Dental Surgery (the world's best), Technical schools (which have turned out many of the world's greatest engineers), and the twenty million dollar Field Museum of Natural History (in which the entire city of Trondhjem could be lost). We have the Theodore Thomas Orchestra, the equal of any orchestra in the world; the Grand Opera; and countless theatres, unexcelled for beauty of structure, interior decoration, acoustic properties, and attendance. Where else can one find such an abundance of massive buildings, institutional and cultural, to say nothing of beautiful homes? We could continue along these lines indefinitely, but this would be superfluous.

Chicago cannot be harmed in any way by the drivel of one still suffering from growing pains; but when Chicago's eighty thousand Norwegian-Americans, who love their adopted city and country, read such twaddle in a Norwegian paper



Scandia, Dec. 2, 1911.

they are ashamed to think that this foolishness is countenanced by Norwegian editors. We would like this man Foss to come to Chicago--his ego would be promptly and effectively deflated, and he would begin to realize that he is merely a small toad in a small puddle.

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IVScandia, Nov. 4, 1911.NORWEGIAN[BANKER SAYS NORWAY'S TRANSPORT SERVICE EXCELLENT]

p.3. Hauman G. Haugan, Chicago banker, returned on Tuesday from an extensive trip through Norway and Sweden. This, stated Mr. Haugan was one of the most wonderful and pleasant trips he had ever taken; he was especially pleased with the hotel service and food. He spoke very enthusiastically of Norway's transportation and communication systems. The railroads, all government owned, offer unexcelled service in every branch; dining and sleeping cars are spotlessly clean, roomy and supremely comfortable; food served in the diners is wonderful and prices very reasonable. Norway is ahead of the United States in these respects and the extreme courtesy shown all travelers at all times is a revelation to an American tourist. Nowhere in the world can be found people who in all walks of life are more considerate for the welfare of the visitors than in Norway. Norwegian hospitality is whole-hearted and genuine and wins even the most ill-natured traveler.

The crops, Mr. Haugan reports, will fall short of normal this year due to the unusual drought; the potato crop hardest hit of all will be almost a total failure, which will necessitate importation of this item till next years crop can be harvested.

While in Christiania Mr. Haugan was a guest at the reception, given by the United States Minister, Mr. Swenson, on the occasion of the centennial jubilee of the University of Norway.

The new Norwegian-American Line, the boats of which will soon plow the waves between Norway and the United States America, is making rapid headway in the sale of stock as the idea of such a direct ~~home~~-owned, line is becoming more and more an object of national pride.

Mr. Haugan suggests the organization of a comprehensive Norwegian-American group to promote commerce and travel between the two countries for mutual benefit.

[III H[III B 3 aScandia, Aug. 19, 1911.NORWEGIAN[CENTENNIAL PLANS AT A STANDSTILL]

p.4.....The majority of Scandia's readers have undoubtedly been wondering just what Norway will offer as an attraction to 1914 visitors. The Norwegian press carries very little if any information that is at all encouraging. On the other hand, every thing seems to be at "sixes and sevens; " confusion reigns, and the plans of our department are contradicted by others, and no one at present is sure whether there really will be a world's fair at Christiania in 1914.

The Norwegian "Storting"(Congress) has decided not to sell "Hoved Oien" (Main Island) to the city of Christiania as a site for the proposed "world's fair" and now all plans are at a standstill. The "Ting" has also decided that the National lottery to raise 800,000 crowns, with which to help finance the exhibit, is not to be held.

Late papers from Norway express disappointment over the poor prospects of putting on something worth while in the way of an exposition. At present they can only see an exceptional celebration of May 17th that will in a very small way compensate for the failure of a fair to materialize.

The Norwegian-American singers who were planning trips to Norway during the centennial celebration are wondering just what good such a trip will do if the authorities over there do not get together and make definite plans for a celebration, worthy of the significance of the year 1914 in Norway's history. Leaving America in April to arrive in Norway for a May 17th festival is not to be thought of, and many are becoming disgusted with the apathy of the Norwegian authorities. Here we are wearing our fingers to the bone to raise money for a memorial gift to the mother country, and her own citizens and authorities seem to be doing little more than relax and twiddle their thumbs for pastime. A festival spirit can not be conjured up in this way, and unless Norway awakens and puts on an affair worthy of the country and her history and traditions we are confident that literally thousands who have planned to be in Norway in 1914 will remain at home. It will require more than a May 17th celebration to lure us from the land of the "Star Spangled Banner."

Scandia, July 8, 1911.

[STOCK OF THE NORWEGIAN-AMERICAN LINE TO BE SOLD HERE]

E. H. Hobe, Norwegian consul at St. Paul, Minnesota, was in Chicago on Thursday in the interest of the Norwegian-American Line. He will return to Chicago in a week to start a four-month campaign for the sale of Norwegian-American Line stock. It is expected that another million crowns' worth of the stock will be sold here. Mr. Hobe will tour Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and the Pacific states, visiting Norwegian colonies in these states.

NORWEGIANIII HScandia, June 24, 1911.[CHICAGO NORWEGIANS ENTERTAIN ATTACHE OF CONSULATE]

p.8.... T.W.Morgenstjerne, attache of the Norwegian consulate, Washington, D.C., visited Chicago during the past week on a tour of visits to Norwegian colonies thruout the west. Mr. Olaf Bernts, secretary to the Norwegian Consul of Chicago, acted as host and guide to the distinguished visitor and took him on a sight-seeing tour of the city. Mr. Morgenstjerne was well pleased with Chicago and with the dinner given in his honor by a large gathering of our Chicago Norwegians.



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Scandia, June 10, 1911.

NORWEGIAN

[NORWAY MUST WAKE UP]

(Editorial)

p.6.....It is high time that Norway wakes up and become aware of the absolute necessity of an intense publicity regarding her status among the nations of the world.

America does not know Norway; knows nothing of its resources, laws, tourist interest, sports, utilities etc. Norway is entitled to the recognition that she fondly imagines is already accorded her, especially in the U.S.A. where she is so extensively represented.

A striking example of how little is known of Norway was presented recently at a meeting of the Chicago Association of Commerce. A number of guests were invited, to the meeting, including foreign consuls and among these was Mr. Haugan, Norwegian Consul. A commission was being sent to Europe to study various large cities and their governments. Speakers galore extolled the virtues and accomplishments of Hamburg, Dusseldorf, Berne and other Swiss cities, cities in Poland, Hungaria, and Italy, urging the commission by all means not to miss visiting any of these places, but no mention was made of a city in any of the Scandinavian countries.

To thus ignore these little though wonderful countries was too much for Mr. Haugan and he requested permission to speak on behalf of Norway. So ably did Mr. Haugan portray the advances made by Norway that all who heard him were given a revelation of surprises that stunned and intrigued them. The result was that the little country of Norway ( and the other Scandinavian countries) will in no way be ignored by this or future seekers of knowledge as to how the other half of the world lives.

It has hitherto been the almost invariable rule that in discussions of foreign countries and their qualification, Norway has been ignored from start to finish.

If Norway ever expects to be recognized for what she truly is and has her people will have to shake off their mantle of complacency and put on an advertising campaign , commensurate with what Norway has to offer the rest of the world and to those of us who know that means plenty in capitol letters. Norway cannot forever live on the publicity and popularity of Ibsen, Bjornson and Greig as "Big Business" cares nothing for art, literature etc., except to what extent they may be commercialized. To become properly known, Norway must use powerful, systematic and modern methods of publicity and use them freely.

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Scandia, June 3, 1911.

[TWO OF OUR CHICAGO NORWEGIANS TO MAKE AN EXTENDED STUDY TRIP]

p.8.....Dr. Bohmer and landscape artist G. Sather, two of our well-known Chicago Norwegians are about to begin on an extended trip to foreign shores. Their first stop will be Lisbon followed by a trip up the Nile. Mr. Sather is to paint and Dr. Bohmer is to write for Scandia and we expect some realistic pictures and descriptions of the Sahara with these talented men collaborating. From the Sahara their tour leads through Italy to Switzerland, where Mount Blank will be climbed, painted and described. The autumn season will be spent in Norway and Scandia confidently looks forward to new scenes and word pictures of the world's most scenic section.

SCANDIA, May 27, 1911.

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NORWEGIAN

[MANY CHICAGOANS VISIT NORWAY]

p.7... Mortensen and Crook, Steamship Agents, on the northwest side, report an unusually large number of reservations to Norway. Many Chicagoans are taking their first trip to the country of their birth, and a number of Norwegians, American born, but proud of their ancestral land, are curious to visit its historical spots, and see Norway for the first time. For the older travelers, it will be a trip to see the mother; for youngsters a visit to the grandparents.

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Scandia, May 27, 1911.

DANISH STUDENT CHORUS TO SING HERE

(Editorial)

For the past few days our Norwegian colony has co-operated with the Danes in welcoming the Danish Student Chorus from Copenhagen, Denmark. These young men are actual evidence of the truth of our claim that in Scandinavian music and song there is youth eternal. Upon the appearance of these enthusiastic singers we felt that here indeed was exemplification of the spirit of the song of the north, and their first selection proved this to be true.

The entire program was excellent; it showed the result of the unstinted interest and intensive rehearsal so characteristic of our Scandinavian application in art, music, literature, science, and indeed in any undertaking.

Understanding and co-operation have superseded petty jealousies and self-aggrandizement, making one great, harmonious whole. Mr. Levysohn, the director, knows his music and his people, and through the application of

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this knowledge he has developed a chorus that is masterly in every way, and that places Mr. Levysohn among the really great conductors of the world. From the most grandiose to the simplest folk song the spirit of the composition was so well expressed that the audience was moved at will from tears to laughter, and as easily transported to the heights of pride and wonder. Even the simple "Dans Raabte Felen" ("Dance!" Cried the Fiddle) was turned into a word picture so real that the audience moved with every change in the theme; one felt that he was actually taking part in the story the song described. To stir an audience in this manner is an art few directors or choruses ever attain, but this group possesses this power to a marked degree.

Norwegian and Swedish, as well as their own Danish masterpieces, were given their proper due, all being performed with a beauty and precision that was nothing short of marvelous.

Mr. Helge Nissen, the group's baritone soloist, is the possessor of a beautiful, melodious voice that gives evidence of thorough training and

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diligent use, and its appealing mellowness holds his listeners enthralled with emotion.

We are grateful to the Danish Students for the wonderful entertainment they have given us and we sincerely trust that their concert tour will awaken a new interest in Scandinavian song, and stir some of our sleeping choruses to new life.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 13, 1911.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

A group of young Norwegian-Americans met at a luncheon in the Wisnarch Hotel at the invitation of Birger Osland, to discuss the new Norwegian-American steamship line.

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All the youngsters were very much interested, and after a lengthy discussion Mr. Osland spoke as follows: "Gentlemen: I assure you that I appreciate your coming here today, and I do think we have quite a representative gathering of the younger Norwegian-American businessmen of our city. I think you will all agree that it is well for men who have the bond of common nationality uniting them to come together, whether for the sake of mutual acquaintanceship, for discussion of the lighter or more serious questions of life, or for common action where such may be called for. Throughout history we know of no sentiment more sacred, no trait of character more productive of lasting benefit to the family and to the nation, than that which bids us revere and honor the memory our ancestors. No matter of what faith one may be, this sentiment, and the actions

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 15, 1911.

rooted in it, are lauded and respected by everyone. The name of father and mother, in other words, the family ties, forms the root of this sentiment, and from the family it branches out to embrace your kin, your nation, and your race. You glory and rejoice in their achievements, you share in their sorrows, and you feel the shame of their shortcomings.

"One day a Japanese student at the University of Chicago handed me his card which read 'Kanasuto Michi'. I called him Mr. Michi, thinking that the last name on his card was his family name, but he corrected me at once, saying that Kanasuto was his family name and that in Japan it was always placed first, because one's individual or Christian name was considered of small importance, merely a link in a long chain. Don't you believe, gentlemen, that this sentiment of the Japanese, so deeply rooted in reverence and love for family and race, is the principal keystone in the great tower these little men have gained? Is it not a sentiment worthy of emulation by every race on earth?"

"We Norman-American have nothing to be ashamed of in respect to ancestry and kin. We are fortunate to have sprung from a race of real men who, a thousand

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years ago, by their courageous deeds and enterprise, planted the fame of their race firmly in the respect of all mankind for all time to come. England is proud of that strain in her blood, and France is today inviting the world to celebrate at Rouen this year the advent of our ancestors upon her shores, though they did not originally come as her friends.

"Still, we need not go back so far, nor need we fear that the old spirit has succumbed. All over the vast prairies, valleys, mountains, and forests of this, our new fatherland, our race is welcomed and respected. Each and every one of us who claims the name of Norwegian-American owes a great debt to our ancestry and to our kin for what they have left us and for what they are still helping us to uphold; and we should not forget that we cannot discharge our debt by mere admiration of the deeds of our sires, nor by merely applauding the merit which our race is maintaining in the eyes of the world today. We can only do our share and pay our debt in the same manner in which that national treasury of an honored name was won for us--by action.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 15, 1911.

"Sound sentiment and sound business have always and will always go together. We may try to make ourselves and others believe that sentiment has no place in business, but we are deceiving ourselves. A man is not an adding machine or a phonograph; sentiment crops out at all times and everywhere in our mutual relations, and if anyone really made an earnest effort to separate himself from such sentiments throughout his life, he would finally discover that he had succeeded in separating himself from life's sweetest joys and life's deepest sympathies.

"As you all know, the one big issue of today, common to Norway and Norwegian-Americans over here, is the organization of a Norwegian-American transatlantic steamship line to run under Norway's flag. That highly respected and much beloved old man of our nationality in Chicago, Mr. Hauman G. Haugan; another greatly respected businessman from St. Paul; Consul Hobe and several other men of our race.....have placed themselves unreservedly at the head of this national movement, and there can be no better guarantee of the soundness of a business enterprise than the participation of such men.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 15, 1911.

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...."Let us above all, as Norwegian-Americans, not forget that no matter in what station in life we may be placed, we have one common bond of nationality and national honor to uphold, and that the old proverb is true: 'United we stand, divided we fall'."

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 24, 1911.

DR. (N. T.) QUALES ANSWERS

I have read the dispatch in Skandinaven of February 10, to which you called my attention--an Associated Press report of a lecture on infantile paralysis delivered before the American Academy of Medicine by Dr. Jocelyn Manning.

Dr. Manning says: "All of our infantile paralysis appears to come from Scandinavia. There, in those little homes where, throughout the long, dark winters, people live in dark quarters, in close proximity to their animals, we find much infantile paralysis. There is a sailor in nearly every family there, and naturally these sailors carry the germs to other ports, whence they are brought inland."

When our esteemed colleague says that "there is a sailor in nearly every family there", it strikes me that he has in mind the west coast of Norway, as most of the Norwegian sailors live there. When we consider that the greatest part of the Scandinavian population are tillers of the soil, and only a small

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percentage follow seafaring as a livelihood, we take it that the Doctor is not as well posted as he should be. But suppose we take the west coast of Norway where there are a good many sailors. The picture he draws by no means fits. The people along the coast do not shut themselves up in dark cellars together with animals in the fall of the year to hibernate during the dark winter months. The Norwegians are outdoor people. Theirs is a strenuous life and they are both intelligent and tidy.

I was born and brought up on the west coast of Norway; yet I never saw and never heard of a case of infantile spinal paralysis--better known as anterior pallid myelitis. In 1908 I visited Norway and spent considerable time on the west coast. I came in contact with a number of medical men whom I questioned on the prevailing diseases in that part of the Country. Among other diseases I made inquiry about poliomyelitis. Some told me they have met with sporadic cases, while most of them said they had never seen a case. Judging from this, I should think that the disease was not endemic or even prevalent in that part of the country.

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Neither is the doctor's assertion borne out by the history of the disease. Dr. Michael Underwood, in 1784, and John Badham, in 1856--both English physicians--described the disease; both took it to be an affection of the brain. Dr. Jacob von Heine, in volumes published by him in 1840 and 1860, was the first to diagnose it as a spinal disease. He gave a complete and true clinical picture of it.

In 1851, Dr. Rellist and Dr. Boathax, of Geneva, established the fact that it was a disease peculiar to childhood. In 1885, Dr. Duchenne, of Bologne, made a special study of the disease and called attention to the absence of reaction to the Fasodic (sic) current in the paralyzed muscles. In 1863, Dr. van Reinecker and Dr. van Recklinghausen published the findings of an autopsy. By microscopic and minute examinations of the spinal cord, it was found that the ganglion cells of the anterior gray horns of the nerve fibers of the anterior lateral columns had undergone atrophy and degeneration. These facts and findings have been amply verified by later investigators.

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From this brief historical review it will appear that infantile spinal paralysis was general all over Europe, and it has never been claimed that it was peculiarly a Scandinavian disease. Nearly all epidemics have been inland and not in seaports. It has never been claimed and substantiated that the disease was brought to America by Scandinavian immigrants.

The few cases of poliomyelitis that have come under my observation have not been among Scandinavians. The cause of poliomyelitis anterior is unknown. It is supposed to be a germ disease, but thus far it has not been demonstrated, and we don't know how it enters the system.

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Scandia, Feb. 4, 1911.

NORWEGIAN

[A CENTURY OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH U.S.A.]

(Editorial)

p.4.....This week marks the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the United States Embassy in Copenhagen, Denmark. As Norway was, at that time, affiliated with Denmark it was at this time given its first official diplomatic connection with the U.S.A. since the time of its discovery and the establishment of the Norse Colony on Massachusetts Bay in the 11th century. It was not till 1905 that Mother Norway was able to enter into independent diplomatic relations with the land, her adventurous sons were the first to set foot upon.

In spite of all this no people has a greater right to feel proud of its relationship to America, historically and otherwise, than the Norsemen. Let this fact be indelibly impressed upon the minds of Norsemen the world over. By so doing we render a cultural service of untold importance to ourselves, our descendents and to the birthplace of our ancestors.

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NORWEGIAN

I C (Danish)

I C (Swedish)

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 2, 1910.

#### A WREATH FOR BJORNSON

Danes and Swedes Pay Tribute to Late Apostle of Freedom

The Scandinavians [Danes and Swedes] assembled last Sunday, May 22, 1910 resolved to express in your valuable paper their sorrow and sympathy on the occasion of the death of your never-to-be-forgotten and world-famous Bjornstjerne Bjornson, the poet, the writer, and man of irreproachable character.

Having learned about the unbearable conditions under which our brothers in Europe are compelled to live, Bjornstjerne Bjornson, prompted by a sense of justice, and notwithstanding his age, took up arms and fought in behalf of our just cause to the end of his life. Hence, your sorrow is our sorrow, the sorrow of the thousands of our people. It is not the first time that Scandinavian hearts have beat as one.

Was it a mere accident, or was it a fact of more than passing importance

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I C (Danish)

I C (Swedish)

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that, after so many years, a Norwegian took the lead among the warriors for our rights? Not a duke, to be sure, but a most noble knight, a son of the people, the best son of Norway, the most human man, fought and suffered in our behalf. Then wonder not why we feel greatly indebted to the people, and that our sorrow, because of the death of your genius and our defender, is, if not deeper, then equally as deep as yours.

Very respectfully yours,  
Memorial Committee.

[Following is the resolution adopted by the Swedes and Danes in a mass meeting honoring Bjornson:]

"To the Great and Noble Norwegian People! The best and the most noble son of Norway, Bjornstjerne Bjornson, is dead; we believe there is not a single person belonging to the industrious Norwegian nationality who does not feel this loss from the very bottom of his heart. Although of a different nation,

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I C (Swedish)

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we, too, mourn the loss of the late Bjornstjerne Bjornson, and express to you our deepest and most sincere sympathy.

"But we are not the only ones who are shedding tears today over the fresh grave of your greatest poet and writer. All our compatriots on the other side of the sea, from the shores of the Baltic to the sea to the north, are sad and downhearted. For our best friend and defender, the noblest among the noble, and most illustrious among the famous, Bjornstjerne Bjornson, is dead.

"Let the tears shed by our millions fall upon the blessed soil of Norway, so that it might produce not one, but thousands upon thousands of men of such fame and high moral standards as was Bjornstjerne Bjornson.

"Farewell thou, our great friend, forever. We thank you for all your labors you have undertaken in our defense, and we call blessings upon the people that produce such men as you."

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 14, 1910.

### NORWAY'S CHARTER TO FREEDOM

(Editorial in English)

The constitution of Norway was born amid storm and stress. While Napoleon, in the early part of 1814, with the spectacular brilliancy of his marvelous genius was struggling with the allied armies on French soil, the representatives of the Norwegian people, assembled at Eidsvold, were framing a charter of liberty for their country.

The united kingdom of Denmark and Norway had cast its lot with Napoleon. When his defeat at Leipzig foreshadowed his early downfall, the powers of Europe decreed that Norway should be separated from Denmark and ceded to Sweden. The Danish-Norwegian king was compelled to bow to the verdict. But the people of Norway would not be sold. They knew that under the law of nations their country was now left without any entangling alliances, without any royal house to claim the crown--absolutely free and of right the mistress of her own



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destiny. She was not prepared for a great struggle. The population was small, less than a million souls, and the people were weak. The financial system was disorganized and the currency bad, and famine stalked abroad in the land as a result of bad crops and the English blockade of all the sea-ports of Norway. The armies of Napoleon were scattered and in the councils of Europe absolutism was supreme and might was right.

In the face of such overwhelming difficulties and dangers, the people unanimously resolved to shape their own destiny and elected representatives to a constituent assembly. With the thunder from the mighty struggles in continental Europe reverberating among the mountains, these men, worthy of the best traditions of their race, took up their task with a stern determination to do or die. They saw the importance of rapid work, but their deliberations were thorough and calm, and on the seventeenth of May, 1814, the freest organic law that Europe had known was promulgated. History has few parallels to the sublime courage of the Norwegian people and their chosen men during the momentous crisis of 1814.

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The organic law of Norway was a gift of a free people to themselves. No people among whom liberty is dead can make laws of liberty. Norway is the only country in Europe that was not conquered by the Roman law or the Vatican power, and where feudalism never obtained a foothold; through all the vicissitudes of fateful centuries the freeholder of Norway remained a free man, a king of his manor, and when it sounded, the historic call of 1814 found him strong and ready and equal to the task.

The lawmakers at Eidsvold were familiar with the famous work of Montesquieu (L'esprit des lois), the free constitutions that had been adopted in recent years in America, France, and Spain, and with the constitutional practices of England as well. The Eidsvold law, like the Constitution of the United States, incorporates the Montesquieu trinity of co-ordinate powers--the legislative, the judicial, and the executive. The prerogatives of the lawmaking power were guarded with especial care.

The constitution is still in force and is now the oldest written organic law

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of a sovereign nation in existence, barring the Constitution of the United States. It remains today essentially as it was framed. Norway's subsequent union with Sweden and its recent dissolution necessitated only slight changes in the constitution. The adoption of the principle of ministerial responsibility to the parliament is probably the most important change that has been made. The right of suffrage has been gradually extended, and the franchise is now universal for men and women.

The past century has seen constitutions born only to die, in many lands. But Norway's organic law remains. During the first years of its life it was the object of many insidious attacks at the bidding of the powers of the unholy Holy Alliance. They had crushed every other organic law that sprang from the great revolutionary awakening of those times, and proposed to cripple that of Norway as well. But the people were ever watchful, ever on guard, ever ready to thwart intrigues or threats, and their constitution stands today a glorious monument to the courage, wisdom, and sleepless vigilance of a free people.

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Norwegians who have become citizens of the United States and their descendants take pride in the liberty and laws of Norway. As loyal American citizens they can celebrate Norway's day of freedom because the Seventeenth of May and the Fourth of July symbolize the same principles and teach the same lessons of government and citizenship. Every Norwegian who lands on our shores comes schooled in the rights and duties of popular government. To him the change of country does not involve a change of social or government system. The red, white, and blue flag of America and the red, white, and blue flag of Norway both alike represent popular liberty and justice. Hence, if he is a good Norwegian he will become a good American; and his heart may well beat stronger and quicker on the national holiday of his native land because, in the history of modern constitutions, next to the great organic law of the United States ranks that of Norway.

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BJORNSTJERNE BJORNSON

The following remarks describing the life and work of Norway's great patriot and singer come at an opportune moment. He was a strong and good man who worked for his country, strove for freedom and progress, and for the welfare of all his fellow men. After a long parley with Death, lasting nearly a year, Bjornstjerne Bjornson, the Norwegian, has paid the debt of Nature. With him passes away the last and perhaps the greatest of the great men who have illuminated the golden age of modern Norway.

The fame of Henrik Ibsen, doubtless, is wider because of the changes he made in the modern drama, the influence of which have extended to every civilized country. That such a man should come out of little Norway and change not only the form but the spirit of the modern play, is indeed wonderful. But world-wide though the influence of Ibsen has been, Bjornson holds the happier title of being the typical Norwegian. He has been the protagonist of the liberties and the aspirations of the Norwegian people. In every battle for



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reform he has been the giant in the van, leading the way and drawing after him the people, not only those who still live in old Norway, but the thousands here in America and in Chicago.

It was Bjornson who first made of Norwegian a literary language, who differentiated it from the Danish, and who embodied in it the language and the spirit of the Norwegian peasantry. It was he who founded a national drama and made it independent of Denmark. As Ibsen was the great pessimist who despaired of human salvation, so Bjornson was the great optimist who had the faith that moves mountains. To Bjornson anything that was right was possible and worth fighting for. He never hesitated an instant to dash into the fray no matter what the odds against him. There lived again in him the old viking courage. He was possessed of a berserker's rage, beating down all obstacles and rushing straight to his goal.

In the political fortunes of his country he cut a large figure. We are accustomed to think of Bjornson as a fine lyric poet, as a stirring dramatist, as a

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pioneer in literary endeavor. All these he was, but chiefly he was Norway epitomized. He wrote the great national hymn, "Ja Vi Elsker Dette Landet" (Yes, We Love the Land That Towers), and wrote it in his youth. But he never lost the spirit of his youth. He was a boy, impulsive, generous, idealistic, until his dying day.

The story of Bjornson's life, from whatever angle viewed, is an inspiration. He was sometimes wrong, but never knowingly. He was a fond husband and a good father. He was the best of patriots because he was not content with merely feeling patriotic; he worked incessantly for Norway. Yet his horizon was not confined by the boundaries of his country. He cherished the ideal of the great Scandinavian union in the North, a tripartite alliance in which each member of the Scandinavian family should be equal, and which should protect it from all foreign aggression. For that reason he regretted the abruptness with which the union was dissolved, though he believed that Norway's destiny required the separation. Once the step had been taken, however, he supported the Michelsen Ministry and his countrymen in their project of independence. "Norway," said



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he in the dramatic hour, "is now one man." Yet he had only love and admiration for the brother nations. The Swedes, he always maintained, are a great people with a great destiny.

One of the choice spirits of the world has passed away in Paris, but his benign influence will shine on through the ages.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 3, 1910.

With form and face like one of his viking ancestors, and the soul and spirit of an ancient scald, Bjornsterne Bjornson, who for half a century fought for the independence of his beloved Norway, has died with the happy knowledge that his struggle succeeded. No other contemporary nation can boast of a man who impressed his personality upon his country's social life and literature with such vividness and force as did this great Norseman, who today lies dead with his honors thick around him.

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With a most happy combination of inherited traits, Bjornson burst upon the literary and political field of Norway at the age of twenty-four, and since that time he has maintained an easy supremacy. As poet, novelist, dramatist, theatrical manager, editor, and reformer, he was ever a force to be reckoned with, a leader in radicalism and progress, an uncompromising reformer and fighter of the berserker type. His was one of the first, as it was one of the boldest, voices to be raised demanding the separation of Norway from Sweden, and never was it stilled until this consummation was attained. By dramas, by novels, by songs which stirred his countrymen to the wildest patriotism, by pamphlets and impassioned speeches, he urged Norse independence. When all others hung back he boldly defied the king and parliament, and, like Tolstoi, he cowed the powers. He advocated democracy; he even went further in his effort for social progress and was claimed by the advanced socialists.

A natural poet, he sang as Burns sang. His lyrics, lacking maybe in finish, were songs that gripped the heart of the common people, couched as they often were in the vernacular. His prose writings, a formidable list, ranged from

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exquisite tales of country life to romances of the more complex modern civilization of the cities. But everything he wrote or said had for its object the liberation of his country or the social betterment of its people. While not blind to realities, and while capable of the saeva indignatis, his wrath seldom or never shared the bitterness of Ibsen's. Though he was moved deeply by social wrong, he could also sing the simple joys of life and sound the praises of nature.

Chicago had an early introduction to Bjornson. Not only did some of its settlers who were Norwegian bring here and spread the fame of their great countryman as a writer and advocate of liberty, but fully half a century ago Chicago had a chance to read one of his books in English, probably long before any other American community had the privilege.

It was in 1859 or 1860 that there came to anchor at the mouth of the river a strange foreign craft with an unusual flag. It proved to be the bark "Sleipner", direct from Norway with a cargo the like of which had never before arrived

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here. It consisted of herrings and Bjornson's "Arne" in translation. As Mr. George P. Upton relates it, the herrings found a ready market, but "Arne" landed in the customs house for duty. This not being paid, the edition was confiscated. Mr. Upton has forgotten the translator's name, but his work was accomplished by a felicitous rendering of Bjornson's lines into English almost as limpid as the original. The Chicago Fire years after wiped out the edition, but it could not efface the memory of this first introduction of the great Norwegian's idyll to the western world.

Free, democratic Norway has lost her most versatile genius in the death of Bjornson, the friend, literary rival, and co-worker of Ibsen. Bjornson's career resembles that of Ibsen in many respects, and the two poets and dramatists had much in common morally and artistically. Both started out as romantic poets fond of historic and heroic themes--to modern social and political problem plays or novels. Both were militant progressives and ardent reformers. Both were idealists who could and did write most realistically of their time and its representative men and women. Both won great fame, national and international.

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Yet the two great men of Norway were temperamentally and fundamentally very different one from the other. Ibsen commanded admiration and reverence; he was regarded as an austere, censorious judge; a chastiser of social and individual vices; a strong individualist; a foe of all compromise. His intellectual eminence and his fearless candor inspired awe.

Bjornson was a true leader of men; a popular idol; and orator; a writer of national songs; an active political guide. He had pronounced socialistic leanings, and his sympathy and geniality were constantly manifested in personal relations and not merely in literary productions. He could, however, write with mordant irony or with absolute objectivity. He was at home in many forms and styles, and he marched with the times in thought, speculation, and tendency. His "Gauntlet" and "Beyond Human Power" are intensely modern plays that strikingly illustrate his marvelous mental alertness. He had too many interests to concentrate as Ibsen did, and he was big and generous enough to recognize the superior work of his only rival in the dramatic field.



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Norway's loss is also the loss of the whole civilized world. But Norway has the consolation of knowing that the work of Ibsen and Bjornson will endure and continue to influence letters and the stage for decades to come.

Free Norway is the splendid monument of Bjornstjerne Bjornson, who has just died in Paris after a long illness. No one could ask a better. It was said years ago by Brandes, the Dane, that the mention of Bjornson's name in any company of Norwegians had the same effect as the unfurling of the national flag. This was true throughout his long and fruitful life. Poet, dramatist, novelist, patriot, faithful interpreter of a strong people's emotions and aspirations--after long labor he led his countrymen peacefully back to self-government and independence. Thus he lived to see his great dream realized.

The poems and prose writings of Bjornson knitted together the people of Norway and exalted their hopes to the point where nothing short of independent national existence was endurable to them. He stood up boldly among them to lead them on, and by the might of his genius he exalted their minds and opened their

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understanding to the greatness of their heritage. He made their language still dearer to them by his songs and simple tales which went to their hearts. The world at large mourns with Norway for this fallen leader.

In the heart of Norway the flag flies at half-mast today. Her great son, her emblematic man, Bjornstjerne Bjornson, is dead. The character and achievement of the hero it worships is no mean gauge of the moral worth and soundness of a nation. If its admirations be nobly directed it has in its soul the strain of nobility from ruler to peasant. So in honoring Bjornson, in singling him out as the embodiment of the national uplift and ideal, the Norse people honor themselves.

Bjornson was the many-sided man, his spirit a gem of many facets whose rays were ever bright and pure. Bjornson was a patriot whose love of country made his name almost synonymous with his country's; a soldier of Liberty who bared a berserker's breast to her mailed foes when her torch was dim in Norway; an



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orator whose eloquence swung the hammer of Thor, or cast the spell of Mirabeau; a novelist whose tales snatched the secrets from the hearts of the people; a poet whose lyric notes sprang native from the soil like Burns' mountain daisy; a dramatist whose characteristic work has the noble heart beat of Schiller's.

Such, in the broader aspects, was this Norse colossus of the fjord--the blue eyes, the flaxen mane, the viking frame. The soul of an upward and onward striving nation was incarnate in Bjornson the patriot. He is dead, and the nation mourns.

He loved America. At our eastern portal, Liberty with uplifted torch thrice welcomed the champion of Norwegian independence. On his **bier** Columbia may claim a special right to lay her chaplet of cypress and **laurel**.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 13, 1909.

THE JUBILEE GIFT TO NORWAY  
Important Decisions of the Jubilee Committee

The committee on a jubilee gift to Norway in 1914 convened in Minneapolis, Minnesota, on September 8, with L. O. Thorpe presiding. Attending the Meeting were Dr. H. G. Stub, Dr. T. Stabo, Messrs. L. O. Thorpe, M. F. Hegge, C. D. Morck, O. E. Ray, O. O. Sageng, and H. G. Solem. Letters were received from Dr. J. de Besche, Consul H. Bendeke, and Reverend N. J. Ellestad stating that they were unable to be present at the meeting, but that they could report having done preparatory work and having met with good will everywhere.

.....

The president appointed two committees, one to prepare a working plan, the other to prepare an appeal to the public. Letters from the committee members and vice-presidents for the various states, who had been selected at the previous meeting, were then read. From some states came the request that more officials be appointed. These requests were complied with, and additional members of the State committees were appointed for Iowa, Illinois,

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Wisconsin, and Minnesota. The members in North and South Dakota expressed a wish that the new members for these states be selected by the local constituency; they authorized the president to appoint the men recommended by the state directors for the Dakotas.

At the afternoon meeting, Mr. Solem proposed that the collection of funds for the jubilee gift be undertaken by the organizations which so far have done the great work among our people, that is, the churches. Others pointed out, however, that ministers and congregations could not very well undertake to collect money for funds other than those directly connected with their work. In addition, it was pointed out that the jubilee gift is a national undertaking, something concerning all the Norwegian people regardless of whether they belong to churches or to other organizations. It was also mentioned that the people outside the churches might be reached most easily through the newspapers. Mr. Amundsen, editor of the Decorah-Poster, who was present, informed the committee that except in cases involving some accident, or when some other factor directly appealing to people's sympathy was present,

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newspaper appeals had invariably proven of but slight effect. In addition, the task of collecting the needed funds would entail more work than the newspapers could undertake.

Dr. Stub read a proposal to an appeal, prepared by Nicolay Grevstad and himself; it was applauded by all the members of the committee.

The committee on a working plan presented a proposal for rules and regulations for the collection of funds. The proposal was considered point by point; certain changes were made and paragraphs added, after which the amended proposal was adopted.

The suggestions and sketches submitted by the secretary for books and other documents were adopted. An artistic receipt for funds contributed toward the jubilee gift, showing the picture of the Eidsvold convention of 1814, will be sent to all the contributors as soon as the contribution is paid in full. Every collection agent will receive written authorization from the vice-president or director of his state, together with a specially designed

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receipt book. The contributions are to be sent either to the head treasurer, Mr. Hauman C. Haugan, State Bank of Chicago, or to the head secretary.

The various states will now start the work of organizing, and as soon as a report on the appointed officials has been received, a complete list of all the officials of the jubilee gift movement will be published. The appeal to the public for contributions will be sent to all the Norwegian newspapers some day during the coming week.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 14, 1909.

### THE NORWEGIAN-AMERICAN LINE

(Editorial)

Reports in the Norwegian press show that the idea of a Norwegian-American steamship line is being considered with increasing interest throughout Norway and among all classes of the population. The sale of stock started only a few weeks ago, and already one third of the stock has been sold. The leaders are confident that the whole issue will be sold before long.

The sale of stock in this country is, as mentioned earlier in Skandinaven, under the direction of Consul E. H. Hobe, St. Paul, Minnesota. Norwegians in America have also evinced great interest in the sale of stock, but because of the large distances involved, it will naturally take time before the work will have really started.

Mr. Hobe has tried to arrange things in the best way possible, so that Norwegians from every section of the country may have a chance to

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participate. Among the readers of the Skandinaven there are undoubtedly many who wish to buy stock, so as to have a hand in the building of the new bridge between us in America and our relatives in Norway, between our old and new homelands.

The conditions under which stock may be purchased are discussed elsewhere in this issue. Those who wish to be included in the list of the builders of the new line to Norway may apply to Consul Hobe or to Skandinaven. We shall be glad to do our best to aid this great undertaking of the Norwegian people.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 25, 1909.

NORWEGIAN-AMERICAN LINE

(Editorial)

The task of establishing a regular steamship line between Norway and America, with large, up-to-date, and speedy ships, is now under way both in Norway and in this country. Exact information concerning the undertaking and the traffic prospects upon which it is based are to be found in the company prospectus which recently appeared in Skandinaven and other Norwegian papers.

The idea of such a line is not new. The matter has been discussed off and on in the Norwegian press for more than twenty-five years. At the beginning of the eighties it was thoroughly discussed in the Christiania papers by prominent business people and others. This question, as well as a number of others, was pressed aside by the great political tasks which, one after the other, demanded solution.

At last these obstacles have been removed, and Norway is now able to turn its

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attention more and more to practical undertakings to improve the economic conditions of the country. One of the most important of such undertakings is based on the need for a speedier and less expensive regular connection with America. The demand for such a connection has made itself felt with increasing intensity since the dissolution of the union with Sweden.

The question was thoroughly investigated from every side before it was presented to the public in its present form. To start with, the Norwegian business world was split into two camps: there was a Danish proposal for the organization of an American line to serve the three Scandinavian countries in common. This idea received considerable support in Norway, but a number of other Norwegian leaders held that an independent Norwegian line was the only arrangement which could satisfy the demands of the country, and that such a line would also yield sufficient revenue. The discussion of these proposals was broad and thorough. The result was that the Danish proposal was rejected as unsatisfactory from several points of view, and the Norwegian sentiment became centered on the completely Norwegian line.

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The last proposal in its present form is, then, the result of mature deliberation, and it is being supported by the leaders among the Norwegian ship-builders and businessmen all over the country. The promoters have laid before the public those items of information concerning goods and passenger traffic and transport conditions, which form the basis for their calculations concerning the feasibility of the line. Everybody who is interested will therefore have an opportunity to form his own opinion concerning the undertaking.

The information presented is very exhaustive, and the calculations have been made most carefully. The promoters do not promise more than they know the line can yield; they do not calculate on the best results that might conceivably be obtained; they base their figures on the very least which under any circumstances may be counted on. Their calculations are of a type to create confidence among thinking men and women.

There is good reason to state that the Norwegians deserve to be trusted when the question concerns seafaring. What Norway has accomplished on the sea during the past thirty or forty years is greater than most people imagine. The

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business of seafaring has earned enough to meet Norway's deficit of about one hundred million dollars in the exchange of goods with foreign countries. This was a comparatively easy task in the days of the sailing ship....The ships required relatively small capital to build and equip; they were mostly built in the country itself, from Norwegian material and by Norwegian men; and the seamanship of the Norwegian sailors was a factor of the greatest importance. These conditions offered opportunities to Norway which were fully understood and utilized.

A very different situation followed upon the transition from sail and wood to steam and steel. The business of the shipbuilder and operator under the new conditions required far greater capital, and, at the same time, the seamanship of the sailors came to play a less important role. The fact that under such conditions Norway has been able to change its commercial fleet from sail to steam as speedily as it did, notwithstanding keen competition from the great countries where capital was plentiful, and has retained fourth place in the list of the world's seafaring people--all of this reads almost like a fairy tale. Yet, as we know, this is the truth. And throughout the period of this

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transition, the commercial fleet has brought home, year after year, one hundred million dollars as its net earnings, enough to cover the unfavorable trade balance of the country....

This is a notable achievement. It proves that the Norwegians fully understand how to earn money through their shipping; that the ocean is the road to power and honor and the well-being of Norway, even in our days. It proves that one may rely on the calculations and estimates of the Norwegian shipping operators in regard to matters of shipping. When these people have decided to establish a Norwegian-American line in the conviction that it will pay, the undertaking will be welcomed both in Norway and among the Norwegians in America with confidence [in its success].

Stock in the Norwegian-American Line may be obtained in America from Consul E. H. Hobe, St. Paul, Minnesota. The leaders of the new undertaking could hardly have made a better choice for representative.



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WORTHWHILE WORK

Chicagoans from Nordmore, Norway,  
Fight Tuberculosis in Their Home District

A mass meeting of Chicagoans hailing from Nordmore, Norway was held the other day for the purpose of gathering funds to assist in the erection of a home for tuberculosis victims in Nordmore. The meeting was called to order by Mr. John M. Pedersen, who explained the purpose of the meeting. Mr. Sigvard Sorensen spoke at great length on the prevalence of tuberculosis in Nordmore.... Mr. Ole Gaufwick read a resolution on the furtherance of the cause.

Envelopes printed for the occasion were distributed during the meeting, and the money collected by this means amounted to about \$150. A committee of five members was chosen to push the work. The name of the committee is, "A Committee for the Collection of Funds for a Home for Tuberculosis Victims in Nordmore."

Forms were distributed for additional subscription of funds. It was further

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resolved that acknowledgements of money collected are to be published in Skandinaven, and that the collection of funds is to be considered finished on or about October 1, 1909. The money collected is to be deposited in the State Bank of Chicago.

[The names and addresses of the committee members are omitted in translation.]

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 21, 1909.

THE JUBILEE GIFT TO NORWAY  
Statement from the Committee

At the meeting of the committee for a jubilee gift to Norway, held in Chicago in February of last year, it was unanimously resolved to collect fifty thousand dollars for a building for the Norwegian Association in Norway. The building was to be finished in 1914; for this reason the collection of money was to start early. It was also resolved to raise a fund of one hundred thousand dollars for the fight against tuberculosis.

The president of the Norwegian Storting, Mr. C. Berner, who is also the president of the Nordmandsforbundet (Norwegian Association), on the occasion of these resolutions, sent a telegraphic message of thanks to Mr. Gade, the Norwegian consul in Chicago, who had formulated the unanimously adopted motion. The committee....could only assume, on the strength of the telegram from President Berner, that a building for the Nordmandsforbundet would be a highly

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prized gift on the occasion of the Norwegian jubilee in 1914. In the meantime, Mr. Berner, according to an interview published in the Aftenposten, Christiania, Norway, has now declared that the Nordlandsforbundet does not need a building at present, while it would be highly desirable to have a fund for the enlargement of the journal of the Association, and for scholarships.

After such statements from the president of the Nordlandsforbundet, it is clear that the committee cannot continue with the mandate on the strength of which it was elected at the Chicago meeting. Surely, nobody will want to force upon the Association something which its president declares it does not need. It would be impossible to create sentiment for a gift of that kind.

The resolution concerning a building for the Nordlandsforbundet is closely allied, however, with the resolution to raise a fund of one hundred thousand dollars for the fight against tuberculosis. The two resolutions were formulated and adopted as one. Under the circumstances, therefore, the committee cannot give up one part of the resolution while retaining the other; it can

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only consider the mandate given to it as one which it can no longer carry through. Sacrificing time and money, the committee has tried loyally to execute the resolutions of the Chicago meeting. The statements by Mr. Berner, because of their significance for the jubilee gift, have tied the hands of the committee.

For these reasons, we invite all those interested in the question of a jubilee gift for Norway in 1914 to a mass meeting to be held in Minneapolis, Minnesota, on June 2 at 10 A.M., in the Mayor's Reception Room, City Hall. To this meeting any Norwegian society, any Norwegian congregation which desires, any mass meeting called for the purpose in any city or country district, any Norwegian-American paper, and any Norwegian-American school, is entitled to send two delegates. The present committee will withdraw in order that this mass meeting, which should become as representative as possible, may form a permanent organization, elect a board of directors, and decide the nature of the jubilee gift. In this manner, the present committee believes it has done as much as it is able to do for the advancement of the task which the jubilee gift presents.

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The committee hopes that this mass meeting will succeed in determining a form for the jubilee gift which will be acceptable to at least a majority of the delegates, and for which all of the delegates will then agree to work loyally; that the form decided upon may be such as to appeal to at least a large part of the Norwegian-Americans, and a form which may be realized successfully.

All those who wish to be represented should elect delegates in the month of May, and should inform the present secretary, Professor Wilhelm Pettersen, Augsburg Seminary, Minneapolis, Minnesota, of the result not later than May 25. In this way it will be possible to learn how many delegates will be present, and if it should be found that the hall now secured will not be large enough, a larger hall will be rented.

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JUBILEE GIFT TO NORWAY IN 1914

(Editorial)

The first proposal for a jubilee gift to Norway in 1914 was that one million dollars be gathered for the furtherance of some objective of benefit to the entire homeland. This proposal has influenced all subsequent discussions of the matter. To gather such an amount is considered by most of the writers on the matter as something magnificent, something worthy of the Norwegian-Americans.

A million dollars in one lump sum is a good deal of money, but it is only a fraction of the sum which the Norwegians in this country are sending to Norway every year. Here, as so often happens in our thinking, we find, when investigating a matter more closely, that the small things are the big things, and

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III A vice versa--that that which seems great, may really be rather insignificant.

Soon the practical work, that of collecting the funds for the memorial gift, is to be started, and we must take care that minor considerations are not ranked before those of greater importance. Our work for the jubilee gift should not disturb the steady flow of small money gifts which steadily pass from America to Norway. If we are to collect one million dollars during the five years before the year of the jubilee, it means that we must gather about seven hundred thousand kroner per year during the period. This is a tidy sum, but it does not measure up to the fifteen million kroner quietly sent every year to Norway, without the aid of any committee carrying a high-sounding name. The jubilee gift is something which is sent once, and then it is done with. The small gifts have done their work over a long period of years; these small gifts were being sent long before a jubilee gift was ever mentioned, and will continue long after this jubilee gift is forgotten by the people.

It is evident that the work for the jubilee gift must be planned and arranged

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III A in such a manner that it will in no way overshadow the really great work which our people are doing every year to settle their debt of honor to our fatherland and to achieve objectives in their local districts. The greater part of the numerous small sums that are sent to the old country go to relatives of the sender, perhaps to parents or to a wife....in brief, to the thousands of homes in the various parts of the country.

During the discussion about the jubilee gift many advocated the need for some way by which the needy in Norway could be aided. There is plenty of opportunity to do this without resorting to a central committee. Anyone feeling the urge to do something for poor people with whom he is acquainted in Norway will know how to lend a helping hand. And it might be remembered that the "Good Book" states that when doing good one ought not let the left hand know what the right hand is doing.

Besides the purely personal gifts to Norway, considerable amounts are sent in support of various local objectives. Most of these amounts are gathered by,

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III A and among, the people who immigrated to America from the locality in question. The donors show by their donations that they have not forgotten the district in Norway where they first saw the light of day. One of the objectives most frequently considered by such donors has been a suitable organ for the church of their parish. There are many churches in Norway which, in this manner, have been supplied with organs.

This type of gift has contributed greatly to the development of the organ industry in Norway. In former days it happened altogether too frequently that organs for the Norwegian churches had to be supplied from abroad--from Germany, America, or some other foreign country. But Norwegian-American donors stipulated that the organs which they gave as gifts should be built in Norway, and this has given great impetus to the Norwegian organ industry, providing work for many people who otherwise would have had to emigrate. Nowadays the organs built in Norway can measure up, both as to quality and price, with the best

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III A in any other country, and for this thoughtfulness Norway has reason to thank the Norwegian-Americans.

Many other local objectives have found substantial support here. At least two homes for aged people have been built in **part** by Norwegian-Americans, and two orphanages received constant support from Norwegians here. Sizable sums have been sent to Norway for the building of churches and chapels; for the restoration of old churches; and for the erection of halls where the young people can gather .....[Translator's note: A partial list is here presented of homes for the treatment of consumptives, built by money supplied largely by Norwegian-Americans.]

As will be seen from the above, a number of the objectives which have been advocated as suitable for the jubilee gift have already been taken care of by the many donations to individuals and to localities. It will also become clear from a study of what has been done, that co-operation with the home

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III A district provides the best method for accomplishing the desired end.

To gather money here among the people from various districts in Norway and then send the money to the Norwegian government for distribution in the district, would be a roundabout way and entail much red tape. In addition, the government has nothing to do with such matters.....Gifts for various purposes would be regarded as alms if they were presented to the Norwegian government. But they are not alms if applied to local objectives in co-operation with the people of the districts in question. Most of those who were born in Norway have local interests there, and by supporting local objectives they advance their own interests, as well as those of the people living in the home districts.

In this manner it will also be possible to urge the people of the home districts in Norway to greater exertions. Follow the methods in vogue here: "We will do so much if you will do the rest." In this manner, true competition for good objectives will be started, and added impetus will be given to efforts on both sides of the ocean....In every case, the Norwegian-Americans should

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III A support that which the people in the home district in Norway feel is of most importance. Or, if no suggestion is made from the people in Norway, the initiative may be taken by the people here who came from the district in question....

The work referred to here is greater than any unpaid committee could handle. More than twenty thousand postal money orders were sent from America to Norway last year; in addition, much currency and money bank checks were sent. The work of the very best committee could hardly be compared to the effect of these contributions.

A special collection of money is frequently followed by a period of declining interest. But there is no period of declining interest following this constant, quiet work by our people--without the aid of any committee. On the contrary, the interest has been increasing, and the remittances have been increasing from year to year.

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III A     There is another side to the matter which is significant to all those who desire to preserve Norwegianism here in America; every one of us is tied to Norway through our home district. There are our roots; and without those roots, our Norwegianism would soon lose its force. The Skandinaven is emphasizing this fact because by being interested in the affairs of the home districts we become more and more closely connected with Norway as our homeland.

It seems evident that whatever we may do on a special occasion--however great and inspiring the occasion may be--we need first of all take care not to disturb or weaken the work which our people have been doing and are doing, quietly and voluntarily--work which is based on a touching love for the old home and the old country and which brings joy to all good Norwegians and to all good people.

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# THE JUBILEE GIFT

(Editorial)

Skandinaven believes that the Norwegian-Americans should do something worth while in the way of participation in the Independence Centennial in Norway in 1914, and we also believe that something worth while can be done without hurting the Norwegian-American co-operation with local communities in Norway.....

Before presenting our opinion as to what ought to be done, we should like to quote a letter received by us from a farmer in Sacred Heart, Minnesota. The letter follows in part:

"Is the jubilee gift to Norway on the occasion of the centennial in 1914 of the country's independence to be a gift in honor of national art from the people who moved away, or is it to be a sum of money for the purpose of social or economic betterment? Let us settle this question first; then the field of discussion will be narrowed down, and we may come to some agreement about the form

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of the gift.

"Personally, I vote for the national type of gift. If any great misfortune were to strike Norway, beyond the power of our old homeland to cope with, the Norwegian-Americans would show, as they have shown in the past, that their hearts are in the right place, and that they would be ready with money to assist. But the conditions and needs of modern Norway are understood by the Norwegians better than the Norwegian-Americans can understand them, and I also believe that the Norwegians in Norway are able to cope with such situations as may arise there under ordinary circumstances."

The view presented by the farmer here quoted is shared by many. It seems that the gift must be in honor of the Norwegian nation; no other gift has any justification on the occasion of the centennial. On the other hand, a majority of our people place emphasis on the utility of the gift, stating that a gift which does good may also be considered a gift of honor.

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Many of those who share the view of the majority in this matter have failed to understand the arguments presented by the other side.

None of us want to do something just for the "high and mighty" in Norway; on the contrary, everybody wants to do what he considers will be best and most suitable for the Norwegian people as a whole. Nobody wants to give something that merely "glitters," just for the sake of this glitter, but many believe that a festival gift should have a festive character. Nobody wants to waste a million dollars or so on brick and wood. Those who are advocating some kind of memorial in marble or wood are thinking in terms of far smaller sums. But if these and similar misunderstandings are overcome, there still remain two camps: one places the emphasis on the historical aspect of the gift, the other on its practical utility.

We believe it will be difficult to reconcile these two viewpoints. But why not bow to both? What the minority wants is something we ought to do on an occasion like the one in question. What the majority wants is to do something which will

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benefit Norway. The majority can have no objection to the carrying out of the wishes of the minority, for the minority plan, if carried out, will bring honor to all. The minority can have no objection to the course of action desired by the majority, for such a course, if adopted, will be of benefit to the homeland.

Under these suppositions, the **task** before us will be to find a form for the idea of the minority about which this camp will be able to rally, and also a form for the idea of the majority which can also constitute the rallying point for this camp.

Acknowledging the good and appealing points in the various proposals brought forward by the minority, Skandinaven believes that the members can most easily be rallied about the following: (1) one hundred thousand kroner to the Eidsvold Monument; (2) fifty thousand kroner for a statue of Hans Nilsen Hauge; and (3) fifty thousand kroner for a fund to support the periodical of the Normandsforbundet (Norsemen's Association).

The idea of erecting a memorial for the Eidsvold undertaking is not new in Norway;

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it originated about the middle of the last century. During the subsequent years a certain amount of money has been gathered for the purpose. Now, as the centennial celebration is approaching, the movement for such a memorial has gained impetus, all the more so since the Eidsvold undertaking today, after the dissolution of the union with Sweden, stands forth in its original significance.

The Norwegian constitution of 1814, as well as the development and progress of the country on the foundation laid by the men who wrote the constitution, forms one of the brightest chapters in the history of Norway. It would seem strange indeed if the Norwegian people were to celebrate the centennial of the events connected with the shaping of the constitution of Norway and the winning of independence for the country, and then omit the raising of a memorial of the event, a memorial which could stand for all time to come as an expression of the gratitude of the people for the great work accomplished by their forefathers.

Every other nation has erected monuments in memory of the great events in their history. Why should not the Norwegian people in a similar way express their joy

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and national pride in their independence?

The idea of an Eidsvold monument has expanded of late.....It is only natural, then, that the people in Norway should desire that the monument be built in common by Norwegians from all the countries where Norwegians dwell. Of course Norway could erect the monument all by itself; the two hundred thousand kroner required would not be too immense a sum to raise. But the belief is widespread in Norway that Norwegians everywhere will wish to join in the erection of this memorial for the Norwegian nationality. The invitation to join in the work has been sent to the Norwegian-Americans not only because the largest number of emigrant Norwegians are here, but also because the Norwegians at home know what we have done to preserve for ourselves and our children the inheritance which we derived from our fathers; they also know that we are clinging to the memory of our old homeland with undiluted love.

The Norwegian people have especially noticed how, in cities and in country districts, we are celebrating the Norwegian day of honor, thereby testifying to

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the fact that the Norwegian constitution is alive also in us. This statement is not merely an empty phrase; it is largely due to the Norwegian constitution that we are respected in this country as a group which has been trained in the school of liberty, thus being ready and mature for participation in the popular government here in America.

It would seem very strange to the Norwegians in Norway if the big and strong Norway-in-America were to be the only one of the groups having departed from Norway which would not join in erecting a memorial for the liberating undertaking at Eidsvold. And when Norway is dressed for the festival of 1914; when the Eidsvold monument is unveiled, as the supreme touch of the celebration; when the proud memorial is covered with wreaths from those who contributed, from Norwegians in every land; when this historic day is celebrated also in this country, in the cities and country districts all across the American continent --how would we like the position of being the only group of Norwegians away from Norway, which did not have any part in the monument for the great liberating work by the Norsemen? Would we not bow our heads in shame at our narrow-minded-

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ness and unseemly attitude in the matter? We would then regret, only too late, that we had brought upon ourselves that hour of humiliation.

It must not happen!

Hans Nilsen Hauge was one of the greatest men produced by Norway in the nineteenth century, and it is doubtful if any of his contemporaries exerted a greater influence....over the Norwegian people than he. He awakened the people to a living faith in God, to deep earnestness and vigorous activity.

It is unnecessary to dwell on his religious activity; all of the Norwegians know that he brought about a complete change in the attitude of the people of his day, a religious revival which has set its mark on the development of the Norwegian church both at home and abroad.

But Hans Nilsen Hauge was also a teacher, educating the people along lines of work and industry. Wherever this man traveled he sowed the seeds of the fear of

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God, of an earnest attitude toward life's tasks, of inventiveness, activity, and diligence.

At present, as a day of new endeavor is dawning over Norway, this man should be remembered and his memory honored. Nearly one hundred years ago he initiated the new industrial era for his nation, yet this great son of Norway still lacks a memorial. Let it be erected, then, by the Norwegians in America!

In erecting a monument for Hans Nilsen Hauge the Norwegian-Americans will show the Norwegian church in Norway that the new life occasioned by Hauge's activity has had creative force also among the Norwegians in this country.....Under the present religious strife in Norway, such an undertaking by the Norwegian-Americans might have more important consequences than many people imagine.

.....

In regard to the Nordmandsforbundet (Norsemen's Association) Skandinaven maintains the attitude expressed in the pages of the paper so far; the future of the

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Association depends upon the inner growth. The greatest impetus to development of the Norsemen's Association would be derived if Norwegians everywhere joined the Association. Yet, since the biggest Norwegian society in America belongs to the Norsemen's Association, it would seem advisable to insure support of the latter by permitting a part of the jubilee gift to be devoted to the advancement of the Association. In the opinion of Skandinaven the amount set aside for the purpose mentioned had best be applied to the development of the Association's periodical, the Nordmandsforbundet. This magazine has made a most promising start but it can be improved, and in time it might become a lasting tie between the Norwegians in all the countries where they are found.

. . . . .

The majority of our people want to do something different, something of greater practical value. From the contributions to Skandinaven we find that by far the greater number within the majority are in favor of a land fund, a fund to enable poor people to clear their own land and build their own home in Norway. The arguments in favor of such a fund have already been presented by writers on the

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topic in this paper. We shall therefore merely add a few remarks of practical significance.

If the amount contributed were to be comparatively small, it might yet be employed for the increase of the capital of the Boligbanken (Housing Bank). If, on the other hand, a larger amount were collected, from one million to five million kroner, the amount might be employed as capital for an independent institution, to be named, let us say, the Norwegian-American Homestead Bank; and by using the methods employed by the "Hypothekbanken" it might acquire a large capital for lending purposes, eight times as large as the capital of the bank. In this manner it could give a mighty impetus to cultivation of new land in Norway.

With suitable reference to the demands of the future, the objective of the bank ought to be determined as indicated by "An Old Norwegian-American" writing in Skandinaven. In his opinion the bank ought to be at liberty to support interests and industries such as reforestation, fisheries, etc., while the clearing of new

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land for homestead purposes should remain the chief objective. It is of course unnecessary to enter into the details of such an arrangement at the present time.

The form of jubilee gift which, in the opinion of Skandinaven, is most likely to win the united support of the Norwegian-Americans is as follows:

1. One hundred thousand kroner for the Eidsvold Monument.
2. Fifty thousand kroner for a statue representing Hans Nilsen Hauge, to be erected at a suitable place in Norway.
3. Fifty thousand kroner for the periodical of the Norsemen's Association.
4. Capital of at least one million kroner for the organization **of Den Norsk-Amerikanske Homestead-Bank**.

In addition to this "Vor egen Saga" (Our Own Saga), a reliable, richly illustrated

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and in every way well-appointed Norwegian-American history should be written. Such a history would cost the donors nothing, since it would more than pay for itself. But the work should be placed in the hands of a committee of mature and able men, the very best among the Norwegian-Americans.

It will be noticed that for the realization of the idea of a gift of honor to national art an amount of about fifty thousand dollars will suffice, while a million, or so, would be required for the land fund.

Skandinaven believes that both the majority and the minority will each be able to take care of its own part in the task involved. Or the matter might be arranged in such manner that each donor be permitted to contribute to the objective of which he particularly approves, within the accepted framework of the whole.

The proposal outlined above is hereby presented to the Norwegian-American people for their consideration. If anybody has a better and more practical plan, and

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one which can gain broader acceptance, Skandinaven will gladly lend its support to such a plan.

The important task at hand is to find the idea which can best gain the united support of the Norwegian-Americans, and at the same time fit in with the historical situation. It must represent the type of gift which best expresses our sentiments with regard to our mother country--a gift that will do honor to the givers and also will honor and benefit Norway and its people.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 8, 1909.

NO CAUSE FOR UNEASINESS

(Editorial)

Skandinaven does not join in the fear or uneasiness professed by various parties as to the possibility for agreement on the nature of the memorial gift to Norway in honor of the centennial of Norwegian independence. The letters to the Skandinaven have been expressions of the attitude of the Norwegian people in America. Those who have read these letters will have noticed that the basic note in all of them is much alike, although the various writers may have very different opinions as to the form each wishes the gift to take, or what he wishes accomplished in Norway as a result of the gift. Most of the writers state that they will bow to the majority....

Judging from the letters received, it would be easy to reach an agreement if a large sum is raised. It is not certain, however, that a very large amount can be collected, so that it may be well if our people would consider the





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matter also on the supposition that a lesser sum will be raised.

At some future time Skandinaven will give its own opinion in the matter of the gift, but the paper has not wished to prejudice the question as far as free expression of opinion from the Norwegian people in America is concerned. For that reason it has kept silent in the discussion. When expressions have been made from the various sides, it will be possible to begin to put them together, to arrange and analyze, until, as a result, one may be able to find the thought or proposition supported by the majority of the people.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 1, 1909.

JUST CONFUSION, THEY SAY

(Editorial)

The following editorial is to be found in the Decorah-Posten for January 29:

"The correspondence to the Skandinaven concerning the memorial gift to Norway has turned into a complete mix-up. Every conceivable plan and project is being presented for consideration so that one knows not where to turn. If the discussion for which the paper has opened its columns is to serve as guidance in the matter as to what form the gift is to take, then it is quite certain that a memorial gift will not be sent to Norway in 1914. We suppose that this is what the Skandinaven would prefer, and if so, all this writing will have served its purpose; for the opposition will hurt the cause and delay the work of collecting the money as far as the circle of readers of the Skandinaven is concerned.

"We are inclined to believe, however, that when Skandinaven thinks itself



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powerful enough to prevent the carrying out of the proposal once adopted--now, after the work of collection has been started--the paper has mistaken the situation."

This, then, is what one of our most widely read newspapers has to say about the discussion in the Skandinaven concerning the memorial gift. In spite of this, Skandinaven is still of the opinion that general discussion is the only way in which the matter can be carried to a successful completion. The people are supposed to provide the money; the people have a right to be heard. There is plenty of time, and we believe that our people will come to an agreement concerning the form that the memorial gift is to take so as to satisfy our entire national group. The fact that there is general participation in the discussion is evidence enough of this.

Everybody, including the committee, the Decorah Posten, and all the others are doing their best to think straight in this matter. Skandinaven alone, according



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to the Decorah Posten, forms an exception to the general rule, since the purpose of the Skandinaven is to prevent the execution of the work that has been started.

Skandinaven will merely say in regard to this that if the committee considers the type of "help" which has thus been rendered by the Decorah Posten as being helpful, then it ought to provide as much help as possible of the same kind.

As to the concern shown by the Decorah Posten for the readers of Skandinaven, we believe it is enough to say that on occasions in the past the readers have been given space in the paper for their opinions, and as in the past Skandinaven is not going to fail its readers this time.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 6, 1909.

CENTENNIAL GIFT TO NORWAY--PRESUPPOSITIONS

(Editorial)

Certain correspondents appear confused in regard to the several opinions expressed concerning the proposed memorial gift to Norway. They fear that the whole will end in "newspaper brawls."

Skandinaven cannot look upon the matter in this way; as the paper sees it, the many proposals offered furnish a pleasant testimony to the general and broad interest in the proposition. The Norwegians in America are people of opinions, and they are accustomed to express their thoughts in the newspapers. It would have been strange indeed and also rather sad if everybody at once had taken a similar stand in this matter, for that would have indicated that few if any had real interest in the matter. The strong expression of opinions in the case shows that people are interested and, therefore, that when the time is ripe one may expect general participation in the undertaking.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 6, 1909.

It will be merely a matter of time until the most suitable form for a gift to the homeland has been found, and we can all participate together in the Freedom Festival in Norway in 1914.

Skandinaven cannot see any danger of a "newspaper brawl" in this matter. Everybody has the right to present his plan and give his reasons why the particular plan seems best to him. Such an exchange of opinions is not "brawl"; on the contrary, the presupposition of the whole discussion is simply that everybody presents the best plan he can think of; the acknowledgment by everybody that the desire to find the best plan is the basis for the discussion will inevitably lead to an attitude not of "brawl" but of co-operation for the purpose of finding the plan which will appeal to all.

A look at the list of proposals so far presented will indicate that broad discussion of the proposals and of others to come not only is important, but it is absolutely necessary. It becomes clear that the Norwegian-Americans of our day are not familiar with the Norway of today; present-day Norway is to them a strange country.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 6, 1909.

These people remember the kind of country Norway was thirty, forty, or fifty years ago, but they do not know Norway as it is. The Norwegian-American newspapers have tried their best to keep their readers abreast with developments in the homeland, but many of the people have probably had but little time for reading because of the struggle for existence in their new homes. Tasks close at hand have claimed their attention, and under these conditions the old country has, so to speak, slid away from them; they have lost track of it. Yet the country of their fathers has not lost its hold on their heartstrings, and they will want to join in the greeting to Norway on the great day of honor of that country, the centennial of Norwegian independence. In their speculations on the nature of that greeting they cling to the picture of Norway which is dear to their memory, a Norway as it was before they left for America, not the Norway actually existing now.

The necessary presupposition for a worthy participation by the Norwegian-Americans in the Norwegian centennial of independence is that we learn to know the land of our fathers as it stands forth today. Only then can we determine suitably what we can and ought to do.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 6, 1909.

As mentioned above, the list of proposals show that some of those making suggestions were doing so under mistaken presuppositions. As an example of this the plan for an insurance fund for fishers may be cited. In itself this is one of the most appealing thoughts presented. The matter has already been taken care of by the Norwegian government: a public fund has been established to be applied to fishermen's survivors in case of accident. Nowadays if a Norwegian fisher dies at sea his widow and children will be supported by the fund until the children are grown....The plan is to have the fund enlarged so as to make it possible to include also sailors under the insurance plan created by the fund. Accident insurance has also been put into effect by the government in other fields. The example referred to will make it clear that if a memorial gift to Norway in connection with the coming centennial is to assume a suitable form we must gain knowledge of the actual conditions in our old homeland.

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Our first task, then, is to learn....how the Norwegian people have been building and developing their country during these latter years; the state of that country today; what definite plans have been laid for future work.

. . . . .

Skandinaven is hoping and believing that the discussion on the memorial gift may be conducted in a manner, by our press and our public, that the fruits of the exchange of opinions may become of greater value to Norway and to the Norwegian-Americans, even than the amount of money collected and forwarded, however large this amount might become.

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Skandinaven, Aug. 17, 1907.

#### NORWEGIAN WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION FOR HOME INDUSTRY

The Norwegian Women's Association for Home Industry held a lively social on August 13 in celebration of the victory won by the Norwegian women in Norway in obtaining the right to vote. The social was held at the home of the society, at 561 North Humboldt Street. A lecture written by the president Ragnhild Ray Olsen was read. The author had followed the movement for women's rights from the day of "Amtmandens Dotre" by Camilla Collett up to the present day. The association now experiences the pleasure of sending hearty congratulations to the Norwegian women, thanking them for their fight, thanking them also for adopting home craft and home economics as part of their program.

A resolution of congratulations and thanks was voted to be sent to Gina Krog for insertion in her paper for women, Nylande.

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Skandinaven, July 23, 1907.

## A PERMANENT BRIDGE

(Editorial)

In four years the Norwegian University will celebrate its hundredth jubilee. The organization of the university in 1811 was the first long forward step toward national regeneration of Norway. It is true that the school was barely three years old in 1814 at the time of the great events which came to hold such revolutionary significance for the people and nations of Europe. But the moral significance of having a university was immeasurable, and probably is best illustrated by the attitude of Professor Georg Sundrup toward Prince Christian Fredrik. It is more than doubtful if the events of 1814 could have ended so favorably for Norway had the University not been founded in 1811.

A contributor thinks that the Norwegians in America should prepare for participation in the University jubilee by collecting a fund, the interest of which should be used for scholarships or fellowships to enable Norwegian-American

Skandinaven, July 23, 1907.

students to complete one or two years' residence work at Christiania University. He believes--and rightly so--that in this manner a permanent bridge would be built between the Norwegians who moved west and those who remained at home. He directs his appeal particularly to the students from Christiana University who have settled in this country; but his appeal is also addressed to all Norwegians in the United States, since this proposal should be of interest to all.

The matter deserves consideration and an exchange of opinion. This proposal may be realized through the collection of a comparatively modest sum. Skandinaven requests the teachers at our schools to have a voice in the discussion. And of course the opinions of our oldest Norwegian students in this country are sought. One of the oldest among us is Dr. W. Koren. He would, for example, be the obvious choice for chairman of a committee to be appointed to take charge of the work. We would be glad to have Dr. Koren express his opinion on this matter.

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Skandinaven, July 3, 1907.

EXCURSION TO NORWAY.

As the third excursion to "the old country" started from Chicago via New York two hundred and fifty excursionists were signed by the A. E. Johnson Office in Chicago.

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Skandinaven, May 29, 1907.

FIRST THINK!

(Editorial)

A movement has existed for some time for the collection of funds for a memorial gift of a million dollars from the Norwegians in America in connection with the 100th anniversary of the constitution.

The movement has been discussed in the Norwegian press in America since 1905, and a number of proposals have appeared in Skandinaven and other papers concerning the collection of gifts for one purpose or other. All these proposals have sprung from a love of the old homeland, and for this reason will be considered sympathetically by all Norwegians. But all of them are suffering from one defect; they give the impression of wanting to aid a poverty stricken land. This is an insult against Norway. Norway is not poor. A nation which was capable of executing the June 7th undertaking in the manner in which it was done by the Norwegians in Norway, is also capable of building onward without outside aid.

Skandinaven, May 29, 1907.

The readers of Skandinaven has proven as ready as anybody to step in helping when calamities have hit some city or district in Norway, nor will they stand back when any occurrences of that type might take place in the future. They contribute their share to the constant stream of little gifts to relatives in the homeland. These are gifts that require no prompting and all these sums arrive at places where they will do the most good. Besides, their total is far greater than the proposed one million dollar gift.

A gift in commemoration of the independence gained in 1814 would be proper if properly presented. There must be no intimation of the gift as aid to a poor country. Norway is not a poor Country, it is rich. It is most necessary for the Norwegian nation that its eyes be opened for the great possibilities existing in Norway. But a gift of a million dollars from abroad will not help the Norwegian people to realize this.





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Skandinaven, April 19, 1906.

**[CHOOSE DEPUTATION]**

A deputation to the Norway Corporation to represent Chicago Norwegians was selected as follows: Doctor A. Doe, Adolph Opstard, Doctor N.T. Quales, Olaf C. Ray, Paulo Stensland.

Scandia, July 29, 1905.

FAIR PLAY?

While fair play is the rule among Americans, and most Americans are always ready to give the underdog a show, there are exceptions to every rule, one of them being the worthy editor of the American Review of Reviews. This gentleman evidently thinks that it pays better to give the underdog a kick.

It is not the first time that he has found an opportunity to show his unfairness in reviewing Scandinavian politics. A year ago he reprinted from a Swedish magazine an article by a Finn, Axel Lille, which was a tissue of falsehoods and misstatements.

The editor of Scandia asked for a little space in which to refute these gross misrepresentations, but the editor of the Review of Reviews, regretting that the article had been published and admitting that it was wrong in many particulars, refused to make any corrections because the errors were the fault of the author or translator.

Scandia, July 29, 1905.

Now the Review of Reviews is at it again. Editorially it speaks of Norway as "a new nation" and says that "it is confidently predicted in Stockholm that with Sweden objecting, no foreign power is likely to extend recognition to Norway".

We beg to state that well-known Swedish writers here in Chicago advise the [Swedish] Riksdag to recognize Norway at once because it is only a question of time when the foreign powers will recognize Norway with or without the consent of Sweden, and [they urge] that Sweden shall not risk the humiliation of seeing Norway recognized in spite of Swedish protests.

And the editor of the Review of Reviews goes on to make a few more silly remarks not worth quoting. Then he publishes a review of the whole Norwegian-Swedish troubles written by a Dane who is afraid to let his name appear, and this article is commented upon by "Dr." Rasmus B. Anderson,--according to the Review of Reviews "a well-known Norwegian scholar and historical authority and editor of Amerika, perhaps the best-known Norwegian journal published

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Scandia, July 29, 1905.

outside Norway,"--and by Dr. Enander,--according to the editor an authority on Swedish history and general Scandinavian politics, and so forth.

We do not begrudge these two worthies whatever free advertising they can obtain, but we do protest when an American magazine publishes statements that are radically wrong. "Dr." Anderson shows what kind of authority he is by writing that according to her constitution of May 14, 1814, "Norway is a free, independent, indivisible, and inseparable kingdom, united with Sweden under one king".

(To be continued in the next issue.)

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Record Herald, May 21, 1905.

TO HAIL NORSE SONGS  
CHICAGOANS GIVE WELCOME TO FAMOUS  
STUDENTS' CHORUS FROM CHRISTIANIA

Showered with flowers and greeted with welcoming songs from their countrymen and women, sixty members of the Norwegian Student Singers, the famous male chorus of the University of Christiania, arrived in the city yesterday afternoon. The Michigan Central train, on which they came, was nearly an hour late, but their tardy arrival did not dampen the enthusiasm of the 500 persons who crowded the Park Row station to meet them.

As the members of the chorus entered the door into the waiting-room, the local Norwegian Singers' Union began Grig's "song of Welcome". which, next to the national anthem, is the great song of the sturdy Norse people.

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Record Herald, May 21, 1905.

Leaving the station, the crowd surged toward the Auditorium, where the chorus will remain today and tomorrow. There was a call for a song, and visitors and local singers lined up on the broad stairway leading from the lobby of the hotel and sang the Norwegian national anthem, "Ja Vi Elsker Dette Landet" ("Yes, We Love our Native Country"). As the clear voices of the tenors lingered on the last strain there was tumultuous applause, and in response to the encore the visiting singers rendered "The Star Spangled Banner" in English.

The rest of yesterday was spent in sightseeing, and today most of the chorus will be guests at the homes of various Norwegian residents.

#### Give Concert To-night

Arrangments have been completed for the concert by the chorus, which will be given at the Auditorium this evening. Elaborate preparations for the event, into which the Swedes and Danes of Chicago have entered in complete harmony, have been in the

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Record Herald, May 21, 1905.

hands of a committee composed of the following: Dr. Thomas Warice, H. A. Hangan, John Anderson, Paul O. Stensland, Nicolay Grevstad, N. Arnesan, Karl Landberg, Thomas Kolderup and Ben Blossum.

The musical organization was founded sixty years ago by John Behrens, the "father of Norwegian song." It is composed of students and alumni of the University of Christiania, and is a semi-national institution, the director O. A. Grondahl, one of the foremost leaders and composers in Scandinavia, being paid partly out of the national treasury.

Since its inception the chorus has been a leader in Norwegian choral music, having had the nation for its patron and numbering among its most prominent supporters the foremost Norwegian composers, such as Greig, Ressinger, Selmer and Kjewlf. Many of the latter have written compositions expressly for the chorus.



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Record Herald, May 21, 1905.

### Opera Singers Lead

The singers are headed by Ralf Hammer, tenor, and Johan Berg-Hansen, bass, as soloists both of whom are members of the National Opera. The president of the student singing society, Dr. Henrick Thomsen, is with the organization.

Tomorrow night there will be a banquet at the Sherman House. at which many persons of prominence will speak.

After leaving Chicago the chorus will give concerts in some twenty cities of the Northwest, returning to the East via Chicago on June 14, at which time another concert may be given here.

Extensive preparations have been made for the reception of the chorus at New Haven, where the singers will be guests of Yale University. They will sail for Norway after their last concert in New York.

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Record Herald, May 21, 1905.

A large advance sale of seats for the Auditorium concert insures an attendance of gratifying proportions. The reception tendered the Swedish University chorus in Chicago a year ago strengthens the belief of the managers of the concert that the Norwegian chorus will be as well received.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 5, 1901.

ANOTHER FAKE

(Editorial in English)

The Chicago Record-Herald has learned that Peary has discovered the "Swedish explorer, Sverdrup, on the western coast of Greenland". This interesting information comes in the form of a "special cable dispatch" to the Record-Herald, reading in part as follows:

"Gothenburg, September 3.

"News has been received here that Peary has found Sverdrup, the Swedish explorer who left for the North Pole three years ago, on the western coast of Greenland.

"It is believed that Sverdrup who sailed in the 'Fram,' the ship that carried Nansen so far north, was unprepared to go around Greenland. The report has caused a great deal of anxiety here among those who hoped that Sverdrup would



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 5, 1901.

find Andree somewhere on the east coast of Greenland."

This alleged "special cable dispatch" is a fake on the face of it. Everybody in Gothenburg knows that Sverdrup is a Norwegian, and nobody in the city would make himself ridiculous by attempting to parade the explorer as a Swede.

Everybody in Gothenburg knows that Sverdrup did not "leave for the North Pole"; that he was "prepared to go around Greenland" as far as practicable; and that the sole purpose of his expedition was to explore the unknown parts of the eastern coast of Greenland.

It is impossible to understand why the Record-Herald should persist in making a specialty of printing idiotic and insulting fake "dispatches" about Norway and the Norwegians.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 29, 1901.

AN INSULT TO NORWAY

(Editorial in English)



A "special cable dispatch" to the Chicago Record-Herald reads as follows:

"Christiania, August 27. In answering the ministerial journal of Denmark which advocated a Scandinavian federal alliance for purposes of defense, the chief organ of the Norwegian home rule party, Dagbladet, which is also the mouthpiece of the present Norwegian ministry, declares that Norway must control its own army. The journal, however, is willing that the Scandinavian countries should have a common defensive policy if Denmark will support Norway in its contest against Sweden so that it will get full home rule."

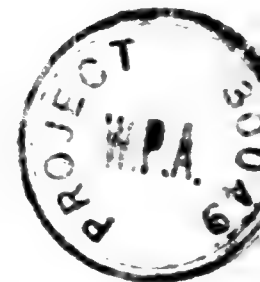
This "special cable dispatch" is a joke or a falsehood that does not hail from Christiania. There is not a man or woman in all Norway that could or would have wired such a silly misrepresentation of the international status

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 29, 1901.

of the country. There is no chief organ or any other organ of "the Norwegian home rule party," because Norway neither needs nor knows any such party. Norway has no "contest against Sweden" for "full home rule" or any other kind of home rule, because Norway, like the United States, is an independent and sovereign nation that rules its own destinies.

The Record-Herald has published a series of letters from Norway from the pen of the well-known writer, William E. Curtis. Though he has made some mistakes, his statement defining the constitutional and international status of Norway was correct and so clear that nobody could fail to understand and remember it. But in fourteen days the Record-Herald has forgotten what its own correspondent had taught it, and published a dispatch that for insulting stupidity caps anything that thus far has appeared in the American press concerning Norway.

If the Record-Herald desires to gain the good will of the Norwegians in



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Aug. 29, 1901.

America, it must cease misrepresenting their fatherland before the American people. They will not brook insults to their native land. They do not assume that any responsible newspaper prints misleading information on purpose. But whether such breaks are intentional or unintentional, their effect upon the public mind is the same. In the present instance the Record-Herald has no excuse whatever to plead. The statement of Curtis, published only a few days ago in its own columns, makes it plain that the alleged dispatch from Christiania is a gross misstatement of facts--an insult to a free and sovereign nation and to all its sons and daughters in America.

Norway is entitled to fair and intelligent treatment at the hands of the American press. Occasional write-ups, however well-intentioned or well done, will not compensate for persistent misrepresentation or atone for the injustice of denying the freest country in Europe its rightful place among the sovereign nations of the world.





III H

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 14, 1901.

SOMEWHAT OVERDRAWN

(Editorial in English)



A correspondent who writes to the Daily News from Bergen, Norway, pays a glowing tribute to Norway's famous musician, the late Ole Bull. She--the correspondent evidently is a she--says in part:

"The man who, above all, helped the people of Norway to struggle on from their first step in independence to their present proud position in music, drama, fiction, and exploration was Ole Bull. He saw from afar the vision of a Norway free, peaceful, and prosperous. He beheld, even in the hour of darkness and doubt, the coming of a golden age, and he proclaimed the truth of the vision. Not only did he proclaim it, he also inspired others to believe in it and to make it a reality."

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 14, 1901.

Now this is very pretty, but prosaic historians are likely to disagree with the fair writer. While they regard Ole Bull as a man of wonderful genius they may not be ready to admit that "the man who, above all, helped the people of Norway to struggle on from their first step in independence" was none other than Ole Bull, a child of four years when he, according to the enthusiastic correspondent, first began to help the people to struggle on.



The correspondent would better make haste to leave Bergen. Ole Bull was one of the greatest and best sons of modern Norway, and the people of Bergen, above all others are jealous of his fame and will be quick to resent anything that is likely to expose it to ridicule.

Our American newspaper correspondents are exceedingly stupid. They should read more and write less.

III H  
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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 23, 1901.

## THE SCANDINAVIAN NAVIES

(Editorial in English)

An article on "The Scandinavian Navies," published in Collier's Weekly, is made the object of some criticism in a communication to the Skandinaven. While the Swedes are said to be the best "sailors in the world" and the Danish sailors are complimented, the tars of Norway receive no special mention. These and other sins of commission or omission the writer regards as misleading and unjust, and he thinks the Skandinaven ought to reprint the article and correct its mistakes.

The writer is justified in his criticism. Yet it is but fair to assume that the author of "The Scandinavian Navies" wrote his rather unpretentious skit in a spirit of impartiality. His article reads in part as follows:

"All know that the Swedes are reputed the best sailors in the world. This



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 23, 1901.

is a legacy from their forefathers. But few are aware that this little country, hardly larger than one of our middle states, possesses an effective navy.

"The ironclads (and Sweden will soon have ten) are ships of about 3,500 tons or the size of our cruiser 'New Orleans'. Their armament is heavy for the size of the ships, and consists of two turret guns and six medium calibre quick-firers which, together with the smaller pieces, make them very formidable. The inventive genius of the Swedes is well known and the navy is quick to adopt all that is newest and best in naval and gunnery construction. The ships of the Njord class embody some new ideas worth a naval attache's attention, and the Swedish navy was the first one to do away with the heavy military mast and its cumbersome fighting top, substituting therefore a signal mast with platform for lookouts and searchlights.

"The personnel is of a high class, especially regarded so by Russia, Sweden's historic enemy. Few of the doings of the naval world escape the



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 23, 1901.

attention of the Swedish officer, who, besides being an excellent seaman, is usually accomplished in other directions. A few thousand men make up the standing navy. It is remarkable how quickly the Swedish boys who begin service in the fleets are licked into shape, and how much their shore training has already brought out. They have the true sailor look and instincts, and the honor of the navy can rest safely upon their shoulders.

. . . . .

"The Norwegian navy is exceedingly small. There are only a few ships, but nevertheless, under the three-tongued flags sail the strongest ships afloat for their size--the 'Eidsvold' and the 'Norge'. These vessels, built by the Armstrongs, are most powerfully armed, and fairly bristle with quick-firers. Two other battleships, the 'Harald Haarfager' and the 'Tordenskjold,' heavily armed but somewhat smaller, make up the first line of defense. The navy has another distinction which shows that the Norwegian naval man understands the value of torpedoes in waters like those of Norway. It owns the first torpedo boat ever built, the 'Rapp'--once the hope of



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 23, 1901.

Thornycroft, the English torpedo-boat builder--now a relic housed in a shed at Karljohansvaern, the principal naval station of the country.

. . . . .

"The Danes are a peaceful people, not fond of fighting, and will not fight until forced to, and they have not devoted their energies and treasure in perfecting a navy equal to that of the other Scandinavian countries. The fighting ships are few and most of these are very small and more or less obsolete. Three ships of the modern type, however, are building, but will not be completed for some time. The navy has several officers who are strong believers in the submarine. The interest in this type of fighting vessel is very high in Denmark, due, of course, to the hope that it may supersede big battleships and extensive fleets that are too costly for a little kingdom.

"The Dane is a fine seaman. This is to be expected of the men of these northern countries whose history abounds with tales of the heroic vikings.





Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 23, 1901.

terrors of all waters, the conquerors on sea and land, and the first to cross the North Atlantic and discover America."

. . . . .

An estimate of the comparative strength of the Scandinavian navies depends to some extent upon the point of view. According to the author in Collier's Weekly, the Danish navy is not equal to that "of other Scandinavian countries". If he intends to say that it is inferior to the combined navies of Norway and Sweden, he is undoubtedly right. If he means that it is not equal to the navy of either Norway or Sweden, he will find plenty Danes ready to dispute his assertion. Denmark has two battleships of the third class, while neither Sweden nor Norway is credited with any ship of this order. The Danish navy also has the advantage in number of guns, big and small, and in the number of vessels of all descriptions. But it is true that many of the warships of Denmark are of somewhat antiquated types, and it may be that in effective fighting strength the Danish navy at present falls behind that of either Norway or Sweden.

The navy of Sweden is somewhat larger than that of Norway, but whether it





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is stronger is perhaps doubtful. The four battleships of Norway are newer, larger, and considerably stronger than any of the seven battleships of Sweden, and on the whole the navy of Norway is the more modern in ships and armament. But Sweden is building at a more rapid rate and in a few years will possess a navy of considerable strength for purposes of coast defense.

If the author intended to say that the Swedes are better sailors than any other in the world, he is wrong; if he meant that they are among the best sailors, he is right. The Scandinavians, taken as a group, make the best sailors in the world. This is generally admitted even by English ship-owners, and "this is expected of the men of these northern countries". As between the three countries, the Norwegian sailors are generally given the preference. This, too, is to be expected. Norway has more sailors than Sweden and Denmark combined, and in proportion a much larger number of people who make their living on the sea either as fishermen or sailors. For this reason it would be a reflection upon the people of Norway if the Norwegian sailor, generally speaking, did not compare favorably with the sailors of Denmark and Sweden.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 23, 1901.

The author of "The Scandinavian Navies" is apparently an American naval officer. He has written more extensively about the Swedish navy because that is the one of the three he knows best, and because he appears to have formed pleasant friendships among Swedish naval officers who, by the way, deserve the praise bestowed upon them. If his desire to do full justice to his Swedish friends has led him to make statements that by inference may be regarded as unjust to the Norwegians as seamen, or belittling the navies of Norway and Denmark, he ought not be suspected of wilful misrepresentation. He speaks with due appreciation of all Scandinavian countries and their peoples. However, if he really does not know that Norway, which has a greater merchant marine than France, and ranks fourth among the great maritime countries, can boast the best sailors in the world, he is guilty of an ignorance that is inexcusable in a young officer of the American navy.



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III H (Danish)

III H (Swedish)

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NORWEGIAN



Dansk Tidende og Revyen, March 7, 1924.

### AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN FOUNDATION

The local chapter of the American-Scandinavian-Foundation held its annual meeting Friday, February 29, in the quarters of the Swedish Club. The President, Mr. Chas. S. Peterson read the report covering the activities during the past year.

Several social gatherings had been held at which many prominent visiting Scandinavian were guests.

The rather small attendance at the meeting he ascribed to the fact that only one-third of the "Foundation's" members in Chicago, are members of the local chapter.

Perhaps the cause for this might be found in the somewhat "reserved position" the chapter has assumed with respect to the great public. Most of the above mentioned social gatherings have been held without giving the Skandinaven Press an opportunity

Dansk Tidende og Revyen, March 7, 1924.

to either announce or report on them. On certain occasions it seems that the Swedish and Norwegian Press have been invited while the Dansk Tidende was overlooked.

Mr. James Creese, Secretary of the American-Scandinavian-Foundation was present and spoke on various subjects. He mentioned the Fund for Study-Stipends which have been extended to more than three-hundred students.

The new board of officers will consist of the following: Dr. Harry Pratt Judson, former president of Chicago University, Charles S. Peterson, Carl Antonsen, T. A. Siqueland, Birger Osland and P. B. Nelson.

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III H (Swedish)

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 5, 1901.

RATHER MIXED

(Editorial in English)

The other day the Record-Herald introduced to its readers "Dr. Carl Herslow, the prospective minister of state for Sweden-Norway". In a biographical sketch of this statesman the Record-Herald says in part:

"Dr. Carl Herslow, who is generally mentioned as the successor of the present Swedish-Norwegian minister of state, Baron von Otten, is a prominent member of the Riksdag. The new army bill is certain to meet with defeat unless the king consents to universal suffrage, and this is the measure advocated by Dr. Herslow. The present administration is sure to resign, whatever the result will be and, as Dr. Herslow has repeatedly been requested to take a seat in the cabinet, everything points to him as the future minister of state for the two countries. "



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III H (Swedish)

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 5, 1901.

Nothing could be briefer, but brevity is not always the soul of wit. The paragraph contains the following errors:

- (1) There is no such thing as a state or nation called "Sweden-Norway".
- (2) There is no such thing as a "minister of state for Sweden-Norway".
- (3) It follows that Baron von Otter is not "the present Swedish-Norwegian minister of state".
- (4) No bill for the adoption of universal suffrage has been passed by the Riksdag, nor even considered. Universal suffrage is not a practical proposition in Sweden. Hence it is pure and unadulterated nonsense to assert that the "present army bill is certain to meet defeat unless the king consents to universal suffrage".



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III H (Swedish)

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 5, 1901.

Sweden and Norway are two separate and independent kingdoms which have contracted a "perpetual union" and have a common king. The government of each country is entirely distinct and separate from that of the other. The only branch of government administered in common for both countries is their foreign relations. In their commercial relations they treat each other as foreign countries. Their military and naval establishments are not only administered separately, but are not even uniform as regards tactics, rifles, etc.

To speak of "the minister of state for Sweden-Norway" or Sweden and Norway is even more absurd than would be the phrase: "The secretary of state for Illinois and Wisconsin". Sweden has her minister of state, of course, and Norway, under the present arrangement, has even two such officials.

The correspondents of the American press should study a little history.





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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 28, 1900.

### MANY ARE GOING TO NORWAY

It looks as if those going back to the old homeland this year are taking more money with them than was the case during the past two years. The travelers to Norway this year are drawing more money on leaving than they did last year, on the average.

A reporter for Skandinaven visited the steamship agency, Hansen and Arnesen, corner of Harrison Street and Fifth Avenue, and there he found a large number of passengers waiting to be cleared for Norway and Denmark in connection with the Thursday excursion of the firm.

Well-dressed ladies and gentlemen, with exteriors testifying to their prosperity, made the reporter, longing to go across, quite wistful as he saw these passengers, smiling and satisfied, attended by Mr. Arnesen, step on board the reclining chair cars at the railroad station.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 28, 1900.

"The main Christmas excursion will, however, not take place until the second half of November and the first part of December," said Mr. J. Arnesen, "and there is quite a mass of correspondence which will surely lead to business as soon as Mr. McKinley is re-elected. Very satisfactory registration is taking place day by day; yet a number of passengers have conditioned their voyage on the re-election of the Republicans to the helm at Washington."

. . . . .

Hansen and Arnesen have of late carried on an extensive correspondence relative to excursions to Cuba in December and January, and since the firm also has areas of fruit lands for sale in the southern part of Cuba at very favorable prices and conditions, it seems there is every reason to expect a large number of participants in the excursions, both of people interested in the lands and those traveling for their health or for the sake of pleasure....



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 1, 1900.

NORWEGIAN PLATFORMS

(Editorial in English)



Several English-speaking contemporaries have published an alleged dispatch dated Christiania, June 27, and reading in part as follows:

"The program of the leftists for the coming Storting elections has created a great stir on account of the radical departures proposed. Among other things, it declares for a Norwegian consular system independent of Sweden, referendum on important acts, and suffrage for taxpaying women. 'This,' says the Verdens Gang (World's Progress),' is the program which our party will later develop and on which we will stand against the politics of humiliating milk-and-water politics and the party of beaten-track policy and wholesale promises.'

"The Verdens Gang's version makes the program more radical than many in the party can swallow, and while there is no doubt that the referendum idea would prove popular with the electors, its final acceptance into the program by the leaders is doubtful. The proposal, however, serves to illustrate the strides which

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 1, 1900.

the people of Norway are making in self-government.

"The conservative or union party in Norway is about to lose several of its most influential leaders and will have difficulty in replacing them. V. Ullman, president of the Storting, will, it is reported, resign his seat and devote himself to educational work. Prime Minister Steen seems likely to retire in the fall, owing to his great age."

It is probably unnecessary to state that this "dispatch" never touched any wire. It was written for a Chicago paper by a gentleman who knows as much about Norwegian politics as does the man in the moon. There is not a single correct statement in his "cable"; it is all a maze of errors.

The program of the leftists was adopted several months ago. It was rather vague and indefinite on the leading issues of the day and hence created no stir at all. The plank insisting upon separate consular service for Norway has appeared in every liberal platform upward of ten years. The program demands neither the referendum nor suffrage for taxpaying women.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), July 1, 1900.

Dissatisfied with what it calls the "do-nothing policy" of the present liberal government, the Verdens Gang, one of the leading champions of the party in the press, has turned upon the liberal "organization" with the evident intention of defeating it at the polls. The program attributed by the dispatch-maker to the liberals has been launched by The Verdens Gang to afford it a vantage ground for attacks upon the liberal flanks.

In Norway, as in the United States, the principle of the referendum applies to constitutional amendments and in local regulation of the liquor traffic and other strictly local affairs. But no party has proposed that it be made applicable to general legislation, though it is gaining ground, especially among the conservatives, who take the ground that the referendum would operate as a check upon the increasing production of the law mills.

The present government is liberal, as was the Storting recently dissolved. It follows that Steen and Ullman are liberals, not conservatives. They will retire if rejected by the people, not otherwise.





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III H (Danish)      Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 2, 1900.

III H (Swedish)

NORWEGIAN

### THE CENSUS

The census-taking started yesterday, when the enumerators made their first calls. This work will continue until all the people have been counted. The enumerator inquires about many matters, but he asks no unnecessary questions. The information he seeks is of importance for a full knowledge of the population of the country and the conditions under which the people live. It is the duty of everybody to give complete and correct answers to all questions, whether in regard to his family or in regard to any other matter.

We are appealing to Norwegians, Swedes, and Danes to give correct information concerning their native country or the country of their parents. It is probable that a large number of enumerators here in Chicago, as well as in other places in the country, know very little about the Nordic countries..... As our readers know, there is no country by the name of Scandinavia. "Scandinavian" is not a nationality known to the census-taker. The census recognizes Denmark, Norway, and Sweden; also Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes. Consequently,

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III H (Danish)      Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 2, 1900.

III H (Swedish)

Norwegians must give their homeland as Norway; Danes must give theirs as Denmark, and the homeland for the Swedes must be given as Sweden.

It would seem to be superfluous to call attention to this, but experience tells us differently. The last census is somewhat inaccurate in this respect. There is no question but that the number of Norwegians in Chicago in 1890 actually was considerably greater than indicated in the census of that year. The same holds true for the Danes, though to a less extent. And mistakes of the type mentioned were not limited to Chicago.

The Nordic population all over the country ought to do its utmost to prevent mistakes, as indicated this time. A Norwegian, for example, should ascertain carefully, before the census-taker leaves his house, that Norway is set down as his native land.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 15, 1900.

### MODERN VIKINGS

#### The Largest Exclusively Norwegian Excursion to Norway

The Norwegian emigrant may go to Africa, Australia, or America, but no matter where he goes, he cannot rid himself of nostalgia, and the farther away he goes, the more strongly does he long to go back to the place where he passed his childhood years.....The Norwegian immigrants in America, dispersed as they are over the vast and rich Northwest, ...have never been able to forget the mountains, the valleys, the fiords, and the glaciers of Norway.

Every year they go home for a visit, singly or in groups.....During the past winter, certain prominent Norwegians who intended to visit Norway, as well as the exposition in Paris, decided to promote a Viking tour to Norway, and as soon as this had been announced, the thought caught fire, especially among the old pioneers in the Northwest. These, the oldest among the immigrants, seem to have found many obstacles to the realization of their desire for a trip to their old homeland.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 15, 1900.

For many years they did not find time for any excursions. There were forests to cut down, prairies to break, fields to cultivate. And so the desired trip home was postponed from year to year. Then came the idea of the Viking tour, and since the pioneering work had been done, since funds were large enough for anticipated needs, and since strength and courage had not been drained yet, it seemed that it was quite the thing to do to join the Viking excursion.....

At eight o'clock in the evening, May 12, the "Vikings" were on board the long special train sent for the occasion over the Great Western railroad from Minneapolis to Chicago. The long coaches were being filled; suitcases and bags were piled up. ....The last good-bys were shouted to those left on the platform, and the "Vikings" were on their way eastward.

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About noon, Sunday, the train reached Chicago, where many Chicagoans joined the army bound for Norway, and at two o'clock in the afternoon, the train proceeded over the Nickel Plate Railroad tracks. The next stop of the train will be



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 15, 1900.

Niagara Falls, and thence it will continue directly to New York, where the giant liner "Oceanic" is waiting, ready to take the "Vikings" across the Atlantic.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 7, 1900.

## BRITISH IMPUDENCE

(Editorial in English)

The Associated Press cables from London what purports to be the views of King Oscar II on the war in South Africa. The King, who is on a visit to England, traveling incognito, is reported as saying, among other things:

"I am entirely on the British side in this war in South Africa. You may make it quite clear that I have no sympathy whatever with the Boers, and I shall tell you why. I find it difficult to understand either the principles of a religion which is apparently a monopoly of the burghers of the two states, or the present manifestations of a government which seems to have refused most of the reforms suggested by the British and which closed the negotiations by invading British territory. In my opinion, the English-speaking races are the exact opposite of the Boers, because they are among the best colonizers in the world when savage and uncivilized territories have to be reclaimed. You



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may make it quite clear that I have no sympathy whatever with the Boers, and that I will give no support to the attempts they are making to secure the countenance or co-operation of our countries".

King Oscar is probably "on the British side," but it is not probable that he has spoken as represented. If the interview is not a fabrication, the King has undoubtedly been misquoted. The King is an intelligent and well-informed gentleman. It is impossible to believe that he could be guilty of the nonsense about the monopoly of the burghers' religion, or would make himself ridiculous by refusing in advance a support of the Boer cause that he knew he would not be requested to give. Neither can he have censured the Boer for "refusing most of the reforms suggested by the British;" for he well knew that the British government had no more right to force "reforms" upon the South African republic than upon Norway or Sweden.

Being a guest of Great Britain for the time being, the King may have said something intended to please his host. But if he consented to the publication of



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what he may have said, he certainly was unaware of the ulterior purpose of the interview, which is disclosed in the following postscript:

"Theodore Andrea Cook, who has just resigned the editorship of the St. James Gazette, and who secured specially for the Associated Press the above very striking declaration of King Oscar's sentiments in regard to the war, writes: 'It is clear that the King does not wish the Scandinavians in the United States to be in any doubt about the feelings of the Monarch to whom they or their parents once owed allegiance, and whose opinions they will still accept with deference and respect in a question now agitating the civilized world. Taken in conjunction with the recent improvement of feeling between Great Britain and Germany, this expression by the King of Norway and Sweden is a contribution to international politics which solidifies the Baltic area to a remarkable degree.'"

This is a fair illustration of British stupidity and impudence. It shows that the interview was obtained and garbled, if not manufactured out of whole



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cloth, for consumption in the United States.

.....

Befogged as he is by British arrogance and prejudice, it is very likely that Mr. Theodore Andrea Cook is unable to understand that, while the Norwegians and Swedes in the United States credit King Oscar with good intentions and have more or less respect for his political wisdom, they are otherwise entirely indifferent to his opinions on the Boer war or any other question. They are Americans and in the habit of doing their own thinking. Nor does King Oscar labor under any misapprehensions in this respect; he knows that they are good American citizens and esteems them the higher for it.

The impudence of the British jingo is not surprising; we are so used to British assumptions that we bestow but scant attention upon fresh outbreaks. But it is to be regretted that the Associated Press should be used as a vehicle for such unseemly attempts at influencing public opinion in the United States.





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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 7, 1900.

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Their stupidity and harmlessness do not by any means excuse their offensive and insulting impudence.

Revyen, Dec. 4, 1897.

[FAMOUS NORWEGIAN EXPLORER VISITS TOWN]

(Summary)

Dr. Fritjof Nansen, the famous Norwegian explorer, was recently in town. A great banquet was given in his honor at the Auditorium, at ten dollars per plate. The only Danes who attended this expensive dinner were Henry L. Hertz and Dr. Christian Fenger.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 28, 1897.

NANSEN

(Article in English)

Norwegians from city, town, village, and countryside, yes, from all over the North and Central West, celebrated today at a banquet given by the Norse colony here in Chicago in honor of Dr. Fridtjof Nansen. Many a Viking drinking horn was drained in good old Norse style in Nansen's honor.

As early as six o'clock the Auditorium was filled by an expectant throng waiting for a sight of the great explorer. More than two hundred representative men and women attended the banquet in his honor. The banquet hall on the ninth floor of the Auditorium was filled by an expectant crowd.

Amid thundering applause, Nansen arrived about 7 P.M. Banker H.A. Haugen,



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being the toastmaster for the evening, bade the old seafarer welcome and escorted him to his seat of honor at the table.

Mr. John Anderson bade Nansen welcome with the following words:

"Fellow Countrymen:

"We are assembled here tonight to do honor to a countryman whose name is now well-known to all enlightened nations, and whose fame has spread over the civilized world. Abler tongues than mine will express to him our warmest greetings.

"On behalf of the committee of arrangements it gives me great pleasure to extend a hearty welcome to our distinguished friends from beyond our borders and to hope they will enjoy their visit among us. I also take the privilege of thanking our American friends for honoring us with their presence tonight. I will now call upon one who is too well-known



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to most of you to need any introduction from me--Mr. H.A. Haugen, who will act as toastmaster of the evening."

Mr. Haugen then introduced the editor of the Skandinaven, Mr. Nicolay Grevstad, whose speech was as follows:

"Hail and welcome, brave son of Norway! Welcome to Chicago, the heart of America, the second Norwegian city in the world! Welcome to this great northwest, where hundreds of thousands of people of your own blood have found new and happy homes!

"We Norwegians of Leif's Vineland, are proud of our status and dignity as citizens of the great American republic, and we yield to none, native or foreign born, in love for the Stars and Stripes. Yet we take as much pride in the Norwegian name as do our kinsmen across the sea, and we vie with them in honoring you because the glamour of your heroism



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and wondrous voyage has gladdened the heart and lit up the furrowed features of dear old mother Norway.

"She sent her sturdy sons upon their dangerous mission. They were piloted by her hopes and inspired by their love for her. Their strange craft was a symbol of Norway herself as it disappeared on the horizon. Norway was always uppermost in their thoughts. What they did, they did for Norway. Their imagination was charmed by a symbolic spell; the fate of the fatherland was in their hands--wrapped up in their success; thus the 'Fram' [Nansen's ship] was Norway, surrounded by perils but indestructible in her strength. And when their good ship had reached a Norwegian harbor, unharmed and even unscathed, and all were safe home again, a wave of exulting enthusiasm burst upon the land. For the 'Fram' was Norway's ship of state that after a perilous voyage was now anchored in the safe harbor of its future destiny.

"Norway may well be proud of such sons. Well may her bosom swell with



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joy because their great task has been so nobly fulfilled and because the glory of it is her own. The whole civilized world pays homage to her as the mother of the greatest of Arctic heroes. He disappeared from civilization amid misgivings. He reappeared with the veil of Ultima Thule, with the secrets of an icebound world as his trophy. From the empire of eternal ice and darkness he wrested a larger territory than has been won by the combined efforts of all Arctic explorers of the last two hundred years, and he planted Norway's red, white and blue at 86.14 to mark the new boundary line of the known world.

"If she is poor in marts and money, Norway sits in the council of the great nations because she is rich in great men. Behold! While nations are brooding over problems put to them by one of her sons, that silent old man with the lion head, that profound philosopher and preacher of the drama, a youthful hero sprung from her loins, suddenly leaps out of the Arctic seas flashing his solution of the frozen riddles upon a startled world. And rising from her seat, Norway takes one of these sons--





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the greatest among living writers--by one hand, while leading by the other the greatest among the men of action of today; and stepping in front of all nations, she says with the pride of a Roman mother: 'These are my boys.'

"The story of the Nansen expedition reads like a fairy tale from the crystal palaces of the ice king, glowing in the ever-changing hues of the midnight sun or the northern lights, but hidden far beyond a forbidding fog-land where the dreaded frost giants rule. It has been an inspiration to our compromising, machine-made, dollar-branded civilization. We have all felt the touch of its magnetic thrill. It has ennobled our purposes, quickened our best impulses, and raised the standard of our aims.

"In the glorious success of this most wonderful of all Arctic voyages we recognize the triumph of the highest type of manhood enlisted in the service of mankind. Was there ever a finer display of moral and



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physical courage? Nansen finds his plans rejected by nearly all Arctic authorities. His theory of the polar current is frowned upon; his idea of building an ice-proof ship and of drifting across the polar sea is ridiculed; the whole project is condemned as unworthy of serious consideration, as boyish folly, as sheer madness.

"But he does not swerve in his faith. He is more firmly resolved than ever to stake his life upon his theory. And there are hundreds of men who dare to believe in this one youth against all the veteran explorers of the world, and who plead for the privilege of committing their lives in his hands.

"Such an unerring self-confidence and such power to inspire faith in others are endowments of true greatness. It is a born leader of men that is revealed to us at the very threshold of the daring undertaking, surrounded by followers as brave as himself.



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"Nor do they falter when they are face to face with the perils of the frozen North. The black pall of the Arctic night cannot repress the buoyancy of their spirits, nor does the roaring and thundering of the pack ice strike them with terror. As their marvelous 'Fram' deftly eludes the embraces and easily resists the tremendous pressure of the ice, they grow almost reckless in their complete abandon of fear. Life on board the 'Fram', as pictured by Nansen, reads like a great saga of some ancient viking. It is the old viking spirit that would jest at danger and laugh at death; it is that spirit that fills these men and nerves them to their task. Come what may, they know there is but one way and that is fram--[that is] forward.

"The stage of history has presented no scene more lofty or heroic than those enacted in the ice desert by Nansen and his men. Look at them as they are assembled beside the 'Fram' on that memorable day of parting! Two of them are to make a dash for the Pole, while the others will remain with the ship. The last farewells have been exchanged. There



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are a few drops in the eyes of these sturdy men; shadows of sadness flit across their weather-beaten features: and in the parting grasps of their strong hands there is a tremor of restrained emotion. Chief and men alike are moved and touched at the sundering of so many close ties of trials and triumphs. But there is no doubt in their hearts. Those who leave are as confident as ever that the 'Fram' will make her way out of the ice and reach Norway in safety, and those remaining on board never doubt that their chief and his companion will find their way back to civilization. Inspiring courage, sublime faith of friend in friend!

"And as our eyes follow these two wanderers trudging and toiling across the broken ice fields, words to express our admiration of their matchless courage, their perseverance, and their power of endurance fail us.



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"Heroes of other times and climes crowd upon our memories and pass in review before us as we look, and a most imposing sight it is. But these lone pathfinders of the polar regions, climbing ice hills in blinding snowstorms and with the grip of the polar cold upon their limbs, in a grim determination to do or die, to test the power of man's endurance to the very limit. Ah! A nobler and grander scene was never witnessed, a more thrilling, heroic, and inspiring picture was never flashed upon the screen of history--never!

"Such deeds are immortal. They cannot die. In the heavens of history the heroism of our modern Fridtjof Nansen will shine for all time to come as a radiant polar star of sacrifice and unselfish devotion to a noble cause.

"Youthful victor of the icy battlefields, your rich conquest for science belongs to mankind, the inspiring example of your grand courage to the youth of all lands, your fame to Norway. We, your brothers of this land



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of the brave, love and admire you as the ideal type of Norse manhood, and thank you for the luster you have shed upon the Norwegian name. May long life and happiness be your portion! And may our common mother, Norway, rear many sons who, like you, will crown her with wreaths of imperishable glory!"

Nansen then spoke for about thirty minutes, thanking the Norwegian people for their grand reception in his honor.

The toastmaster then introduced the well-known banker, Paul O. Stensland, who spoke as follows:

"Mr. Toastmaster and Gentlemen:

"You have been listening to such eloquence that it is not without fear and distrust of my own ability that I tackle the subject laid before me, to wit: 'The "Fram" and Her Crew.'





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"The 'Fram' first. Many a North Pole-bound craft went forward and onward as bravely and daringly as did the 'Fram'. She, however, got farther upward toward the Pole, I mean, than any of the rest and, curiously enough, she came back as safe and sound as if she had never left at all. Now confining ourselves to her success so far as it was secured by human efforts alone, how do we account for it? It is true that the boat was built and fitted out according to the plans and instructions of the master spirit, Dr. Nansen himself. It is also true that these plans were made with such a foresight and insight into every detail as to arouse the admiration of the world. This is the factor accounting for the way the 'Fram' stood her test when and while in the deathly clasp and grasp of the ice demons. Yet when we speak of her safe return and successful voyage upon the whole, there is one more factor, and a prominent one too, to be considered. That is the captain of the ship and her crew. The captain--well to go a little back in time--I think it safe to say that pious Aeneas of old had not a more trustworthy friend in his 'fidus Achates' than Fridtjof Nansen in Captain Sverdrup. And were Mr. Sverdrup





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here himself, I am sure he would not wish to be extolled to a dizzier altitude or parallel than that of the three thousand celebrities of Troy. The crew comes next. The waves of the ocean have closed upon and roared their funeral hymns over thousands of sailors as brave and daring as the men of Captain Sverdrup; yet on the other hand, or from another point of view, I think I dare say that seldom, if ever, has the world seen such a company as the one on board the 'Fram'. What a unit of hearts and souls! What a loyalty and faithfulness to duty! What discipline! Obedience, formal and external, may be enforced; true discipline cannot, for true discipline is the voluntary, cheerful command of self; and of those on board the 'Fram' everybody was fit to be a commander, because everyone knew how to obey. Lieutenant Johansen shared the ghastly perils of the chief, Dr. Nansen himself, during their super-human sufferings and wanderings across the endless icebound fields of the polar sea, and History has entered his name among her never-to-be-forgotten heroes. History! Yes, there, there on the roll of undying fame ought the world to read the name of every one of those modest, silent



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vikings who manned the 'Fram'. But History has little room; if she had more, she, like man, would forget. Yes, friend, how many among us here can recall and mention the several names of that noble crew? We would if we could, and therewith let us comfort ourselves, while raising our glasses in honor of 'Fram' and her Crew!"

The following representative people were present at the banquet:  
H.G. Haugan, Milwaukee; Halle Steensland, Madison; H.L. Anderson, Chicago;  
C.N. Haugan, Iowa; Dr. Axel J. Boyesen, Chicago; Emil Bjorn, Chicago;  
Carl Nielsen [Dane], Chicago; Niels Juul [Dane], Chicago; Franz A. Lundstrand [Swede], Chicago; Mayor Carter Harrison, Chicago; Colonel K.C. Pardee, New York; A. Boyesen [Dane], Chicago; Ezra C. Fahrney, Chicago;  
Dr. Peters Kuriko [German], Chicago; C. Hamstrom [Swede], Chicago; Henry L. Hertz [Dane], Chicago; John L. Lindgren [Swede], Chicago; Paul C. Stensland, Chicago; R. L. Edwards [Dane], Chicago; H.A. Haugan, O.M. Haugan, Chicago; Professor Rasmus B. Anderson [Dane], Chicago; Robert Lindblom [Swede], Chicago; Senator Knute Nelson, F.H. Gade [Dane], Chicago;  
Dr. Christian Fenger [Dane], Chicago; Nicolay Grevstad, Chicago; Ole Stensland, Chicago.



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HARRISON NOT WANTED

(Editorial)

The committee in charge of Dr. Nansen's reception invited Mayor Harrison to greet the distinguished visitor on behalf of the city. His honor's presence was not necessary by any means, but the Mayor is wont to assist on such occasions and the committee did not wish to slight him by dispensing with his services.

Carter Harrison was not bothered by a similar reward for proprieties. He kept carefully out of sight, and in order to emphasize the insult administered to the famous explorer and the committee, he sent a minor city official to act in his place. The corporation counsel, or the comptroller, generally represents the Mayor when he is prevented from performing an official function in person. But Mr. Harrison evidently was of the opinion that one of the obscurest city officials was a good enough substitute on this occasion.

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It is true that Mr. Taylor made a much better speech than his honor could have made or ever will make. But Taylor's eloquence is no excuse for Mr. Harrison's rude discourtesy.

It is understood that the committee in charge of the banquet to be given in honor of Dr. Nansen by Norwegians of Chicago and the Northwest at the Auditorium on November 27th has invited Mayor Harrison to be present at this banquet as a guest and to respond to the toast to Chicago. The committee consists of good, loyal Chicagoans, who desired to honor the Mayor by giving him an opportunity to meet the great explorer. This invitation was extended to the Mayor before he saw fit to insult Dr. Nansen, hence no blame can attach to the committee. But as matters now stand, the committee has but one thing to do, viz., to cancel the invitation. It cannot afford to invite as a guest a man who has insulted the guest of honor. Mr. Harrison's presence is not wanted under any circumstances.

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HANSEN IN ART

The Hero Ought to Remain Here at Least in Marble or Oil

(Letter)



Editor of Skandinaven:

The most remarkable Norseman of contemporary history is on his way to Chicago. He will be our guest in a few days. How deeply his career has stirred his fellow-countrymen, no one knows better than the men of the press, through whose hands has passed every item of the Saga of our new Fridtjof Nansen and "Fram," /that/ will live in song and story as "Ja Vi Elsker Detta Landet" /Yes, We Love the Land that Towers/ in ever self-renewing youth, because Nansen's and his fellow-comrades' exploits have reincarnated national ideals, half-buried sometimes under the dregs of weary commonplace, but never extinct. From Leif Ericson to Tordenskjold /Dane/, thence to our Fridtjof of today seems but a span. In the person of Nansen are embodied Erik the Red, Snorri Sturluson, King Olaf of Stiklestad, the men of Eidsvold, Henrik Wergeland, and all that

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is noble between Lindesnes and North Cape, and more--for our own pulses beat quicker in his presence, because in him all Norway and her noblest manhood and womanhood stand erect, breathe, and move before our eyes.

Now were we in Norway instead of the United States, there would be no difficulty about the final form the feeling our heart and mind would assume in regard to such a personality. There is only one means by which it can find its truest expression, i.e., through art. The artist becomes an essential supplement of the national life of any people who give the world a hero. Genuine heroism in all spheres is immortal. When the special form it assumes reincarnates specific aspirations, it transforms the very mountains and endows [us] with imperishable and inspiring memories.

Here we are in Chicago, a Norse-American colony upwards of a hundred thousand souls, conceded by all to be model American citizens; but how deeply our heart strings vibrate to the music of the magnificent surf which beats against our



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native shores we realized only when [the] "Fram" was making her way southward from the "Farthest North".

Now then, Mr. Editor, may I be permitted to suggest that this is the time above all others, when we should call on our artists in color or marble [to depict] this immortal page in our history. The great Art Institute of Chicago, so far as its permanent collections go, is absolutely destitute of a single art work in oil or marble of direct Norse origin. When we remember that Thorwaldsen was an Icelfander and therefore a lineal Norseman, and recall our Tidemand, our Gude, our Eilil Petterson, our Skredsvig, our Sindings, etc., of today, this is a deplorable and needless wrong, and injures us in the estimate of our fellow-citizens of discriminating culture and refinement. This is precisely the time when this ought to be righted. Mr. C. Asbjornsen has proven by his bust of Boyesen that he is master of his art, and he is an honor to us. He ought to have not only one, but several commissions for first-class portrait busts of Fridtjof Nansen. Not cheap plaster affairs, but bona fide marble or bronze busts that will honor any parlor or art institute.





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A subscription for such a work to be placed among the permanent sculpture division in our Chicago Institute would undoubtedly meet with response.

For emulation it may be mentioned that the well-known lumber merchant Thorsen has placed two beautiful Norway landscapes in Layton's gallery in Milwaukee. Surely, Chicago has favored not a few of our countrymen more than sufficiently to do as much in behalf of the far older and wealthier Norse colony here. We ought to have a first-class bust of Nansen. We ought to have a picture of [the] "Fram" by Sindings.

Finally, Mr. Editor, allow me once more to call attention to the fact that Sindings' wonderful work, "Along Northern Seas," is still unsold and in the hands of the Anderson Art Company. It is one of the most powerful portrayals of snow-clad mountains along the Lofoten Islands ever made. It is there where the North Polar and the Gulf currents meet, and by so doing, bring down the mighty schools of cod that feed all Catholic Europe during the Lenten season.



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It is exactly these very Northern Seas that have bred men of the Hansen type and so made the "Fram's" journey the Saga that it is.

"Art" says the poet, "is long, time is fleeting," and to our artists and to those of them borne along the Northern Seas, we must go if we wish to permanently and truly commemorate Hansen's visit to America.

Chicago leads the Northwest in all matters. Let it be said that we Norsemen of Chicago lead Hansen's countrymen of the United States in this worthy, and as the writer believes, the only certain method by which Hansen's presence can be adequately commemorated for the living, and convey its lesson to those who come after us.



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IV (Danish)

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 17, 1897.

### THE NANSEN COMMITTEE

The delegates to the Nansen Committee elected a committee of honor to receive Fridtjof Nansen, upon his arrival here.

The following men were elected: Reverend Kildahl, Reverend Torgesen, Reverend Treider, Reverend Torrison, Reverend Haakonson, Reverend Alfred Johnson, H. Nordahl, M. Losby, Anton Krog, Captain Eriksen, O. A. Thorp, C. R. Matson, K. B. Olsen, Otto C. Eriksen, Paul O. Stensland, H. A. Hagen, Harald Andesen, A. Bruun (Dane), S. Thorson, N. Arneson, H. L. Dahl, John Anderson, Nicolay Grevstad, K. Edwards, John Blegen, S. T. Gunderson, F. Asche, Olaf Severson, Sigvald Asbjornsen, Emil Bjorn, Dr. A. Doe, Dr. B. Meyer (Dane), Dr. Urheim, Dr. Sandberg, Dr. Quale, Dr. Lee, Dr. Lawson, Dr. [A.] Hektoen, Dr. [A.] Torrison, Dr. N. Nelson, Dr. Lindos, Olsen Skaaden, John Gullakson, Tom Olsen, M. Kirkery (Dane), A. P. Johnson, C. Jevne, Captain William Johnson, Richolson, Elwig, Torrison, Alf. T. Johnson, F. H. Gade (Dane), O. Ray, Chr. Ilseng, Captain Michelsen (Dane), O. C.



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Hansen (Dane), H. L. Andersen (Dane), John Jersen, H. B. Hansen (Dane),  
O. C. S. Olsen (Dane), Knud Larsen (Dane).



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 22, 1896.

CITIZEN'S PAPERS FOR NORWEGIANS

It makes so much difference to Sven Andreassen whether he renounces allegiance to the "King of Norway and Sweden" or the "King of Sweden and Norway" that he may fail to become an American citizen in consequence. Andreassen appeared before clerk Salomonson (Dane) in the County Clerk's office yesterday and made application for his first papers toward becoming a citizen of the United States. Mr. Salomonson wrote his name down and then asked him where he was born.

"Norway," was the reply.

"Take off your hat and be sworn," said the clerk. "You do solemnly swear that you will waive allegiance to all foreign potentates, especially the King of Sweden and Norway."



At that point the man stopped the clerk. He asked him to say "King of Norway and Sweden." The clerk told the man the proper title was "King of Sweden and Norway," and that he had no power to change it. The would-be citizen

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said he was born in Norway, but if he acknowledged the authority of the "King of Sweden and Norway" instead of "Norway and Sweden," he might be taken for a Swede. This he did not want to do.

It was arranged that the matter would be laid before Chief Clerk Knopf and if he permitted the use of the inverted title, the papers would be issued. If not, Andreassen would be compelled to go without papers.

Mr. Andreassen was right in protesting against the royal title as read by clerk Salomonson. It is understood that Mr. Salomonson only insisted upon a practice which has been followed hitherto in the County Clerk's office, and that in all printed blanks intended for the use of Norwegians and Swedes applying for citizen's papers, the title of the king reads as Mr. Salomonson put it. But that does not prove that the clerk and his blanks are right. As a matter of plain law and fact, they are clearly wrong.



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Norway and Sweden are two independent and sovereign kingdoms united under a common king. Each of the two countries has its own separate and independent government, the executive head of which is the king, who is at the same time also the executive head of the government of the other country. The dual functions of the king find expression in his title. In all Norwegian state papers and on all Norwegian coins his title reads "King of Norway and Sweden." In all Swedish state papers and on all Swedish coins his title reads "King of Sweden and Norway."

In the present instance, a citizen of Norway and subject of the King of Norway applied for citizen's papers. By taking the oath as read to him, he would have sworn to an absurd proposition, and moreover perjured himself. The man was honest and knew what he was about, and hence naturally refused to swear falsely. The County Clerk ought to revise the practice of his office. Norwegian citizens ought to be permitted to take leave of their sovereign with-





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out having him stand upon his head as they waive their allegiance to him. Nor will it be seriously asserted that compulsory perjury is the most auspicious gate to American citizenship.

Readers of the Skandinaven would better preserve this article. It may be of service when another election comes around. Norwegians are entitled to receive their citizen's papers in due form; but Mr. Salomonson is probably not the only officer of the naturalization mill in this country who is unfamiliar with the constitutional law of Norway and hence needs some elementary instructions on the point.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 14, 1896.

A BATCH OF BLUNDERS

(Editorial)

It is not often the Chicago Daily News can find time to discuss matters Scandinavian, but whenever it does turn its attention to Norse affairs, our esteemed contemporary never fails to produce something novel and interesting. A fresh instance of this kind is a grave and learned editorial published by the News a couple of days ago and which in part reads as follows:

"Sweden and Norway"

"There has been a long contest going on between the two nations that compose the empire of Sweden and Norway. The quarrel dates back to the union of the little states in 1815, which was then supposed to be a permanent one. But the stipulations upon which the union was based were, at the very start of the new government, found to be so loosely and vaguely drawn that the rights of the two powers under them could not be determined. The consequence is



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that the organic law of the empire is capable of two or more constructions and for eighty years this has been a constant bone of contention between the two countries.

"The point that has been the most sharply contested has been that dealing with the local affairs of the states. The act of union reserved to the general government all action relating to their common affairs but the local interests of each remained under the jurisdiction of the individual states themselves. The prolonged dispute has been over what constituted common and local interests. The Norwegians have contended that, as their economical interests conflict with those of Sweden, they should have a separate consular service, and to this the Swedes have objected. The wrangling over this continued unabated until 1893 when the Norwegian Storting, exasperated by Swedish opposition, refused to appropriate its share of money to the support of the joint consular service of the empire. To this the council of state at Stockholm replied by assessing the amount against Norway 'for unforeseen expenses'. This was an additional brand to the rather active quarrel between the two states.

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"So far, neither country has been willing to yield and the contest now involves the subjection of Norway to Sweden. The Norwegian Storting has adopted a distinct flag, which has created indignation at Stockholm. This act of Norway is, in the opinion of the Swedes, unconstitutional and the king refuses to ratify it. It is believed his refusal to approve will add to the determination of Norway to insist on what it claims to be its rights under the constitution."

The article closes by asserting that the Scandinavian quarrel has a most ominous and sinister bearing upon the peace of Europe and, incidentally, upon the general welfare of the world at large.

It is probably rude to pick flaws in such a nice expose of the "Scandinavian question," yet the Skandinaven feels constrained to correct a few minor inaccuracies which have crept into the article of the News.

To begin with, there is no such thing as "the empire of Sweden and Norway". There is a kingdom of Sweden and a kingdom of Norway, both sovereign states.

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They form a union for certain specified purposes; but they do not constitute an empire or one individual sovereignty. Hence the "organic law" of the empire is a fiction also. Their relations are set forth in an "act of union"; but this compact is not an "organic law": in Sweden, it may be changed as easily as a law prohibiting vagrancy; in Norway, not quite so readily.

Like most partners, Sweden and Norway have had their differences, but never concerning "the local affairs" of the states. Inasmuch as each of these "states" is a sovereignty, the one has nothing to do with the "local affairs" of the other. They have nothing in common except the king and the administration of foreign relations.

The present arrangement of foreign affairs is unsatisfactory in some respects, and this has been the cause of friction; but a final adjustment acceptable to both countries is in sight.

The Storting did not refuse, in 1873, "to appropriate its share of money to the support of the joint consular service of the empire." Nor did Sweden "assess the amount against Norway". There was a disagreement concerning



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the legation in Vienna, but no amount was "assessed against Norway".

The contest does not involve "the subjection of Norway to Sweden." The latter country is content with the status quo, if a more satisfactory arrangement of their common affairs cannot be effected. The Swedes do not maintain, and never did, that the adoption of a "distinct flag" by Norway is "unconstitutional". Norway has a "distinct flag" now, and, moreover, the constitution with which such an enactment is supposed to conflict does not exist and never did. The party of the left in Norway desires the removal of the "union jack" from the flag, and while they regard such a step as unwise, the Swedes are rather indifferent in the matter.

A committee composed of fourteen members, seven Norwegians and seven Swedes, is now at work endeavoring to harmonize the differences between the two countries by devising a juster and more equitable system for the administration of foreign affairs.

Having thus pointed out the trifling mistakes of our contemporary, the

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Skandinaven is pleased to acknowledge that in all other respects the expose given by the News is perfectly faultless.

Another thing it shows us is that few American journalists know European history; yes, we can go so far as to say that they do not know the history of their own United States.

It has been said time and time again that the Scandinavians are further advanced in this respect than any other nation, even further advanced than the "full-fledged" bluestocking.



Scandinaven, May 25, 1894.

["VIKING" TO RETURN SOON]

(Summary)



The ship "Viking" that sailed from Norway to America to participate in the World's Fair, left St. Louis yesterday and will be in Chicago sometime next week.

Mr. S.T. Gundersen, the captain, has just returned to Chicago from St. Louis, where he had the ship insured.

The ship arrived Sunday and was greeted by 1,200 Norwegians. The Viking will dock at Lincoln Park after certain formalities have been observed.

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Skandinaven, July 14, 1893.

WPA (111) 1893.00219

### VIKING

The sixteen oar boat crossed the ocean to Chicago's World Fair. It is a model of the first one that came over at the time of Lief Erikson. Captain Andersen and his men tied the Viking securely. By walking through the grounds Captain Andersen and his men wanted to be taken to Leif Eriksons Statue. There Andersen proposed three Hurrahs for the first Navigator of the Atlantic. They were then taken to the Stock-Exchange and introduced to the important men there. The program for the Reception was as follows: Reception "Orgel Preludium", Professor Faeck; Baritone Solo, Mr. Martin; Presentation of Capt. Andersen and his men. Norwegian Singing Society sang several songs.

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Tuesday Night a big Banquet is to be held in Scandia hall at \$3.00 a plate. It will give the Vikings a chance to meet all their countrymen. Everything is being done to make it a glorious event. Leif Erikson's picture will hang in Scandia hall, decorations flags and flowers, will decorate the hall too. John Andersen is to be toastmaster, C. R. Matzan and O. A. Thorp both will speak.



Skandinaven, July 3, 1893

[SAILORS ON VISIT TO U. S.]

The "Viking" sailors are to get only three and a half monthly salary for their trip to the United States. They must pay for their return tickets. The Norwegians in Chicago are going to raise the money for the sailors return to Norway, because many of them have spent all their money.

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NORWEGIAN

Scandinaven, July 2, 1893.

[PROTESTS SALE OF VIKING]

(Summary)

Mr. C. Brewick is very much against selling the "Viking" to the Smithsonian Institute in Washington. Let the Norwegians in Chicago buy it. The ship came all the way from Norway to the World's Fair in Chicago.



III H

II B 2 d (1)

I C

Skandinaven, (Daily Edition), June 3, 1892.

V B

I C (Swedish)

[COMMUNICATION]

The Editor, Skandinaven:

"Having time and time again noticed and read with pleasure your many plain expositions and well-directed efforts to convince disbelievers and misguided persons as to the real political relations between Norway and Sweden, the writer, who is a constant reader of the daily issue of your paper, respectfully asks space for a few remarks on that vexed question.

"The more immediate occasion for coming back to this matter is an announcement in the Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin for May 27, in which it says editorially, 'It was inspiring to see the "Swedish" flag floating from the peak of a vessel in the port of Milwaukee,' referring to the steamer 'Wergeland' which honored that city by laying to for a while outside the harbor on her late passage to Chicago. This comment seems very improbable



III H

- 2 -

NORWEGIAN

II B 2 d (1)

I C                    Skandinaven, (Daily Edition), June 3, 1892.

V B

I C (Swedish)        in the face of the fact that the 'Nergeland' hails from  
                         Bergen and is a Norwegian craft. There is no record that  
a Swedish vessel has ever been seen on these great inland seas.

"But this is not the first time that that great and good paper, the Evening Wisconsin, has betrayed gross ignorance in matters of this sort, and made a laughing stock of itself. In its issue of November 28, 1891, space is given to a long communication which gives an account of the ancient Viking ship found at Gokstad 'on the Christiania Fjord'. This article was headed in large type: 'Out of a Swedish Mound'. This was refreshing indeed! When shortly afterwards the proper editor's attention was called to this perversion of facts, he refused to make a correction in the columns of the paper, yet stated in writing, 'we do not hold ourselves blameless in the matter'.

"It is no wonder at all that the small fry often fall into the pit when





III H

- 3 -

NORWEGIAN

II B 2 d (1)

I C

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 3, 1892.

V B

I C (Swedish) great leaders set the example.

"While our Swedish brethren have for generations back distinguished themselves in scientific and industrial pursuits, our countrymen, from the time of the Vikings, have been known as seafarers and navigators of the first order, and have sailed every sea, in advance of many other voyagers. When the little brig, "Sleipner", came to Chicago as early as 1862, the Inter Ocean of that day gave a full account of that notable event, describing the craft as 'a perfect gem of shipbuilding'. The Northmen yield to no other nationality in good seamanship, and their country stands third in rank as to amount of tonnage afloat."

The ship "Wergeland" docked in Chicago last week, the second Norwegian ship ever to reach Chicago. The "Wergeland", sails under Norwegian registry, and is manned by a Norwegian crew, Capt. Niese and first officer Amland.



### III H

### NORWEGIAN

Chicago Tribune, May 30, 1892.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

#### [CAPTAIN WIESE WELCOMED]

The Norwegian steamer Wergeland, whose entrance into Chicago harbor a few days ago was so enthusiastically welcomed, was the scene yesterday of further honors and festivities, the main feature of which was the presentation of a handsome American flag to Capt. Wiese, its commander. The presentation took place on the ship's bridge amidships. As Consul Svaneoe, Mr. Thorp and others, escorting Captain Wiese, ascended the platform they faced an audience of four or five thousand people, who crowded the decks and the adjoining dock.

Mr. Thorpe made the presentation speech. He said the gift was intended as a tribute of Norwegian-Americans to a gallant countryman and commander, and a reminder to the Fatherland that their hearts were still true to it. Turning to Captain Weise, Mr. Thorpe concluded by saying: "We welcome you, Captain, to Chicago as the representative of our fatherland, and as a memento of your venturesome trip, and in honor of yourself and your crew and your ship, we present you with The Stars and Stripes, the glory and the symbol of the free and greatest country on earth."

Chicago Tribune, May 30, 1892.

WPA FILE PROJ. 30275

As the last words were spoken First Mate Amland of the Wergeland and Capt. John Anderson of this city pulled the halyards, and up The Stars and Stripes went, fluttering to the peak of the foremast, amid cheers and waving of hats. "Let us give the starry flag three rousing cheers," said Mr. Thorpe and they were given with a will and a roar. Capt. Weise in accepting the flag said he returned his heartfelt thanks to the Norwegian-Americans for their kindness, and for their gift which he would guard with honor and display in Norway.

Skandinaven. (Daily **Edition**), May 1, 1884.

### NORWAY A REPUBLIC

A group of prominent Norwegians recently held several mass meetings, and agitated generally for the rather new idea of making Norway a republic. We wonder what our Norwegian-Americans think about this. The reason for this move is that in Norway there is an opportunity for Sweden and Norway to form a Union.

To us, this plan seems an impossibility, and consequently, we do not agree with the radicals along this line. We would much rather see an independent republic formed in Norway. Well, it may just be a lot of talk.

III H  
III G

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, Apr. 27, 1880.

### CHICAGO AS A HARBOR

Now that the Welland Canal is completed, we can soon expect ocean traffic from Norway. We look forward to seeing our ships, because they will be a link with home. The completion of the Canal will, we think, be a boon to immigrants to Chicago and the Central States.



Skandinaven, April 19, 1872.

**MRS. WAALERS' MISSION**



A couple of weeks ago I was at Mathiesen's Merchants Hotel to solicit ads for the Old Peoples Home program; I was introduced to a lady from Norway who unknown to me was a philanthropist who was traveling all over the U.S.A. for the purpose of contacting Norwegian girls and boys. She told them about their mother country and bringing them a message from Norway. She is going to give free lectures in all sections of Chicago. She asks all Norwegians to come and have a chat with her. She will take names and addresses of their families and call upon them on her return to Norway.

She is the wife of Major Hjalmar Waalers of the Norwegian Army, and a daughter of Bishop Christian Dick in Norway.

Skandinaven, March 27, 1872.

WHY LIE ABOUT THE U.S.A.

The Norwegian Morgenblad's correspondent in Chicago never seems to tire of speaking ill about this country, which he by his own free will has adopted as his own. This country received him with open arms and gave him the same privileges as any native has. It is rather hard for us Norwegians to see how a wonderful country has been feeding a snake. America does not need to be praised; we are satisfied to let facts speak for themselves, but to speak a lot of lies is a shameful act for any American citizen to do. What motive can this man have for spreading such lies about the U.S.A. to the Norwegian people at home. Someone must have paid him for scattering all this dirt and for painting America and its way of doing things in a laughable manner. Could any man, coming to this country to take advantage of all the benefits that it offers be so small as to lie, even if he suffers misfortune in his political career?





NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, March 27, 1872.

We refuse to have our mother Country believe such trash as this correspondent is trying to give them. He attacks our state governments, our school, and politics in general. We feel cheap, especially when we think how enthusiastically Saren Jaabok, Bjornstjerne Bjørnson, and Bergen Pasten speak about the U.S.A. For the sake of truth and for the sake of the U.S.A. we write these few lines to Norway and we stamp the correspondent a liar.

IV. REPRESENTATIVE  
INDIVIDUALS

Scandia, Nov. 28, 1935.

LUDVIG HJALMAR LUND

Ludvig H. Lund was born in Kristiania April 8, 1870.

Lund started his career as journalist and writer at an early age. He traveled in continental Europe for several years, and came to Chicago at the age of twenty-one. He worked in various Scandinavian bookstores, such as Skandinaven's, and at John Relling's book store, Milwaukee and Chicago Avenues.

He was for many years editor of Scandia. Lund was, politically, a Socialist. He belonged to all the major Norwegian societies in Chicago.

#### IV

#### NORWEGIAN

Scandia, July 27, 1933.

#### WELL-KNOWN MEN

Emil Bjorn is probably the best known man in the Norwegian colony. Christian Olsen is number two. Then as follows, in order of prestige and acquaintance, Olaf Bernts, Ludvig H. Lund, the genial editor of Scandia, and Reidar Rye Haugan, editor of Skandinaven.

Gjersit, Knut, Norwegian Sailors in the Great Lakes, Norwegian - American Historical Association, Northfield, Minn. 1928, p. 55-6.

BIOGRAPHY OF MATHIAS HOECK RYERSON

Mathias Hoeck Ryerson was born at Ostre Risor, Norway on October 12, 1834. At the age of sixteen years he went to sea, visited various parts of the world and rose in the service to the rank of second mate. In 1855 he came to Chicago where he found employment as a lake sailor. In 1860 he became a captain and had charge of various vessels for the following six years. He was part owner of the schooners Clipper City, George A. Marsh, Champion, Kitty Hinchman, I. A. Johnson and Petrel, and sole owner of the schooner, Main.... After he retired from the lakes he engaged in the coal trade in Chicago and built up an extensive business. He died on September 20, 1925.

Norwegian American Technical Journal, September, 1928. p. 5-6.

BIOGRAPHY OF J. HAAKON HOFF

NYA (ILL.) PROJ 30273

J. Haakon Hoff, now in charge of structural steel designing in the western division of the American Bridge Company, Chicago, subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, was born in Oslo, Norway, April 15, 1867. He graduated from Ringeriks High School in 1884 and from the Polytechnic Institution at Oslo in 1888 as a Civil Engineer. He emigrated to America in August, 1888. The same year he found employment with his brother, Olaf Hoff, consulting and contracting engineer in Minneapolis, Minn. In 1889 he took a position as draftsman with the Milwaukee Bridge Company and the following year became chief engineer. In order to get greater experience in the building line he took a position with A. Gatlief and Company, Chicago, at that time contractors for the structural steel for the Masonic Temple on State St., Chicago. The building covering half a block and is twenty-one stories high, was the first real "skyscraper" built in the world and for a number of years was the tallest building. Mr. Hoff worked on the details for the structural steel from the very beginning to the completion of this building. The Administration Building and Machinery Hall at the Chicago World's Fair were buildings on which Mr. Hoff worked as a detailer. In 1892 he worked in Milwaukee. In 1894, Mr. Hoff started in business in Chicago at the head of the firm of Mohn and Hoff, consulting engineers and contractors. Among the work that was carried out in the next three years was the furnishing of the structural steel for the County Jail, Chicago. The firm was the general contractor for the library building of the University of Illinois at Urbana. In 1897, the firm of



Norwegian American Technical Journal, September 1928, p.5-6.

Hoff Brothers was established and the following work was carried out by this firm; the designing and rebuilding of a bridge for the Chicago, Great-Western Railroad on the Chicago Division and acting as general contractors for the construction of the Chicago Great-Western Railroad Shops in Clwein, Iowa. Since 1901 Mr. Hoff has been connected with the American Bridge Company, first as contracting engineer, and since 1906, in charge of the Design and Estimate Department. The Western division designs and estimates nearly fifty-thousand tons of steel per month consisting of steel for office and hotel buildings, theater, factory buildings, mining structures, docks, and bridges.



Norwegian American Technical Journal, Sept. 1928.pp, 5-6

BIOGRAPHY OF J. H. FALEIDE

J. H. Faleide, vice president and chief engineer of Falwell Engineering Co., Chicago, was born in Faleide, Norway in 1881, and graduated from Bergen Technical College in 1902. He arrived in the United States in the fall of the same year. From 1902 to 1903 he worked as millwright and machinist for the American Steel and Wire Company at Waukegan, Ill. From 1903 to 1905 he worked as draftsman for the Western Electric Co., in the Tool Department. From 1905 to 1911 he was employed as a designer in the Chicago office of James Stewart and Co. This firm specializes in designing and construction of grain elevators and flour mills.

In 1911 he accepted the position of chief engineer for the Buwell Engineering and Construction Company, acting in that capacity until 1916. This company also specializes in the designing and construction of grain elevators, mills, and various other kinds of industrial plants. In 1916 he became a member of the Falwell-Ahlskog Company, acting as treasurer and chief engineer. This

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NORWEGIAN

Norwegian American Technical Journal, Sept. 1928.pp, 5-6

concern was reorganized in 1926 under the name of the Falwell Engineering Company of which Mr. Faleide is now vice-president and chief engineer. Besides the designing and construction of grain elevators, flour mills, power plants and industrial plants, this concern does general contracting for large sewers, concrete bridges, viaducts, and heavy excavation and foundation work. Mr. Faleide is a member of the Western Society of Engineers, the Illinois Structural Steel Association, and was President of the Chicago - Norwegian Technical Society in 1926 and 1927.

Scandia, June 25, 1927.

DR. NILS REMMEN

by

Dr. G. A. Torrison

"There are men and classes of men," writes Robert Louis Stevenson, "that stand above the common herd: The soldier, the sailor, the shepherd not infrequently, the artist rarely,.....the physician almost as a rule".

Dr. Nils Remmen belonged to the men and to that class of men that stand above the common herd. He stood above and apart from the average individual in his idealism, in his altruism, and in his almost passionate love for the beautiful.

The personal qualities that went to make up his character and personality were those that go to make up the character and personality of the ideal physician. Generosity, discretion, tact, cheerfulness, kindness, courage and possibly most important of all, honesty, were some of those attributes.

Scandia, June 25, 1927.

Dr. Remmen was generous--generous in his dealings with his patients and generous in his relationship with his fellow practitioners. Many a needy patient enjoyed the benefit of his generosity, and many of his fellow physicians can testify that patients whom they referred to him for some eye ailment would often return to them with even a better opinion of themselves than they had before.

Discretion he had, and tact, important qualities in the physician because of the frequently very confidential relations existing between him and his patient. Never in my more than forty years of rather close acquaintanceship with him did I ever know him to violate a confidence.

Dr. Remmen was cheerful and kindly, and of an optimistic temperament; he radiated cheer and optimism and hope in the presence of physical distress. If his patients were troubled and dejected as to the outcome of some illness, Dr. Remmen would always stress the bright side of the situation, and speak

Scandia, June 25, 1927.

an encouraging word. Even in his own last, long, and lingering illness he was cheerful and philosophical and courageous, though he well knew that the end was not far away.

I said Dr. Remmen had courage, and courage he had--physical, intellectual and moral. He had always the courage of his convictions. He was not the man to be swayed hither and thither by new fads and fancies or by waves of popular emotion. Although he was, in a measure, emotional and sentimental, his good sense and judgment kept him from losing his balance. He was firm in a stand he had once taken, and he clung to his position with a tenacity which at times might appear to those who differed from him to border on stubbornness. He had the moral courage, in his dealings with his patients, to do only what he felt it was right to do, and he had the courage and the honesty, always, not to do or advise to be done or undertaken any procedure which he did not feel satisfied would be for his patient's benefit. No monetary or other sordid consideration ever entered into his decisions. To him, medicine was a profession, not merely a business. And so it was that he was outspoken in his opposition

Scandia, June 25, 1927.

to commercialism in his profession and in his antagonism to cults and schools of pseudo-medicine that masquerade under high-sounding, pseudo-scientific names, and which serve only to delude a credulous public.

Dr. Remmen's parents emigrated from Valdres, Norway, to America in the early fifties, and settled in Goodhue County, Minnesota. Here Nils Remmen was born May 6, 1863. He spent his boyhood on the farm and attended the public school. As a boy, he was physically robust and strong, and was fond of sports, particularly those involving tests of strength. He was especially fond of wrestling, and many a bigger boy on the school grounds and on the college campus fell before his superior strength and dexterity. As a youth he attended, for a time, St. Olaf's School, then an academy, now St. Olaf's College. After that, he became an apprentice in a drugstore in that city. It was probably here, during this period, that he conceived the idea of taking up the study of medicine. He knew the importance, however of a good preliminary education and so, in the fall of 1881, he entered Luther College. It was here that I first made his acquaintance. He was then 18 years of age. As a student at Luther he made many friends.



Scandia, June 25, 1927.

His fine appearance, his neat attire, his good sense of humor, his unassuming ways, his attractive personality withal, together with his sturdy character, endeared him to those of his fellow students who knew him best. In the early part of his sophomore year at college he rather abruptly, as it appeared to me, decided to leave and at once take up the study of medicine. Ludvig Hektoen, now famous, who had been a schoolmate of ours, had, that fall (1884), entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Chicago. This circumstance probably influenced him in the selection of this particular medical school. After three years of medical study, he graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, now the Medical Department of the University of Illinois, in 1887. Immediately after graduation, Dr. Remmen opened an office for the practice of his profession in Chicago, at the corner of May and Erie Streets. After two years of practice he proceeded, in 1889, to Vienna for a year of postgraduate study. Here I had the pleasure of sharing a room with him, and from our stay in Vienna that year we had many an interesting memory that we were often fond of reviving. On his return to Chicago in the fall of 1890, he resumed his practice at his former location. On January 1, 1891, he was united in marriage to Miss Inga Halvorsen,



Scandia, June 25, 1927.

my cousin. She survives him. His practice increased rapidly and in a few years he found it was taxing his health. The idea of taking up a specialty then began to appeal to him as a less arduous method of gaining a livelihood, and as offering an opportunity for doing better and more efficient work. He chose ophthalmology as his specialty, and in 1895 he again went abroad to take up his study of diseases of the eye. Most of his time he spent in Copenhagen and in Vienna. In later years from time to time, he pursued postgraduate study in various places in this country.

Dr. Remmen was connected as ophthalmologist with a number of hospitals and other institutions, among them the Norwegian-American Hospital. He was for many years surgeon at the Illinois Eye and Ear Infirmary, and held membership in a number of local, state, and national medical and ophthalmological societies. During the last few years of his life, Dr. Remmen was in rather delicate health. A chronic purulent tracheitis which troubled him for years, no doubt, had its effect on his general condition. His large practice further taxed his strength and energy. He became the victim of that insidious and little understood

Scandia, June 25, 1927.

disease, leukemia , and he passed away on February 28, 1926.

His passing left a void, particularly in this section of the city where the qualities which he possessed, both as a man and a physician, coupled with his knowledge and his skill in his special field of practice had gained for him many friends and a large following.

This brief sketch of Dr. Remmen would be incomplete, indeed, were not some reference made to his many interests outside of his profession--interests which made his life fuller and added much to his enjoyment of it. He was especially fond of art, and he became quite a connoisseur. His home, which he loved and where he enjoyed extending hospitality to the many friends of himself and Mrs. Remmen, was a veritable little art gallery. Here he would lay aside his cares and find rest and recreation, surrounded by his beautiful collection of paintings and other works of art.

Dr. Remmen was interested in good books. His reading of both English and

Scandia, June 25, 1927.

Norwegian literature was extensive. Blessed with a good memory, he remembered what he read. Second only to his interest in art and literature was his interest in politics and current events. In politics he was independent. Theodore Roosevelt was his ideal.

Dr. Remmen was interested in the church and, to the end, he kept the faith that had been taught him at his mother's knee.

IV

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II A 1

Scandia, Sept. 29, 1925.

ANTON MALME

Our readers will remember the opera singer Anton Malm. Malm is seventy years old and still singing. He sang for five years at the Stockholm Opera, in such operas as **Trubaure**, Traviata, Aida, Carmen, and Faust. Later, he was at the Bergen Theater. He sang at the Metropolitan in New York, and for about ten years here in Chicago.

Anton Malm was born in Molde [Norway], the city of flowers, and also Bjornson's city.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 2, 1920.

WFA 11-2-20 2000

KNUT HAMSON

Knut Hamsun has been awarded the Nobel prize. This causes us to remember him when he lived here in the eighties and nineties. Hamsun was a conductor on the Halsted Street car line, earning about twelve cents an hour. He was very studious and would stand on the back platform of his car and read, often neglecting to collect fares, invariably giving the wrong change, and frequently forgetting to let his passengers off at the street requested. One day he was discharged by the company because he did not know whether he was going north or south on Halsted Street. This was in the days of horse-cars.

After his discharge from the Street railway job, he starved for a long time before he could get another. Those who knew Hamsun remember him as a quiet, unassuming man of a few words.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 7, 1920.

HAUMAN G. HAUGAN

Hauman G. Haugan, who is now eighty years old, has an interesting past. He has been in the United States for some sixty-two years. Mr. Haugan was born in Christiania in 1840. He came to America in 1858, not in the usual way, across the Atlantic, but across the Pacific, landing in San Francisco, and from there he travelled down the coast to Panama, across Panama on foot and by burro, then up the Atlantic coast to New York. How long this trip lasted we do not know, but all the water travel was by sailing ship. From New York he went to Canada, where he took up a homestead claim. His family arrived in 1859.

After working on the farm for some time, he went to Quebec, where he worked in a brewery for five dollars a week. Here his brother Melge Haugan, who later became a well-known Chicago banker, worked for one dollar a week. Hauman Haugan came to Chicago in 1868. A short while later he went to La Crosse, Wisconsin, where his family had lived during his wanderings, and

WPA (LL) 16-1-1275

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 7, 1920.

became the cashier of the Batavian Bank there. In 1870 he began to work for the Southern Minnesota Railway Company as postmaster. After some time he was promoted to be treasurer of the road. In 1880 he became general secretary to W. C. Van Horne, superintendent of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway in Chicago. In 1883 he was appointed land commissioner of the railway, remaining in Chicago, and in 1901 he was made comptroller. He resigned from his railroad career in 1910 after forty years of service.

In 1884, he had become a partner in the Haugan and Lindgren Bank, which his brother Helge and John A. Lindgren had opened here in Chicago in 1879. In 1890 this bank was considered Chicago's largest private bank. In 1891 the bank was chartered as a State bank, and it was known thereafter as the State Bank of Chicago.

Among the many things worthy of mention which Haugan has accomplished is the organization of America's oldest Norwegian singing society, Normanna, at La Crosse, Wisconsin.



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II A 2

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Nov. 7, 1920.

We believe that Haugan's history is one of the most interesting in the annals of Norwegians in America.

MPA (ILL) Photo

#### IV

#### NORWEGIAN

Anderson, Rasmus B. Life story of Rasmus B. Anderson,  
Madison, Wis., 1917 (2d.ed.) pp.1-6

#### PREFACE

After long and repeated urging on the part of many friends, Prof. Rasmus B. Anderson has under-taken the writing of his autobiography, which he has also consented to give to the readers of paper in installments beginning with the opening of the new year. Prof. Andersons career has been interesting from many points of view.

His parents were among the earliest Norwegian settlers in this country, so that his story reaches back and practically covers the whole period of Norwegian settlement. He was a member of the first class to graduate from Lutheran College at Decorah, Iowa, was the first man to hold a chair in Scandinavian languages and literature in an American university and the first of Scandinavian parentage to represent our country abroad serving as United States minister in Denmark from 1885-89.

Anderson, Rasmus B. Life Story of Rasmus B. Anderson, (2d.ed.)  
pp. 1-6

WPA 711 PRO 35275

He has also written and translated numerous books dealing with Scandinavian history and literature. In the American supplement to the Encyclopedia Britannica, he is called the father of Norwegian literature in America.

Prof. Anderson has enjoyed the acquaintance of many eminent men, such as the poet, Longfellow, Prof. John Fiske - Ole Bull, Henrik Ibsen, Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson, Paul de Chaillu, Bismarck, Admiral George Dewey, Fridtjof Nansen, Saphus Bugge, Ivar Aasen, all of the Lindings, George Brandes, Holger Drachmann, the Czar of Russia, the late King Edward of England, the various royal head of Denmark, Norway and Sweden, Greece and Portugal and the members of their families, Mark Twain, Bayard Taylor, W. D. Howells, Grover Cleveland, Theodore Roosevelt, John Sverdrup and others. Of all of these he will have some interesting incidents for his readers.

His autobiography will be particular interesting from two points of view; his accounts of the beginnings of Norwegian settlements in this country and his recollections and estimates of the notables he met not only during his hearly five

Anderson, Rasmus B. Life story of Rasmus B. Anderson, (2d.ed.)  
pp. 1-6

30275

years residue near the court of Denmark but also before and since. Because of his own interesting career and his relation with notables of his day Prof. Anderson had been frequently urged to tell his life story. He finally agreed to do so on the condition that someone would take down the facts from his dictation. The writer of this article has undertaken to do and has also suggested their publication in installments in the paper Amerika.

Prof. Anderson is a good story-teller, with a rare memory for details and a high appreciation of dramatic values and his story will no doubt be read with great interest, particular by the younger generation of Norwegian-Americans in this country, November, 1913, Albert O. Barton.

With great persistence several of my friends have urged me to write the story of my life. Again and again I have refused largely for the reason that the constant

Anderson, Rasmus B. Life sotry of Rasmus B. Anderson, (2d.ed.)  
pp. 1-6

use of I is distasteful to me. I have however finally yielded to the importunities of my friends and Mr. Barton has already transcribed enough to make my installments in Amerika.

In autobiography the narrator becomes the center around which the story is gathered and told. He appears to be the chief actor in episodes where he was, in fact a mere super-numerary. It is difficult to draw the line but an effort will be made to keep the author in obedience and rivet the attention of the readers not only to incidents with which he has been more or less personally identified, but more particularly to events of which he has been the observer. While I shall at all times do my best to tell the truth and how close to the line, letting the chips fall where they may, it is my purpose to bestow praise without flattery and find fault without malice.

Anderson, Rasmus B. Life story of Rasmus B. Anderson, (2d.ed.)  
pp. 1-6

NPA (ILL.) PROC. 20/15

My friends know that I am approaching the three score and ten and probably feel that if this work is not done now it will never be done at all.

I consider myself exceptionally fortunate in getting so competent a transcriber as Mr. Albert O. Barton. Mr. Barton himself is of Norwegian parentage, a graduate of the University of Wisconsin and journalist of many years experience. He was for some time Senator LaFayette's private secretary and assisted the latter in the preparation of his autobiography.

Rasmus B. Anderson.

NORWEGIAN

IV

II A3 a

II A2



Skandinaven, Dec. 27, 1917.

PETER J. HOFFSTAD DEAD

THE WELL-KNOWN AND WIDE AWAKE PHOTOGRAPHER HAS PASSED AWAY.

Peter J. Hoffstad, 2444 Ballou St., the owner of a large photographer's business, and a man widely known among the Norwegians in Chicago died on Wednesday, Dec. 26, in his home after a protracted illness. He was suffering from heart trouble and certain complications of illnesses.

Mr. Hoffstad was born at Vesteraalen, Norway, in 1864. Nineteen years old, he emigrated to America, and in 1890 settled in Chicago. His business is at present one of the largest of its kind in Chicago.

Mr. Hoffstad was an active man, interested in every worthwhile movement of which he was aware. Especially was he interested in everything Norwegian.

He is survived by his wife and seven children.



NORWEGIANIV

II A 2

III C

Skandinaven, Dec.16,1917.

P.O.SKAADEN.

P.O.Skaaden, the well-known Norwegian Chicago pioneer, passed away Tuesday, Dec. 11, 77 years old. The deceased was born in Oier's Gudbrandsdalen, Norway in 1840. He was one of the widely known Norwegians in Chicago. For more than forty years he carried on a business as carpenter contractor. For more than fifty years he was a member of our Savior's church. During the past eight or nine years he has been rather of poor health.

Skandinaven, Dec. 16, 1917.NORWEGIANIV

II B 1 d

[PNEUMONIA TAKES MRS. SIGRID ORMSTAD]

Mrs. Sigrid Ormstad, nee Morck, died last Friday at the Tabitha hospital from pneumonia.

Mrs. Ormstad was librarian of the Norwegian Reading Circle, a capable attractive lady, with a wide circle of friends. Her husband, Oscar Ormstad, was in Texas for business reasons. He did not arrive in time to find her alive.

NORWEGIAN

IV  
- III B 2

Skandinaven, Dec. 14, 1917.

[CHICAGO NORWEGIAN CLUB RE-ELECTS TREASURER]

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew A. Johnson returned yesterday from their vacation tour through the South. During his absence, Mr. Johnson was unanimously re-elected treasurer of the Chicago Norwegian Club.

IV  
II B 1 a  
II A 2

NORWEGIAN WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302

Skandinaven, Dec. 13, 1917.

### SEVENTY YEARS

F. C. Ronning, 3323 Hirsch St., is seventy years old today. He was born in Trondhjem, came to America in 1896, and has lived in Chicago ever since. He is a contracting painter, and people from far and wide have sought him on account of his reliability.

Mr. Ronning is one of the oldest members of the Norwegian Singing Society and has a large circle of friends who are extending to him their best wishes for the day. He is a man of rugged health, and in spite of his age he is as lively and strong as a youngster.

His wife, Alma, nee Tornkvist, was born in Sweden.

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Skandinaven, Dec. 11, 1917.

## HARRY HANSEN DEAD

A well-known Chicagoan has departed. Harry Hansen, who has been living in Chicago for fifty-four years, passed away on Nov. 13 after a few days' illness. It was pneumonia that downed him.

Hansen was born in Norway, near Flekkefjord, and started as a sailor while a mere lad. 1863 he came to Chicago where for many years he was working with the McCormick Company. During the late years he worked as a painter, and as such, he was mostly known by the younger generation.

But it was in his church work that he set the deep marks. He had been deeply interested when Elling Ellingsen held religious meetings down at the Chicago river before the West Side had come to amount to anything much. At the meetings the accommodations were not much to speak of; people were sitting on boxes, and trunks, and pieces of planks, but the preaching and the singing and the testimonies took hold, and the crowd came in spite of the primitiveness of it all.

IV

He was buried from the Young Peoples' Christian Association on Kedzie Ave., and is buried at Mount Olive Cemetery. He was an interesting and vital part of a Chicago which is disappearing.

Skandinaven, Aug. 21, 1917.

DANGERS IN SPIRITUALISM

The other evening Ole Theobaldi, the Norwegian violinist gave a spiritualistic seance at his home. Besides Theobaldi, the chemist Sven Seglem-Svensen and wife were present, as was also Dr. John Lindos. After the seance was over Mr. Theobaldi remarked that accidents or misfortune invariably **succeeded** the spiritualistic seances. His warning came true this once:

A pickpocket relieved Mr. Theobaldi of \$3.00 the following day; the new motorcycle of Mr. Seglem Svensen was wrecked and Dr. Lindos' middle finger was crushed, at exactly the time when Mr. Theobaldi lost his cash. -

"A solemn warning," said Dr. Lindos, "that Theobaldi had better stop having seances!"



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Skandinaven, Aug. 19, 1917.

NORWEGIAN

[BANK DIRECTOR HAUGAN MADE A CAPTAIN]



Bank director, Oscar H. Haugan has recently been appointed captain of the American Army. Captain Haugan was born in Chicago and gained his education through the public schools, Northwestern University and Northwestern Military Academy. Later on he added to his education through travels in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, and England.

In 1892 he was employed by the State Bank of Chicago where his father was an owner, and he has remained with the bank for the twenty-five years that have followed. He celebrated his twenty-five years jubilee in the bank on the day when he was appointed captain. On the occasion of the jubilee, the personnel of the bank presented him, at the hand of President Goddard of the bank, with a beautiful gold watch, suitably inscribed.

In 1910, Mr. Haugan was appointed Norwegian Consul to Chicago, to succeed Consul F. Herman Gade. He executed the work brilliantly until 1916, when Consul Gade once



more took over the consulate, under the new Norwegian law on consuls. The same year Mr. Haugan was appointed, by the King of Norway, Knight of the Order of Saint Olaf.

During September - October 1915, Mr. Haugan was a member of the first military training camp at Fort Sheridan. After the training was over he was elected treasurer of Fort Sheridan Military Training Camp Association and, later on, for the National Association for Military Training.

In 1900, Mr. Haugan was married to Miss Clara Jevne. The couple have three children. The family home is in Evanston.

In June this year Mr. Haugan was elected one of the American representatives in the directory of the Norwegian America Line. He is director of the State Bank of Evanston, president of the Norwegian Old Age Association, and has contributed much to the advancement of this important cause. He is member of Chicago Norwegian Club and of West Moreland Golf Club.

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Svenska Kuriren, Feb. 24, 1916.

NORWEGIAN

[APPOINTED KNIGHTS]

IV  
III H

Svenska Kuriren, Feb. 24, 1916.

NORWEGIAN

[APPOINTED KNIGHTS]



NORWEGIAN

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II B 1 a

Skandinaven, Jan. 24, 1916.

#### HAUMAN HAUGAN HONORED

Hauman G. Haugan, director of the State Bank of Chicago was elected honorary member of Norsemens Singing Society of Chicago on his 75th birthday. It is the oldest singing society and Mr. Haugan has always had the singers interests at heart.

Mr. Haugan was the first president of Norsemens Singing Society of La Crosse, Wisconsin; the oldest singing society of America.

Mr. Haugan was unable to be present at the regular meeting, so the officers of the society called upon Mr. Haugan.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 27, 1914.

WPA 100-400302/5

[SCANDINAVEN MEDICAL SOCIETY]

The Scandinavian Medical Society passed the following resolution at its regular monthly meeting, June 11, 1914:

"Whereas, It is with deep sorrow that we, the members of the Scandinavian-American Medical Society, of Chicago, record the passing of another of our colleagues, our honorary member, Dr. Niles Theodore Qualess; be it therefore

"Resolved, That we hereby express the sentiments of respect, admiration, and regard with which we cherish the memory of our old Nestor. Dr. Qualess was a hard worker and his generosity was unusual. He was not only the family physician, but also the counselor and friend in whom the patients could place their fullest confidence.

His friendship for the poor was well known. He would respond to their calls day or night, ~~even~~ though he knew that he would receive no compensation for his services. And it frequently happened that he took his own money to help procure the necessary medicines. In his relations with his professional colleagues,

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NORWEGIAN

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 27, 1914.

WPA FILE # 100.30774

Dr. Qualess showed no rivalry, no petty jealousy, no selfishness, but was always kind, sympathetic, and ever ready to serve his colleagues.

"Dr. Qualess was identified as the founder and benefactor of various charitable institutions which will preserve his name forever.

"Although he had a large practice, he found time to keep up with the progress of medicine. He was modest and unassuming, and tried to avoid ostentation. Both his social and professional career may well serve as an example for all of us. Be it further

"Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to his bereaved wife and family, and that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this Society.

"A.B. Oyen, President

Carl Nielsen, Vice-President

Hugo A. Oldenborg, Secretary

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 18, 1914.

[NORWEGIAN SOCIETY FOR A HOME FOR THE AGED]

The Wicker Park Branch of the Norwegian Society for a Home for the Aged passed the following resolution:

Mrs. Niles T. Quaales and Family:

Whereas, Our dear Lord, who knoweth all things and rewards all actions well done, has called before Him our extremely well-beloved Dr. Niles T. Quaales, your husband and father, a loss to you which is irreparable, is likewise to us, the members of the Wicker Park Branch of the Norwegian Society for a Home for the Aged, the loss of our oldest, most respected, and most helpful member; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to you our sincere, heartfelt sympathy (which comes from every member of the Branch) in your present bereavement, and to offer solace in the faith that his mission on this earth so well done is rewarded by his being forevermore with his Maker in Heaven. Be it further

Resolved, That this memorial be spread in full upon the minutes of the Branch,



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 18, 1914.

REF ID: A50, 1027

a copy mailed to you by the secretary, and further copies forwarded to the press for publication.

Ordered done in regular meeting of the Wicker Park Branch of the Norwegian Society for a Home for the Aged, this tenth day of June, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fourteen.

Henry Olsen, President  
Frank Thompson, Secretary

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 16, 1914.

NORWEGIAN DEACONESS HOSPITAL

The medical staff of the Norwegian Lutheran Deaconess Home and Hospital, at its regular monthly meeting, held June, 8, 1914, unanimously passed the following resolution regarding the death of Dr. Niles Theodore Qualess, May 23, 1914:

"Whereas, It is with profound regret that we, the members of the medical staff of the Norwegian Lutheran Deaconess Home and Hospital, record the passing of Dr. N.T. Qualess, be it therefore

"Resolved, That we pay this public tribute to the memory of our Nestor and distinguished friend, so highly esteemed for the conscientious discharge of duty, both to this hospital and to his fellow members of its staff. Dr. N. T. Qualess was the organizer of this staff, and for many years he was its president and its most active attending physician until infirmity forced him to withdraw from active work. As such he won the love, admiration, and esteem of everyone for the impartial and efficient manner in which he built up the working and harmonious organization here. His generosity was indeed great, a few gave more without hope of financial reward. Burdened as he was with other public duties, his great sympathy and kindness to his patients

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NORWEGIAN

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), June 16, 1914.

and to fellow physicians was characteristic of the man. His career may serve as an example of altruism, kindness, devotion to principle, and self-denial for the welfare of others, and his death will cause a vacancy in the ranks of those who stand for the higher professional ethics. Be it further

"Resolved, That we, with deep sorrow, hereby convey our sympathy to the members of his family and his relatives in their great affliction, and that these resolutions be published in our city papers and in the Illinois Medical Journal, and a copy be recorded in the minutes of the staff.

" Dr. E.E. Henderson,  
Dr. A.B. Oyen,  
Dr. Svenning Dahl. "

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 23, 1914.

Ref. 101.581.107

DR. NILES T. QUALES

The Chicago Norwegian colony has lost one of its most stalwart pillars--the eighty-four-year-old Dr. Niles T. Qualess.

Niles Theodore Qualess was born in Kinservik, Hardanger County, Norway. Dr. Qualess was of good old peasant stock; his father, Torgils Johnson Ovrequale, and his mother Guri Torgils Datter [Guri Torgil's Daughter], owned a large farm where Niles worked in summer. He went to school during the short winter days. He entered the agricultural college at Kvindherred [Kvind County] in 1848, and graduated three years later. In 1852 he managed the great estate of Garmon, at Utsten Convent, near Stavager, and in the same year he went to Copenhagen, Denmark, where he studied at the Royal Veterinary College, graduating in 1856. On his return to Norway, he was appointed county veterinarian in South Bergenshus County.

In 1853 he immigrated to America with Ivar Lawson [the father of the founder of the Daily News]. He came to Chicago in 1859, and like all newcomers to the city, he struggled and suffered a great deal. In 1861, he joined the army and

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 23, 1914.

W. J. P. 1077

served during the Civil War. At the end of the war, he entered Rush Medical College and graduated in 1867. Dr. Quales was a member of the County Hospital Medical Board until 1868, when he was appointed City Physician. He functioned in this capacity for two years. He was especially active in the Smallpox Hospital on North Avenue during the epidemic of 1868. In 1870, he was appointed head physician at the Marine Hospital which at that time was located on Michigan Avenue near Rush Street. Here he stayed until 1871, when the Hospital was destroyed by fire.

After the Chicago fire he was appointed visiting doctor for the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, and was assigned to the old fourteenth ward. In 1873, he purchased a home on Fowler Street near Wicker Park Avenue, where he resided until his death.

Dr. Quales was appointed head physician of the Norwegian Deaconess Hospital in 1891; he was elected chairman of the constitution and bylaws committee of the Tabitha Hospital Society in 1892. Later he was elected executive secretary of the Society and was a member of the building committee. He was a member of the new Hospital's medical board and was its first president.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), May 23, 1914.

WPA FILE 1282 6275

He resigned in 1896, and became active in organizing the Norwegian Society for a Home for the Aged. He was elected chairman of the constitution committee, and became the Society's first president. He served in this capacity until about a year before his death, when he was elected honorary president of the Society. In 1906 he was appointed head physician at the Deaconess Hospital.

Dr. Qualess was a member of the Illinois State Medical Society, the Chicago Medical Society, and the Scandinavian Medical Society, of which he was president and later honorary president. He was one of the incorporators of the Wicker Park English Lutheran Church which was organized in 1879, and for some years he was trustee and treasurer. Following are some of the other organizations to which Dr. Qualess belonged: the Oriental Lodge, Thomas Post No. 5, G. A. R., honorary member of the Y.M.C.A., life member of the Deaconess Home Society and the Lutheran Children's Home Society, the Rush Medical Alumni Association, and the Cook County Hospital Association.

Dr. Qualess traveled extensively in Europe, including Denmark, England, Germany, Belgium, and France. In 1910 he was made Knight of the Order of St. Olaf. In 1911, he was honored by his admirers at a banquet attended by several hundreds of people.



of St. Olaf. In 1911, he was honored by his admirers at a banquet attended by several hundreds of people.

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Scandia, Apr. 5, 1913.

NORWEGIAN

[NORDMENDENES HONORS CHAPTER MEMBER]

Long and faithful service is appreciated by all Norsemen. Again a Chicago Norwegian group meets to honor a willing worker. On April 1st, Mr. A. Nokleby, known throughout Chicago as "the eternally young Nokleby," was honored by members of Nordmendenes (Norsemen's Male Chorus) on the occasion of his 79th birthday. Mr. Nokleby is the only living charter member of Normendenes. When the chorus "tuned up" to sing for him, Nokleby stepped into his old place in the first bass section, singing with the enthusiasm and accuracy of his younger days, with a voice that-despite his advanced years-still has a volume and resonance that is the envy of many a younger singer. Mr. Nokleby is fully entitled to the name given him years ago as "eternally young," for he is the youngest "eldster" in Chicago's Norwegian colony, and whose younger men's hearts



Scandia, Mar. 22, 1913.

NORWEGIAN



[MARTIN ARNESON GIVEN SURPRISE PARTY]

The Norwegian Turner Society gathered at their club rooms on Saturday, Mar. 15th, to honor their president, Mr. Martin Arneson, and his wife, with a surprise party. It was a double surprise so far as the guest couple was concerned; the first surprise came when a sizable committee called for them at their home, and the second came when they were ushered into a hall full of people who startled them anew with lusty shouts of "Surprise!"

Mr. Arneson has been an active member of the Turners since 1888, and a few years ago was a member of the championship team that went to Minneapolis, Minnesota. The Turner Society, some time ago, seemed to drift into a back-water eddy, and it was the unceasing effort and optimism of Mr. Arneson that brought it back to life and to greater prominence than ever.

A fine banquet was served, seasoned with speeches, songs, and music by the society's own orchestra; this was followed by dancing until the early hours.

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Scandia, Mar. 22, 1913.

Not one of those present will soon forget the Martins' party; nor will they soon forget the Martin who in 25 years has never missed a meeting.

It is men like Martin Arneson who not only build but maintain what they have built.

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Jan. 25, 1913.

[HANS OFTEDAHL STRICKEN]

Hans Oftedal, president of the Nordmendenes male chorus, felt ill at the meeting last Saturday evening, and when he became steadily worse he was taken to Jobitha Hospital. On Monday evening, Drs. Fowler and Doe operated on him for appendicitis. When the news got around, there was a veritable landslide of visitors clamoring for admittance, but the Doctor's orders were for perfect quiet, and none was allowed to see him.

Mr. Oftedal will in all probability be out of circulation for several weeks, but we predict that the first time he appears at the chorus club rooms there will be an impromptu celebration that will be heard both far and near. It required only the report that "Hans" was sick to start the entire colony talking, and a book could easily be written covering new phases and incidents, hitherto unknown, in the life of this much-loved Norseman.

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NORWEGIAN



Scandia, Nov.23, 1912.

### EINAR KLING CELEBRATES BIRTHDAY

Mr. Einar Kling, of Kling Brothers Co., celebrated his birthday, Tuesday, Nov. 19, but he could not remember which one. The Kling company is one of Chicago's oldest decorating firms, and Einar Kling has been prominent in the activities of the Norwegian colony longer than any of today's leaders can remember. One of his first hobbies and still his greatest, is his work with male choruses. He is one of the oldest members of the Norwegian Club here.

On his birthday, a host of his friends, from a number of organizations, gathered to do him honor with flowers galore and music in great volume. Miss Inga Aga contributed much to the evening's enjoyment with her piano solos and singing, and a group of singers from all four of our male choruses offered some very good, close harmony. Scandia joins in wishing Mr. Kling many more happy active birthdays.

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NORWEGIAN

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SCANDIA, Nov. 19, 1912.

### NORWEGIANS IN THE ARTIST'S COLONY

One of our large dailies published an extensive article entitled "Artists' Colony of Chicago." Among those mentioned as having been members of this colony, are Henrik Lund painter, who will soon return from Norway, and his sister Signe Lund, prominent pianist and composer. With reference to the prominence of Signe Lund, the article states that at the Henrik Ibsen 70th anniversary festival she was named to compose the festival cantata for 1914 "by order of the king." Our Norwegian singers were seemingly on the right track when they appointed her to compose their 1914 Norway tour cantata, in spite of the violent censure given them at the time. They can now be truthfully described as following in the footsteps of the King.



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Scandia, Oct. 19, 1912.

NORWEGIAN

[BLESSUM LECTURING IN NORWAY]

Chicago's Ben Blessum is at present touring Norway on an extended lecture tour under the auspices of the "Folkeakademier," Peoples Academies. At Skien, where he recently lectured he was asked if he intended to work for the spread of the "Peoples Academies," of America upon his return. Blessum answered that this phase of educational effort was not looked upon in the Norwegian sense in America and that the outlook was rather doubtful, only twenty-eight such institutions in the entire United States having applied for federal aid.

In Christiania Mr. Blessum has delivered several lectures on the American Indian under the auspices of the Anglo-American Club.

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II A 3 b

Scandia, Oct. 19, 1912.

NORWEGIAN

[THEOBALDI'S TROUPE WILL PLAY IN MEXICO CITY]

Ole Theobaldi, Norwegian violinist well known in Chicago, is at present in Mexico and as usual is in the middle of things. In a letter from Cindad Juarez, he writes that on the 17th, he and his company were to give a concert in Mexico City, but whether or not they would come through alive he did not know as the insurgents had issued a decree that no foreigner was to be permitted to cross Mexico. Viking-like Theobaldi swore that he would go to Mexico City and play the concert even though every insurgent in Mexico were a devil and all mobilized to stop him, for here was a question of five hundred dollars (American). Theobaldi also wrote that if he comes through in good order he will be in Chicego by Jan. 15th, when he will gladly assist the Chicago Singers if they can get together for a joint concert. He announces that the members of his troupe are artists in their various branches of music and the combination is a winning one.





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Scandia, Oct. 19, 1912.

NORWEGIAN

[BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION]

Bjornstjerne Bjornson Lodge of the Sons of Norway held a little impromptu festival at its last meeting in honor of Abraham Abrahamsen, who on that day reached his 47th birthday. Mr. Abrahamsen is an old and active member of B.B. and is also the manager of the employment office maintained by the Sons of Norway. The honor showed Mr. Abrahamsen was well deserved in view of his many years of faithful service.

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Sept. 28, 1912.

[DR. ANDERS DOE REACHES SIXTIETH BIRTHDAY]

It seems unbelievable that Dr. Anders Doe, who looks twenty years younger, is spry and wide-awake, bubbling over with humor and friendliness, and vigorous as when he first came to Chicago thirty-three years ago.

Idealists never grow old and, in spite of criticism aimed at him, he is and always will be a full-fledged idealist.

Dr. Doe's faith in the ability of the Norwegian people, especially in America, to develop and advance to the greatest heights has, at times, been sorely tried; but an untiring optimism and an unconquerable faith in his people brings him onward and upward with new ideas and renewed courage to enlighten and lead. What a fiery leader he has always been!

Throughout our Norwegian colony, the energy and broad-mindedness of Dr. Doe has always been in evidence. When he first came to Chicago, our colony was scattered, and collective action was practically unknown. The personality

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Scandia, Sept. 28, 1912.

of Dr. Doe attracted his fellow men, and soon he was the central figure among leaders of various groups. His idealism and ability to organize afforded the necessary impetus and direction to what had been a number of half-hearted and confused attempts to bring our colony together. Many of today's strongest Norwegian lodges, clubs, singing societies, and benevolent groups thank Dr. Doe for their very existence.

Among the groups in whose activities Dr. Doe took a leading part are the Norwegian Old People's Home Society, the Norwegian Club, singing societies, Sons of Norway, Knights of the White Cross, Dovre Klub, The Children's Home, Deaconess Hospital, and many others.

Dr. Doe's medical practice is very extensive, and we have not yet heard of one of his patients who has complained either of poor treatment or of exorbitant fees. Every patient whom he has had is a friend. Dr. Doe has been a builder of bridges, spanning social chasms that others considered impossible. Truly he is a born leader.

Scandia, Sept. 28, 1912.

Scandia wishes to congratulate him on his having reached his sixtieth milestone without having lost his youthful vigor and sense of humor, and his wonderful power to make and keep friends; we also wish to congratulate him upon his success as a physician. We tender him our heartfelt gratitude for his many contributions to this paper and trust that they may continue to come in for many years.

Scandia, Sept. 21, 1912.NORWEGIANIV/ARNET LEAVING CITY/

C. F. Arnet, for 30 years, a resident of Chicago and an esteemed member of our Norwegian colony is leaving for Port Huron, Michigan to assume the duties of works manager of the new Auker-Holth factories there.

His friends, in lodges, churches and singing circles, will miss him sorely; the male chorus of the Norwegian Club gave a farwell banquet in Mr. Arnet's honor and presented him with a large loving cup.

#### IV

Scandia, Aug. 17, 1912.

NORWEGIAN

#### FAREWELL FOR REV. KILDAL

On the occasion of the farewell of Rev. Kildahl, for many years rector of the Norwegian Deaconess Hospital, the entire medical staff will assemble on Monday, Aug. 19th, at a banquet to be given in honor of this beloved leader. The hospital staff are unanimous in crediting Dr. Kildahl with having been the moving spirit of the institution and all regret his leaving the highest post of honor in the Lutheran Church to take up his pastoral duties at Our Saviors Lutheran church, in Milwaukee.

The Norwegian colony join the hospital group in wishing the kindly old pastor the best of everything life can bring, and congratulate Milwaukee for having obtained the services of this excellent clergyman,

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Aug. 24, 1912.

[REV. KILDHAL HONORED]

On Monday evening, August 19th, about fifty guests partook of the banquet given in honor of Rev. and Mrs. Kildahl at the Norwegian Deaconess Hospital, where Rev. Kildahl served so many years as rector. In the gathering were thirty doctors, deaconesses, student nurses, and special church dignitaries. Dr. Holmboe was the evening's master of ceremonies, and among the speakers were Dr. N.T. Quales, chief of the medical staff; Rev. A. Ofstedahl, from Northfield, Minnesota, rector to succeed Dr. Kildahl; Dr. Svenning Dahl, Dr. Hendersen, Sister Ingeborg, head deaconess, Dr. Fischkin, and others.

Rev. Kildahl expressed his own gratitude and that of his good wife for the courtesy and cooperation given them during the years by all in any way connected with the hospital, and urged the organization to refrain from enlarging the hospital for the present at least, pointing out that the original idea of the church was to establish a hospital for the care of such of our people who







Scandia, Aug. 24, 1912.

could not afford hospital care and to train a number of our Norwegian women for hospital and welfare work as it trains its men to preach the gospel. Rev. Kildahl especially lauded the work of Sister Ingeborg, superior deaconess, and her self-denial and sacrifice at all times.

Professor Kildahl, president of St. Olaf College at Northfield, Minnesota, a brother of the retiring rector, stopped on his way back to Northfield from Elliot, Ill., where he went to officiate at the dedication of a church, and was an honored guest at the banquet. "Times and conditions change," said the professor. "When the rector first came to Chicago he was 'Professor Kildahl's brother,' now it is the reverse, I am 'Rector Kildahl's brother.' So again it is, 'Honor to whom honor is due.'"

At the close of the banquet Dr. Thornton, on behalf of all the guests, presented Mrs. Kildahl and Sister Ingeborg each with an enormous bouquet of American Beauty roses.

Scandia, Aug. 3, 1912.

[CADE MADE HIS ENTER TAINT FOR NORWEGIAN-AMERICAN LINE]

The board of directors of the Norwegian-American Line has made a wise selection in appointing Herman F. Cade, Norwegian consul in Chicago, as passenger agent for the United States. Mr. Cade deserves this appointment because he has been the finest worker that the Line has had in this country. The fact that over five and one-half million dollars worth of stock has been subscribed for in this country, is in great measure due to the untiring effort and personal popularity of Mr. Cade, and the confidence he enjoys all over [the country]. Mr. Cade is very busy establishing subagencies from coast to coast, and he has placed Birger Olsson in charge of the Chicago district. When the Line's first two boats sail, early next spring, there will certainly be a pilgrimage of those who will want to be on the Norwegian-American Line's maiden voyage. We predict success for this, "Our Own Line," both in the passenger and freight departments.

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NORWEGIANScandia, May 25, 1912.[SILVER WEDDING]

Mr. P. A. Sjolie and his good wife celebrated their silver wedding on May 17th. Bjorgvins Hall was well filled with guests for the occasion. Had the celebration been held on any other day but May 17th the hall would not have begun to hold the host of friends who would have been there.

We who are acquainted with the history of our Norwegian colony know P. A. Sjolie as one who was always found in the front ranks in any effort for the welfare or betterment of our people. He was one of our most ardent workers for the Lief Eriksen monument, Sleipner Athletic Club's Hall and many other buildings and organizations among our people. An objection reached, he retired letting others enjoy the glory; when something was going wrong that needed a new lease of life it was P. A. who stepped in and "repaired" the damage and again dropped out of sight till the next need of service made its claim. P. A. never held back when there was preparatory work to be done, in fact we often wondered how he could keep going, but he did.

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Mr. and Mrs. Sjorlie were given many presents in honor of the day, and telegrams came from a great many friends and relatives. Mr. Kent Hogland presented the gifts and Dr. Holmboe delivered the main speech. That all enjoyed themselves well, the fact that they were in the home of Peter Albert is evidence enough.

Scandia, May 4, 1912.

[ANNIVERSARY DINNER]

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew J. Johnson, well-known in church and fraternal circles within Chicago's Norwegian Colony, celebrated the 15th anniversary of their marriage on Sunday, April 29th. A host of friends gathered to do them honor, and at 1:00 o'clock they sat down to a very well-laid dinner. Several speakers addressed the group, and Mr. Mathison, tenor, entertained with several songs, accompanied by Miss Anna Meyer.

Presents were many and beautiful; outstanding among these was a large painting by Chicago's own Norwegian-American artist, Ben Hecum. Guests who have seen nearly all of Hecum's work proclaim this painting one of his very best (and they are all very good). The evening was thoroughly enjoyed by all.

IV

Scandia, Apr. 20, 1912.COMMUNICATEDR. RASMUSSEN'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATED

Nathisen's Hotel on Milwaukee Avenue was the scene of a very nice gathering on April 16th, when a host of friends and admirers assembled to honor our own Dr. Ingeborg Rasmussen on the occasion of her birthday.

The hotel dining room was beautifully decorated with an abundance of Norwegian and American flags, and flowers. It got one's feet quite hot as one immediately upon entering. So busy were all with congratulations to the Doctor and greetings to seldom-seen friends, that they hardly found time to listen to various numbers on the program that had been arranged. Recitations by Mrs. Malfdan Jacobs were listened to and greatly enjoyed, however, but the scheduled end of the program had to be dispensed with on account of the bad condition of the piano. Dr. Rasmussen is a wonderful personality of great intellect, and among our physicians, she is an outstanding practitioner.

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II A 3 b

Scandia, Apr. 6, 1912.

NOTICE

[A FINANCIAL AND ARTISTIC SUCCESS]

The well known baritone soloist, Josef Mossberg, recently returned from a very successful concert tour, to which our Mercedian Colony welcomes him with open arms. Mr. Mossberg, beside being our favorite soloist, is our dean of conductors in male chorus circles.

The recent concert tour was a financial and artistic triumph, and Scandia congratulates Mr. Mossberg and his ultra-capable accompanist, Paul Tulten, a pupil of the great Scharwenka.



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Scandia, Apr. 6, 1912.

NO. 123456

[PARTY FOR HENRICK LUND]

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Serner entertained in honor of the Norwegian artist, Henrick Lund, last Saturday evening.

About forty guests (Norwegian, Swedish, and Danish) were invited, and all enjoyed an excellent program and a most enjoyable party. The Swedish group entertained with a number of Swedish songs, and the guest of honor pleased all with his humorous remarks, readings, and imitations.

Speakers of the "Funch Bowl" included Mr. Joe, Mr. Tolstoe, Mr. Osland, and others.

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Scandia, Apr. 6, 1912.



NORWEGIAN

[NORSEMAN NOMINATED FOR JUDGE]

Lucius J. M. Malmin is the only Norseman on the Democratic ticket. He is running for nomination as municipal judge, and should be supported by every voter regardless of nationality.

Mr. Malmin is a competent attorney and has practiced law in Chicago for twenty-five years. He is highly esteemed in legal circles and by his many clients. During Mayor Dunne's administration, he was appointed special corporation counsel by J. Hamilton Lewis, and his conscientious service won him the highest praise of his superior and his associates.

More than 500 of the legal profession in Chicago endorse Mr. Malmin, and Scandia urges our people especially to cast their votes for Lucius at the coming election.

We of Norwegian blood are proud of the achievements of our countryman and want to see him continue in successful service to our community.

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II a b

Scandia, Mar. 16, 1912.

CH. J. J.

### /SINGERS' LEAGUE LOSES A FRIEND/

The Chicago branch of the Norwegian Singers' League at their last meeting passed a resolution mourning the recent loss of Martin Losby, faithful to the end and a friend of all.

Mr. Losby was one of the founders of Nordmøndernes (Lorsen's) male chorus, and when the Singers' League was organized, he was one of those responsible for the perfect harmony and co-operation between the choruses constituting the league. Singers and their public will long miss the wonderful voice and genial personality of Martin; his place will be hard to fill.

IV  
II A 1NORWEGIANScandia, Mar. 9, 1912.[DR. REMMEN RETURNS FROM EUROPE]

Dr. Nils Remmen, prominent Norwegian-American eye specialist, who has been doing research work in Europe, sailed from Naples on March 1st, and will arrive in Chicago about Mar. 16th. From that date on, he will continue his practice, and he can look forward to a great number of calls both for professional services and friendly visits.

Dr. Remmen has frequented the greatest eye clinics in London, Paris, Christiania, Copenhagen, Berlin, Prague, Vienna and Rome. Wherever he went he was shown the greatest courtesy, and in Christiania he was highly spoken of by Prof. Schotz and Dr. Holt, both of whom consider Dr. Remmen as a genius in the treatment of eye ailments. Scandia joins with a host of friends in welcoming the Doctor and his good wife back to Chicago and the colony.

IV

PROJ. 30275  
NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Mar. 2, 1912.

[WEDDING ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED]

Municipal Judge Oscar Torrison and his good wife celebrated their wedding anniversary on Tuesday, though he did not announce the anniversary year. The home was filled with good friends of the couple who not only congratulated them on the occasion but expressed their pleasure at finding the judge in the best of health again. The judge had undergone a serious operation performed by his brother, Dr. Torrison while visiting Norway last summer.

SCANDIA, Mar. 2, 1912.

IV

NORWEGIAN

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[PIONEER NORWEGIAN PASSED AWAY]

Martin Losby, one of Chicago's pioneer Norwegians, died at his home on W. Monroe Street, Tuesday, Feb. 27th, after an illness of two weeks. Mr. Losby was born in Christiania, Norway, in 1849, and came to Chicago in 1869. He took an active part in affairs and organizations of the Norwegian colony, was one of the charter members of Normendenes (the Norwegian Male Chorus), and was an honor member for several years.

Mr. Losby has been in the hat manufacturing business since 1875. In 1880, he married Sophia M. Anderson, of Drammen, Norway. He is survived by six sons and a daughter.

Scandia, Mar. 2, 1912.

Mr. Losby will be buried with Masonic rites, from the Temple at Oakley and W. Madison Street. Other organizations, of which he was also a member, will take part in the services; among these are Normendenes, Knights of the White Cross, I. O. O. F., and others.



Scandia, Feb. 3, 1912.

NORWEGIAN

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IV

[STENSLAND LEAVES CHICAGO]

Paul O. Stensland, former president of the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank, has shaken the dust of Chicago from his sandals and now resides in Brunswick, Georgia. Here, among the palms, roses and lillies he can relax in all comfort and enjoy the health he has regained. Mr. Stensland, no longer suffering from bronchitis is enjoying better health than he has had for many years and is now engaged in the real estate business in the sunny south. We trust he will, once in a while, think fondly and longingly of Chicago, where he lived so long, and where he has a host of friends in spite of all. Scandia wishes Mr. Stensland every success and real enjoyment in his new abode.

IV

NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Jan. 13, 1912.

[WELL-KNOWN NORWEGIAN-AMERICAN PASSES AWAY]

Chicago's Norwegian colony, and Scandinavians in general, mourn the loss of an outstanding Norseman, Martin Fjeld, who passed away at his home, 3405 Le Moyne Street, on January 8. Mr. Fjeld was born in Christiania, Norway. He graduated from the Central School of that city at the time the wave of radicalism was sweeping all Europe; it is said that here he learned "more than his A B C's". His was a wide-awake nature that absorbed everything new that came along.

His liberal views created quite an opposition in some circles, though liberalism (ingrained) was a characteristic of Martin Fjeld throughout his life. He also possessed considerable talent for writing, and for some years was a correspondent for Verdens Gang (The World's Course).

In America he was very energetic in his support of lodges, organizations, and the movement to preserve our Norwegian traditions, music, art, and handicrafts.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Scandia, Jan. 13, 1912.

Mr. Fjeld had not felt very well recently, though he never complained. The only feeling which he revealed was his longing to take hold of a number of things that were in a backwater eddy and needed initiative and guidance into the current of usefulness and accomplishment.

A wealth of flowers and floral pieces gave evidence of what a host of friends Martin Fjeld had gained among the members of the Scandinavian colonies of Chicago.

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II A 3 d (1)

Scandia, Dec. 23, 1911.

NORWEGIAN (U.L.) PROJ. 30275

A. E. HEIER DIES

Anton E. Heier, the well-known Norwegian-American theatrical artist, passed away at his home on So. Park Ave. on Nov. 13th. His death means the loss of one of the old stand-bys in the theatrical world, and theatrical and lodge circles lose a cherished member. Mr. Heier was a pupil of Wergemand, who painted all scenic decorations of the beautiful Christiania theatre, and later he worked with Bjornstjerne in completing the decoration of the People's Theatre. Here his talent was given recognition for the first time.

As a young man he immigrated to America, arriving in Chicago two weeks before the great fire. He has worked steadily at his profession, since his arrival, and has been commended for his excellent work at all times. In spite of his continuous work and its high quality, Mr. Heier did not accumulate much of this world's goods. Graft and shrewdness had been left out of his make-up and his modesty was, like virtue, its own reward; he died a comparatively poor man.

A throng of friends and admirers attended the last rites and many spoke

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feelingly of his life's work, his generous and loving character and his quiet unobtrusive manner.

Except for his wife, who survives him, he had no relatives.

Rev. Kittelsby, Mr. Heier's pastor and friend for many years, officiated at both church and cemetery services.

IV  
II A 3 b

Scandia, Sept. 30, 1911.

(Norske Glee Klub Entertained by Professor Paulsen)

The home of Professor Alfred Paulsen on North Lawndale Avenue, was the scene of a joyful evening on Saturday, September 23. The genial Professor invited the entire Norske Glee Klub (Norwegian Glee Club) to spend the evening in fellowship and song. Professor Paulsen is the director of the Glee Club, and has often been honored by its members, so on this occasion he turned the tables and entertained "his boys".

Mr. N. Sorteberg, president of the Glee Club, responded to the director's hearty speech of welcome, and the Club followed with song after song. Among the songs was Professor Paulsen's own composition, "Naar Fjordene Blaaner" (When the Fjords Turn Blue), the most popular song in all America among male choruses, quartettes, and mixed choruses. This composition has made the genial Professor's name known in every country in the world, and has been translated into many foreign languages.

Scandia, Sept. 30, 1911.

After the singing, the guests partook of a tasty dinner served by Mrs. Paulsen, a dinner which demonstrated that Mrs. Paulsen ranks as high in the culinary art as her famous husband does in the realm of music.



Scandia, Sept. 2, 1911.

NORWEGIAN

IV

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II A 3 b

[MUSIC CRITIC GOES TO WISCONSIN]

Mrs. Elizabeth Andersen, who for many years served as Skandinaven's critic of music and drama, is leaving next week for La Crosse, Wis., where her husband is a prominent man of business, especially well-known in the Norwegian colony of that city. Mrs. Andersen served a tasty dinner to a number of her intimate friends as a farewell gesture and to show her appreciation for the kindness and cooperation they had accorded her in her touchy task as a critic, in many cases of past performances of her guests. Her guests, however, all spoke feelingly of the wonderful friendship and the absolute fairness of the criticisms by Miss Andersen, she was married recently, and expressed their gratitude for past friendship and their hopes for her future success and happiness.



Scandia, Aug. 26, 1911.NORWEGIAN

## [NELS ARNESON DIES]

p.4.....Nels Arneson president of the Central Mfg. Co., and vice-president of the Union Bank of Chicago, passed away on August 20. Rev. Anda, pastor of the Wicker Park English Lutheran Church, officiated at the funeral and Miss Tallakson sang. The G.A.R. Post served as a guard of honor while prominent Norwegian-American professional and business men acted as pallbearers. Mr. Arneson was born near Drammen, Norway in 1840 and came to America in the spring of 1861. In the fall of the same year he enlisted in the famous Norwegian regiment, the 15th Wisconsin, organized and commanded by Col. Hegg, serving three years and two months, though he did not return to Chicago till 1865.

In 1908 his veteran companions honored him by presenting him, on his birthday, with a beautiful American flag. This flag covered his casket as it was lowered into the grave.

Mr. Arneson entered the furniture business on Canal Street soon after his return to Chicago in 1865, continuing until wiped out by the Chicago fire in 1871. He later became affiliated with Johnson, Thorson and Tallakson in the manufacturer of furniture. These men eventually sold out to Mr. Arneson who at the time of his

death was the sole owner of the "office desk factory" known far and wide as The Central Mfg. Co., on Armour Avenue and Grand.

Four months ago Mr. Arneson, accompanied by Mrs. Arneson went to Norway to visit the home of his boyhood days, returning to Chicago three weeks ago a very sick man; he came home to die.

Mr. Arneson was well and favorably known as a man of business acumen, honest in all his dealings and a kind friend to employees and associates. He was one who will be mourned by all who knew him.

Scandia, Aug. 12, 1911.

OUR ILLUSTRIOUS COUNTRYMAN

(Editorial)

Sigvard Sorensen was born in Kristiansund, Norway, and is now in his early forties. During his youth he fraternized with Kristiania's poets and artists, one of his most intimate friends being the well-known Nils Collett Vogt, who still is Mr. Sorensen's idol and ideal.

Mr. Sorensen's experiences in America have not often made his life a "bed of roses," nor has the sun always warmed him in times of adversity, but an unconquerable spirit and a happy disposition have carried him through. For a number of years now he has been the kindly and efficient librarian of Chicago's Newberry Library, a position requiring knowledge, personality, tact, and integrity.

His mastery of English and his wide acquaintance with writers of many nations have enabled him to contribute many worthwhile compositions in both poetry

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NOR. GILLET

Scandia, Nov. 12, 1911.

and prose. His lyric verse is especially pleasing in English, as well as in Norwegian, and a visit to his friendly home gives one an insight into the truly wonderful nature of the man, the thinker, the idealist, and the realist.

One's first impression, of Mr. Sorensen, is that of a placid, easygoing man with an expressionless face; but with the mere mention of a masterpiece of poetry or art, an astounding transformation instantly takes place. The easygoing posture becomes military in its carriage; the eyes twinkle like stars; and the erstwhile colorless face lights up with a smile that warms the heart of the observer. He speaks, and one is instantly captivated by the rich, mellow, well-modulated tone of his voice, and by the way his every word seems to pierce one's innermost being, injecting therein a glowing warmth that remains indefinitely. Such a man is Sigvard Sorensen--Norwegian and American.

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Aug. 5, 1911.

ROBERT S. NELSON.

p.8...Scandia regrets to learn that Robert S. Nelson, one of our prominent Norwegian industrialists is shaking the dust of Chicago, and is leaving for Long Beach, California.

He was one of the founders of the washing machine manufacturing concern, Nelson-Kreuter Co., which has been absorbed by the trust. Mr. Nelson speaks very highly of Long Beach, being especially impressed by the scenery and its similarity to his birthplace, Bergen, Norway. He came to Chicago in 1879, and in 1881 was one of the most active workers in organizing the "Bjorgvin" Male Chorus, of which he was made an honorary life member.

Mr. Nelson has sold his Chicago home and severed all business connections in Chicago, leaving here on Tuesday evening for Long Beach where he has built a villa overlooking the ocean, and its many small islands.

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Aug. 5, 1911.

A large group of friends gathered at "The Tavern" to bid Mr. Nelson farewell, and if even a small part of the good wishes materialize, he and his family will spend a wonderful future in the land of sunshine. He arranged for Scandia's weekly visit to help him keep in touch with the old Chicago friends.





NORWEGIAN

Scandia, July 9, 1911.

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[FORMER EDITOR OF SCANDINAVEN IS DEAD]

p.4.col.2.... Svien Nilson,(former editor for many years of Scandinaven), passed away at the advanced age of 84 on Friday, July 8th.

Mr. Nilson was born in Overhallen, Norway in 1826, and upon completing his education followed teaching and journalism in Christiania prior to his immigration to America. Arriving in La Crosse, Wis. he was connected for a time with Fedrelandet and Emigrantin, after which he became editor-in-chief of Scandinaven.

Scandinaven owes its rapid growth and popularity throughout the country to the ability and energy of Mr. Nilson.

During the last years Mr. Nilsen has been totally blind, though his interest in his life's work and his countrymen was unabated to the last. In order that he might keep up with the news and developments of the day, his son, Nick F. Nilson, and daughter, Mrs. Nordlee, with whom he made his home, read all papers to him.

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II A 3 b

Scandia, July 8, 1911.

NORWEGIAN

[SILVER ANNIVERSARY]

p.8. Professor and Mrs. Alfred Paulsen, 3826 North Lawndale Avenue, celebrated their silver anniversary yesterday and this much respected and loved couple were deluged with presents and congratulatory messages from far and near. Groups honoring the couple were led by the Glee Club, of which Mr. Paulsen has been the director for many years. "Nordmendenes Sang Forening" (the Norsemen's Male Chorus) assembled at Elston Avenue and Irving Park Boulevard, and marched to the Paulsen home where they serenaded the celebrants with the true Nordic music lovers enthusiasm. That no member of this chorus was missing speaks well for the esteem in which Professor and Mrs. Paulsen are held wherever Norse song is known. Professor Paulsen's "Naar Fjordene Blaaner" is known throughout the world of Nordic music and this composition alone was enough to exalt him as the greatest of all Norwegian-American composers. This composition with its deep feeling, wonderful melody and touching solo part is easily the most popular number presented at all Norwegian concerts whether it be sung by a male chorus, mixed choir or as a solo.

Long live Alfred and his good wife; may their host of friends ever increase and their popularity never dim.

Scandia, July 1, 1911.

[YOUNG NORWEGIAN MAKES GOOD]

Six years ago George Jensen, a young Norwegian immigrant, arrived in Chicago, poor as a church mouse and without friend or relative in the country. To most men the future would have seemed absolutely hopeless, but pluck and energy were Jensen's stock in trade and he accepted any work that came along, determined to get an education and make a name for himself in spite of all handicaps. Night and day he applied himself to his task of building himself, and his progress in technical study was astounding. His intense application developed his mind to such an extent that he would solve the most difficult technical problem with an ease that left his instructors gasping. Turbines were his first and greatest love and--to be brief--two months ago he sold a patent on a turbine mechanism and as a result was able to make an extended visit to Bakke in Hardanger, Norway, where the poor, friendless immigrant boy of six years ago, has purchased a beautiful villa for his aged mother.

George Jensen is a shining example of a true Norseman; courageous, adventurous, able and intelligent, and with a lovable friendly nature that does not permit

Scandia, July 1, 1911.

prosperity to develop a false pride. A true Norseman is proud that he is Norse but does not hire a brass band to publicize himself. He sets himself a task and knows no rest until that task is fully and properly finished. Give us more George Jensens, for they are the salt of the earth.

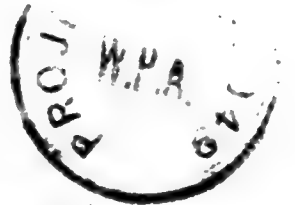
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Scandia, June 17, 1911.

NORWEGIAN

[MONUMENTS TO PROFESSOR BOTHNE UNVEILED]



p.8.....Mrs. Pastor Grefthen (nee Bothne) visited Chicago during the last week. The occasion calling for her presence in Chicago at this time was the unveiling of the monument erected in honor of her father Prof. Gisle Bothne. As a former resident of Chicago she has literally thousands of friends here and she enjoyed meeting many of them during her visit. Our Norwegian colony would be pleased to have her again make her home in Chicago.

Scandia, June 10, 1911.

NORWEGIAN

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II B 2 a (1)

EDITOR CELEBRATES HIS SIXTIETH  
BIRTHDAY  
(Editorial)



p.4....Nicoloy Grevstad, the well-known editor of Skandinaven, celebrated his sixtieth birthday during the past week. Mr. Grevstad took over the duties as editor of Skandinaven in 1892 and from that time on this paper has been a Norwegian Publication in the fullest sense of the word. Norwegian literature, art, science, music, language and tradition has, in Skandinaven, found a staunch and willing champion thruout the years.

Mr. Grevstad has succeeded in keeping out of the paper everything bordering on personalities, not only in his editorial columns, but also in the contributions of its many correspondents. Petty bickerings and arguments of political and religious nature have been conscientiously barred; often contentions of this nature have been smothered by Mr. Grevstad, who, as an intermediary, has brought harmony among various warring factions. His friendliness is contagious.

Skandinaven, now published bi-weekly, is outstanding among foreign language papers; it is a model for all our Norwegian papers.

Norway too has a great deal to thank Mr. Grevstad for. Were it not for



Scandia, June 10, 1911.

Mr. Grevstad's interest and untiring work for the preservation of Norwegian culture in this country, we and our people in Norway would soon be strangers to each other; with new arrivals becoming practically the only connecting link between the two countries which now (thanks to Mr. Grevstad and a few like-minded men) have so much in common.

Mr. Grevstad is possessed of a wonderful personality, friendly and entertaining, that has always drawn Norsemen closer, awakened memories and recalled high ideals in the life and culture of Norway. The traditions and ideals have thru Mr. Grevstad been transplanted and preserved so that today our people thruout the country are being looked up to and truly appreciated as never before.

Scandia hereby expresses a deep gratitude to Mr. Grevstad for all he has done for the mother country and for our people thruout the U.S.A., tho we owe him a real vote of thanks for what he has done for our Norwegian colony in Chicago. Brother Grevstad, Scandia salutes you and wishes you continued success and happiness.



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Scandia, June 10, 1911.

NORWEGIAN



[FOUNDER OF SOCIETY WILL MAKE HOME IN NORWAY]

p.8.....Mrs. Pihlfeldt (nee Lehman) will sail for Norway in a few days to spend her declining years there. The Norwegian literary society "Aurora Borealis" was organized by Mrs. Pihlfeldt. Members of the society gathered for a farewell festival, in her honor, at the home of Mrs. Wm. Gerner on Wednesday, June 14th and Mrs. Gerner, on behalf of the society thanked Mrs. Pihlfeldt for her many years of service and presented her with emblem of the society in gold.

Mrs. Pihlfeldt is a woman of unusual ability and culture and will long be remembered by our Norwegian colony for her ever faithful efforts to bring to the fore the beauty of Norway, its art, literature and traditions. Scandia wishes Mrs. Pihlfeldt pleasant future in which she may realize to the fullest the thankfulness of our people and that love and respect we have for her will ever remain.

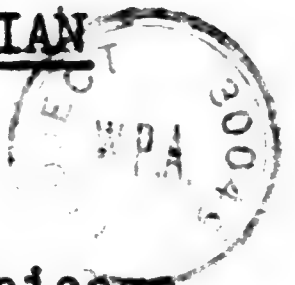
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Scandia, June 3, 1911.

NORWEGIAN

[SIGVARD SORENSEN CELEBRATES BIRTHDAY]

p.8...Mr. Sig. Sorensen, one of our best known and highly respected Chicago Norwegians, celebrated a birthday on Sunday, although the number of years was not stated. Gifts and good wishes of many friends, who had gathered for the occasion, together with music, song and recitation, made up an evening long to be remembered. Mr. Sorensen is the genial and efficient librarian at Chicago's great Newberry Library.



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III H

Scandia, May 20, 1911.

NORWEGIAN



[WILL VISIT HIS BIRTHPLACE]

p.8.....Mr. Johan Ause, who is general purchasing manager of the Swedish Produce Co., Chicago, left on Wednesday on an extended business trip through Europe. He will, in all probability, visit Iceland as well. Upon completing the business end of his trip he will take a well earned rest in the city of his birth, Aalesund, Norway. Mr. Ause's duties as treasurer of the Norwegian Singers League are being cared for by L.H.Lund during his absence.

[THIRTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY]

p.8.....Mr. and Mrs. A. Elsing, of 1830 Newport Avenue, had a very strenuous time last week when on April 21, they reached the 35th milestone of their married bliss, surrounded by family and friends. In Norway a wedding does not amount to anything if the celebration does not last at least three days and this seemingly held true in the case of this lovable couple.

In addition to the family celebration on Friday, friends who had mistaken the date gathered to celebrate also and the house was filled on Saturday and Sunday evenings as well, but the well-known sociability of this home though heavily taxed, stood the storm and joy reigning freely throughout the three days.

Mr. and Mrs. Elsing came to Chicago from Hamar, Norway and have made their home here for over thirty years. Mr. Elsing is a **veteran** member and officer of "Nora Lodge" No. 1, "R.H.K." (Knights of the White Cross) having held every office possible in such a lodge. Scandia heartily joins their host of friends in congratulations and best wishes for many years to come.



NORWEGIAN

Scandia, May 6, 1911.

[PROMOTED AND TRANSFERRED]

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p.8.....Chicago's Norwegian colony, especially those interested in athletes, music and other forms of entertainment are recipients of bad news. Engineer Anton P. Jaeger, champion of the "Ski Club", baritone of the "Kvartet Klubben," entertainment chairman of "Den Norske Klub" has left for Philadelphia, Penn., having been promoted by his employers and transfered to the new location. We all congratulate Mr. Jaeger upon his promotion, but the entire colony will miss the genial and energetic Anton wherever a good time is being planned. Another promotion with his return to Chicago would meet with nothing short of a Norwegian jubilee.

Scandia, Apr. 8, 1911.



NORWEGIAN

[WAS GUARD TO QUEEN]

p.8.....Mr. Nokleby passed the 76th milestone on lifes journey on Sunday April 2. The venerable gentleman who is fondly known as evig-unge Nokleby" (forever-young Nokleby) as spry and well as a man half his age and possesses a youthful sense of humor that is the envy of his friends. Several of our singing societies gathered to serenade him on his birthday and a real jubilee lasted till daylight.

Mr. Nokleby was, as a young man, a member of the Norwegian Guard at Stockholm, Sweden, and had the honor of being detailed to stand guard before the queen's door whenever the royal pair were traveling.

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Scandia, Apr. 1, 1911.

NORWEGIAN

[BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION]

p.8.....Ingolf Erdahl, known as Bjorgvin's "powerful basso," reached his 60th milestone on Saturday March 25th. In honor of the occasion the Bjorgvin Chorus gathered to help Mr. Erdahl celebrate and in recognition of his twenty-five years of faithful service he was presented with an expensive smoking set. It is characteristic of our Norwegian people to carry on with any task they undertake, especially is this true of our music loving group.



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NORWEGIAN

[FRIENDS PRESENT BIRTHDAY GIFT]

p.8.....Mr. John M. Pedersen, undertaker celebrated his 40th birthday on Saturday, February 25. A great many friends had gathered to honor him on his anniversary presenting him with a beautiful gift as a token of appreciation for his friendship and the faithful work he has done in the interest of Chicago's Norwegian colony.

Mr. Pedersen holds many responsible positions in Norwegian organizations the thoroughness with which he performs every task entrusted him has stamped him as one of the colonie's best workers and most interested in preserving our Norwegian Culture. Scandia congratulates.

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SCANDIA, Jan. 21, 1911.

NORWEGIAN

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[Dr. HOLMBOE NOT A PHYSICIAN ONLY]

p.3..... Dr. Anton Holmboe was born in Tromso, Norway on Jan. 1, 1857; coming to Chicago in 1881. From 1886 to 1889 he studied in Paris and Berlin after which he returned to continue his practice in Chicago. As a physician Dr. Holmboe ranks with the greatest and his lectures on the science of medicine have won him great recognition. In his hospital service he has evinced such a friendly and understanding spirit that co-workers and patients alike can not praise him too highly.

But Dr. Holmboe is not a physician only - his wonderful personality makes him an ideal neighbor and friend and his generosity knows no bounds. Race, sect or creed - none of these are of any importance when need is apparent and when a fellow-being is finding a hard row to hoe; Anton Holmboe is ever ready to lighten other people's tasks.

Among the many traits of his character that endear him especially to those of

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Scandia, Jan.21,1911.

Chicago's Norwegian colony is his great love for Norwegian music, literature, art and culture. He is an able and interesting lecturer on all these subjects, and has done much to help us create and preserve a true bond of friendship with our people in the old land.

Time alone will reveal to some extent what Dr. Holmboe has contributed to the betterment of humanity. May he live many more years, a living testimonial of proficiency, culture and good fellowship.

NORWEGIAN

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Scandia, Jan. 21, 1911.

[NORWEGIAN ARCHITECT RECEIVES GOLD MEDAL]

p.4.... The young Norwegian Architect, Christian N. Bagge, has again been honored by the Architects Club. The club has just concluded its annual competition for young architects and Mr. Bagge was awarded second prize; a large gold medal. During the short time he has been a member of the club he has won no less than eight prizes in various competitions. He came to Chicago from Christiania, Norway, in 1903 being first connected with Carbys, Zimmerman, Frost, Granger and Co. and since 1908 with D.H. Burnham and Co.

His entry into the latter firm opened the door to his golden opportunity. "The Commercial Club of Chicago" had just launched its campaign for a "Chicago Beautiful" and the architectural planning had been placed in the hands of Burnham & Co. Mr. Bagge was immediately put to work on the prospective drawings. His artistic genius was given full freedom and his excellent workmanship and ability to solve the most knotty problems won him recognition and promotion with his firm. Mr. Bagge is also a very popular member of "DEN NORSKI KLUB."

WPA (ALL) PROJ. 30275

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 18, 1911.

1911-12-18 1911-12-18

[FESTIVAL HONORING DR. N. T. QUALES]

A festival was held in Wicker Park Hall last night in honor of one of Chicago's most prominent Norwegians, Dr. Niles T. Quales. Nearly every representative Norwegian attended this affair. Of the several hundred present, we want to name the following who were seated at the main table: Consul Oscar H. Haugan, Hauman G. Haugan, Nicolay Grevstad, Dr. Anders Doe, Reverend F. Ring, Andreas Erickson, Henry Haugan, Dr. H. G. Stub, Hans Oftedal, Reverend [H. B.] Kildahl, E. A. Erickson and Richard Haugan.

L. Haugan's orchestra furnished the music, and the Norwegian Singing Society, under the direction of Emil Bjorn, rendered the most delightful Norwegian songs.

The main speaker of the evening, Nicolay Grevstad, spoke as follows:

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"Mr. Toastmaster, Honored Guest, and Other Friends! I am very much afraid that I shall fall short of what we all feel here tonight. Anyone of us has in his or her heart a speech that is far better than any that I can make. Perhaps none of us could express in words what we really think of our honored friend, nor the fullness of our respect and love for him. His upright character, his fine public spirit, his generous kindness, without display, to people in distress, have won for him the good will of all. However, there is also another, a special reason why we think so much of him: We love him for his amazing skill in getting into the pockets of everybody. And everybody seems to like it; those who have been made to pay most honor him all the more for it.

"We are proud of Dr. Qualess. He is what a citizen born in Norway should be-- a good Norwegian and a good American. He has served his own people well, and he has served his adopted country well. He came here, a young man in his prime, on the eve of the tremendous struggle for the life of the Union. He heard the call of his new mother and enlisted for the war. A few years later,

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when Chicago was in the throes of the Great Fire, we find him as head of the Marine Hospital, cool, resolute, and resourceful; no harm touched any life committed to his care in that awful crisis.

"Since then, his life has been devoted mainly to the welfare of our people in this city. No one knows all that he has done to help the needy during all these years, for he has always concealed from the left hand what his right hand was doing. But go among our people, ask those who have had a hard time of it, and you will get touching glimpses of the work of this ministering angel as he has been going about quietly from home to home, healing and comforting the sick and distressed, often leaving a dollar for medicine on top of his prescription, and maybe another dollar for bread.

"In later years, he has become the foremost representative of organized charity among us. When we, as a people, had reached the stage where it became a press-



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ing duty to make better provisions for our sick, our orphans, and our old people, Dr. Qualess was one of the first to take up the work. It was soon found that it would be best to specialize, so to speak, and he came to devote his labor mainly to one branch of it; the old people's home. But his influence has been much wider. His early call to arms for organized charity work, his inspiring faith and enthusiasm, his wise counsel and moderation, his courage and perseverance, his rare power to harmonize, to unite and to lead, and to get other good men and women to work with him--especially the women, for what they have done and are doing is really wonderful--all this has done much to build the other splendid institutions we now have among us, not only in Chicago, but also in many other places in the country. This is truly a great and noble work. As we now look back upon the modest beginnings and the many trials, we can only wonder that so much has been accomplished in such a short time.

"Nor is he done yet. He may slacken his pace, but he cannot rest. He is

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still full of plans and work. Only the other day he spoke of the home in Norwood Park, the largest old people's home in Chicago--which certainly is something every Norwegian may justly be proud of--he spoke of this fine home as merely the first wing of the institution to be built there. Before we know it, he may have another wing ready.

"The days of our years are threescore and ten; and if by reason of strength, they be fourscore years, yet is their strength labour and sorrow, ' says the Good Book. Our friend has had the strength to reach fourscore years. For that he owes thanks to his Maker and also to the sturdy Norse stock from which he sprang. His life has been useful, in the very largest sense. For that, his native land and his adopted country, his own people and his fellow citizens, owe thanks to him. His has indeed been a life of labor, but largely for the welfare of others. Like most of us, he has also had his measure of sorrow, and he has himself added to it by sharing the sorrows of so many others. Such a life is a sweet, a beautiful, and a blessed life.

NYPL 100.1 PROJ. 30271

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"For all his good and noble work we give him our most sincere thanks. We rejoice in having him with us tonight, hale and hearty, full of years and honor, yet young and strong in mind and heart. We fervently hope that he may keep his splendid powers for years to come, and we hope and believe that a broad span of usefulness is still before him. We pledge him that as long as he leads we will cheerfully follow.

"Dr. Qualess, our most cordial and sincere greetings to you and yours on this happy day! May continued health and strength and all other good things of life be yours in the fullest measure! And God bless you!"

Then the members of the Singers' League stepped forward, and under the direction of Mr. Bjorn, sang "Jeg Vil Vaerge Mit Land" [I Will Defend My Land]. The president of the Singers' League, Carl Gulbransen, then rose to congratulate Dr. Qualess, after which the entire audience rose to sing the Norwegian

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national anthem, "Ja Vi Elsker Dette Landet" [Yes, We Love the Land that Towers].

The next speaker, Hauman G. Haugan, spoke as follows:

"Write me as one who loves his fellowmen," said the Arab to the angel, and lo! his name led all the rest'. The poet's description fits our guest of honor perfectly. By his kind acts and deeds he has proved to our satisfaction that he loves his fellowmen; and I assert, without fear of contradiction, that as a true philanthropist he heads the list among our people.

"Day after day, year after year, we have seen him labor patiently and perseveringly to build up and maintain that institution to which he has devoted the best part of fifteen years of his life. His enthusiasm, integrity, and good common sense brought to his side the support of other good men and women.

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Through their united efforts and under his leadership, all obstacles and difficulties were overcome; success crowned their struggles and now stands completed that grand monument to which the name of our dear old doctor always will be linked--the Norwegian Old People's Palace, I mean Home!

"Dr. Qualess! Our friends have given me the pleasant duty to present you, on this eightieth anniversary of your birthday, with this loving cup as a token of our admiration and high esteem. It is filled plumb full with love and the best wishes. And with it goes a heartfelt, God bless you and keep you!"

Then came the reading of telegrams, cards, and letters of congratulations from everywhere, including a telegram from the Scandinavian Physicians Society, a letter from the Home for the Aged, and a number of private cards, letters, and telegrams from various doctors.

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Then Reverend Ellestad spoke for the Norwegian Orphanage; Dr. Marie Olsen for the Scandinavian hospitals; Reverend Anda for the church Dr. Qualess joined in 1879; Carl B. Becker for the Norwegian National League; and a host of others spoke as individuals or in the name of various organizations.

At this time, calls came from the guests requesting to hear from Dr. Qualess. The doctor responded in the following words:

"Mr. Toastmaster, Ladies and Gentlemen! You have overwhelmed me with kindness. I am at a loss; I cannot find words wherewith to express adequately my high appreciation and my sincere and deep gratitude for this great honor which you so kindly have bestowed upon me. These kind words, so kindly spoken, have impressed me deeply, and these beautiful and costly gifts are treasures that will be highly valued and prized by myself, and will remain as a precious heritage in the family for generations to come.



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"In behalf of my good wife, my family, and myself, I thank you all from the very bottom of my heart. I thank you a thousand times. I would be less than human if I did not feel elated and pleased by this manifestation of kindness and of honor. Yet I should not be worthy of your confidence, Mr. Toastmaster, if I selfishly arrogated all this to myself. It is, I take it, a testimony of approval of our efforts to ameliorate the sufferings and needs of our people, and the credit and the honor for this justly belongs to those noble-hearted men and women whose faithful and unselfish labor has brought about such desirable results.

"As for myself, I have done but little to merit consideration, I have been plodding along in a humble, homespun sort of way, striving neither for riches, nor for honor, nor glory. It has been my good fortune to have been associated, in our benevolent work, with men of means, of ability, and of character. Many of them have now laid down their burdens of life, and we are enjoying the fruits of their labor.



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Skandinaven, (Daily Edition), Jan. 18, 1911.

"We are all children of circumstance and environment. In 1866, when I took up my lifework in the city, the Cook County supervisors established the first hospital, and I had the good fortune to be chosen house physician. In this capacity I came in contact with a large number of Scandinavian immigrants, and got a fairly good understanding of what it meant to be an immigrant in those days. They came over the ocean in small vessels, a voyage taking from three weeks to three months. When they reached the American shore, they were crowded into filthy cars and transported to their destination. Many whose resources ran short were dumped off here in Chicago. Generally, they were in a miserable condition. The railroad companies made no provision for them. For days and nights, in rain or shine, they were left without shelter. Those brought into the hospital were not only sick but downhearted and discouraged. They were strangers in a strange land; they could not even ask for a drink of water. My heart went out to these people, and it came to me then that I had a mission in this field--a conviction I have not been able to shake off.

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"With the exception of the Scandinavian Emigrant Society, we had no charitable organization at this time. How different it is now! Our charitable work is now carried on systematically and along well-defined lines. Our institutions are now well established and well taken care of. Last year was a year of special progress. The Tabitha Hospital paid its debt. The Deaconess Hospital completed its main building, modern in construction and with modern equipment. The Norwegian Orphanage is permanently located in Edison Park with plenty of ground and commodious buildings. The Home for the Aged, in Norwood Park, has about doubled its capacity. What we now lack is a home for our incurables and a sanitarium for our consumptives.

"In closing these disjointed remarks, I wish to state as the absolute truth that I harbor ill will toward none and good will to all, and with this confession I again thank you with all my heart."

This ended the affair. Everyone unanimously agreed that it had been a grand affair--for a grand man.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 15, 1911.

MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR DR. U. V. KOREN

The Norwegian Synod held a memorial service for Dr. U. V. Koren in the Paulus Church at North Avenue and Leavitt Street yesterday. Among those present were: Dr. H. G. Stubb, Reverend P. A. Kittilsby, Reverend J. D. Birkelund, Dr. L. Hektoen, and Dr. Thos. Marloe. The program was as follows:

- (1) "Marche Funebre" ..... Chopin  
Mrs. Ora Johnson
- (2) Prayer ..... Reverend Gullixon
- (3) Hymn ..... Congregation
- (4) Hymn ..... Quartet  
Mrs. Rolston, Mrs. Gullixon, Mrs. G. A. Torrison, and O. M. Torrison

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- (5) Address "Dr. Koren's Life" ..... Reverend R. Birkeland
- (6) Hymn (translated from the English by Dr. Koren)..... Congregation
- (7) "Loryo" ..... Handel
- (8) Sermon (in English) ..... Reverend P. A. Kittilsby
- (9) "Sleep Thy Last Sleep" ..... Quartet
- (10) Address (in English) ..... Dr. L. Hektoen
- (11) "Tarry With Me O My Savior" (Hymn)..... Congregation
- (12) Address (in Norwegian) ..... Dr. T. H. Warloe

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Jan. 14, 1911.

WPA (ILL) FRID. 30275

DR. NILES T. QUALES

Dr. Niles T. Qualess was born in Hardanger, Norway on January 17, 1831 and arrived in Chicago in 1859. He graduated from Rush Medical College in 1866 and has followed his profession in Chicago since that time. Dr. Qualess has served on the medical staff of several hospitals and as City Physician. The Tabitha Hospital owes much to Dr. Qualess both for professional services and for his wonderful work as a member of its Building Committee. In recognition of his conscientious service to various benevolent institutions he was, in April 1910, decorated as a Knight of the Order of St. Olaf.

Dr. Qualess is not loved as a physician alone; he is loved first and foremost because of his kind-heartedness. His solicitude for the poor and the suffering have endeared him to thousands; this lovable old man is like a kind father to all with whom he comes in contact. In spite of his advanced age this friend of humanity is as active and mentally awake as a man half his age. Of this man we will, at his passing away be able to say "He has not lived in vain." Dr. Qualess' entire life has been dedicated to the spreading sunshine and bringing happiness into the dreary lives of his fellowmen.

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NORWEGIAN

Scandia, Jan. 14, 1911.

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DR. NILES T. QUALES

Scandia, through this article, wishes to pay a special compliment to this grand old gentleman. When, eventually a history is to be written whose object will be to characterize outstanding men of Chicago's Norwegian Colony, who have contributed to the individual and collective betterment of our people, the unselfish, unobtrusive service of Dr. N.T. Qualess will place him at the top of the list in our love and esteem.

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Scandia, Jan. 7, 1911.

NORWEGIAN

#### [PASTOR HAAGENSEN PASSES AWAY]

Pastor Andrew Haagensen, founder of the Norwegian Division of the Methodist Episcopal Church in America, passed away at the Evanston Hospital on Wednesday. He was born in Sarpsborg, Norway and came to America in 1877. He founded the Norwegian M.E.Church of Evanston in 1882 and served as its pastor for a number of years. Rev. Haagensen held several national offices in the Norwegian Division of the M.E. Church. He was seventy-five years of age at the time of his death.



Scandia, Dec. 31, 1910.

OTTO C. ERICSON

Otto C. Ericson was born in Faoberg, Norway in 1852 and came to America at the age of sixteen. In spite of the many years he has been a good citizen of his adopted country he still loves and respects the land of his birth and cherishes her traditions. He is one of the many, whom Norway produced but found it impossible to return. He was forced by circumstances to leave his native country to help build and become an important part of a new Commonwealth.

Mr. Ericson began his career as a carpenter apprentice. He soon demonstrated that a hammer and saw was not on his coat of arms and when he came in contact with Christian Jevne, this was turned out to be his personal "door of opportunity." Since 1870 Mr. Ericson has been an important factor in the Jevne concern. What the name Marshall-Field stood for in wholesale dry-goods, Tiffany in jewelery, Armour in meats, etc, corresponds with Ericson (and Jevne) in foods.

One item that has helped build the really big concerns has been the "House Publications,"

Scandia, Dec. 21, 1910.

published by the various firms. Mr. Ericson was the pioneer of this idea among wholesale grocers. This publication was entitled Bon Vivant and is today one of America's outstanding house publications. H. H. Kohlsaas, owner of an extensive chain of restaurants and bakeries became aware of Mr. Ericson's ability and offered him a partnership wherein he was to manage a considerable group of restaurants in St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Ericson, however, was too valuable a man to lose so he was given a quarter interest in C. Jevne & Co., whose affairs he now had managed for several years, though as a salaried employer. This event marked the beginning of a new era where the new conditions left him more free to branch out. The result was that Jevne & Co. became a really large institution serving not only Chicago but the entire Midwest.

An idea of the extent of this business may be reached by noting the following: The main warehouse employees no less than 125 (not including clerical help) who are busy as bees in the handling of groceries, butter, baked goods and even wines, bottled, kegged and barreled. To move all this requires forty-two horses and two gasoline trucks.

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In addition to the main warehouse on Kinzie Street, there are warehouses and stores on both North and South sides of Chicago serving wholesale and retail trades. With the exception of two boats the entire New York - Sumatra fleet transporting Jevne's supplies of coffee, tea, and spices are Norwegian boats. Likewise the entire office force of Jevne & Co. are Norsemen, not, says Mr. Ericson, because they are Norwegian but because Norwegians have been found to be the most efficient and trustworthy employees obtainable.

The country is full of men who have been successful financially though few of them have made noticeable contributions to obtain lines. Mr. Ericson is one of the few who found time for activity outside of gathering world's treasures, materially speaking. Although he was wrapped up in his business he still took a great interest in the welfare of his fellow men. He was cosmopolitan in the fullest sense of the word. His interest in humanity knew no geographical limits. His knowledge of the rest of the world was such that he would speak fluently on subjects as widely different as British politics and the natural beauty and wonders of the Rocky

Scandia, Dec. 21, 1910.

Mountains. He was a man who had the courage of his convictions and was a "yes man" to no human being. His eloquence and aptitude in painting word pictures of nature in many forms and many moods was such as to hold his listeners spellbound, making them see what he saw in the most realistic beauty. A master mind in business, a child of nature. This is Otto Christian Ericson.

Scandia, Dec. 17, 1910.

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DR. REMMEN

(Editorial)

p.3..... When one attends a meeting of public interest or a literary lecture one may, if really observing, see a little man, smooth shaven, with thin graying hair and a quiet, almost timid manner enter the hall. He hesitates a moment, as if confused, then quietly makes his way to a seat next to the wall in a last row where he seems to disappear totally. That is Dr. Remmen.

You attend a big banquet. Cut glass and silver glitters like diamonds in the bright light; medals and brightly colored ribbon decorations of various orders are liberally sprinkled thru the assembly, words of praise for this one and that flow in steady streams and toasts are responded to with unstinted enthusiasm. At the lower end of a table, in the most inconspicuous seat sits a quiet insignificant looking man quietly conversing with his nearest neighbors, neither proposing nor being "toasted" with the celebrities, yet, withal, he is a man loved by all who know him. That is Dr. Remmen.

Scandia, Dec.17,1910.

There are two ways of getting acquainted with Dr. Remmen; by casual visits in his own home or as a patient. One working man describes him thus, "In our home, he has looked after us and our children for many years. But it was never a doctor, with his little black medicine case, that walked into our home, it was one of our own, our truest friend." That is Dr. Remmen.

When he speaks of his profession and it's accomplishments and advancement he becomes fluent, almost oratorical, but he never mentions severe cases and victorious battles he has won nor difficult operations he has performed. This information can only be obtained from patients and colleagues. He is stirred and stirs his listeners when he points out the advancement medical science and surgery have made, but not a word of himself and his own marvelous work. That is Dr. Remmen.

Our subject was not born in high estate, as the world may judge, but in the humble palace of his thrifty, hard working pioneer parents and one is touched by the respect, bordering on piety, that he shows for his humble parents. The private



Scandia, Dec. 17, 1910.

of his early life combined with an inborn patient sincerity were the prevailing influences in the development of a character of such sterling worth that the man is an exception among exceptions, outwardly unpretentious but at heart and mentally, a veritable giant. That is Dr. Remmen.

When he first hung out his shingle on Center Ave. in 1887 he felt what prospects a poor farmer boy, whose only recommendation was high grades in his examinations, might be. His skill brought him a constantly growing practice until he could no longer handle the volume of cases to which he was called. He finally closed his office and his desire to specialize in ills of the eyes drew him to Vienna, Copenhagen and other prominent European medical, science-centers. Upon his return he began practice as an Eye Specialist.

During recent years he has been awarded many high honors in medical circles. He has served as President of the Scandinavian Medical Association; is an



Scandia, Dec. 17, 1910.

honored member of the Chicago Medical Society and the Ophthalmological Society; has contributed to the country's leading medical publications and has been offered Professorships in several of our leading Universities and medical schools. He is a member of the medical staff of several of Chicago's hospitals.

In spite of his busy professional life he finds time to study and sponsor activities in literature, music, sculpture and art, having been especially helpful to many young artists of Norwegian descent. A man in a million. This is Dr. Remmen.

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Scandia, Nov. 26, 1910.

[AN OUTSTANDING JOURNALIST]

p.1.col.3-4..... Anton B. Lange, editor of Scandia (Norwegian Newspaper of Chicago) passed away on Tuesday, Oct. 18th, after an illness of two months. With his passing Norwegians throughout the country lose a leading spirit, one of its most talented and least "diplomatic" journalists.

Anton Lange was born in Bergen, Norway in 1857, of German parents. His father was a merchant on what is known as TYSKEBRYGGEN (German Dock). Lange Jr's training was directed toward fitting him to succeed his father in business. He was educated in the best schools in Bergen.

He arrived in the U.S.A. in 1880 where for a short while he followed commercial lines, but in this there was no appeal to one of his independent, visionary nature. Merchandising was not one of the ingredients in the make up of Anton Lange. Even in his earlier school days he showed a marked tendency to ferret out and combat anything false or smacking of humbug and throughout life he was possessed with an uncontrollable desire to write and speak openly and frankly on any subject he





Scandia, Nov. 26, 1910.

had in mind (hence our characterization of him as least diplomatic).

He soon found an outlet for his desire for open frankness in journalism and with his entry into the realm of the Norwegian-American Press there entered into it a new spirit. The N.-A. Press which hitherto had been a more or less churchy affair, uninterestingly dry and tiresome, was awakened to the fact that the press was a power and as such should show interest in and report everything of vital importance to the community at large and to the individual.

He was connected with several papers in Minnesota, among others with Nordosten published for a short time at St. Paul, though his stay with each was short, owing to his propensity for writing the unvarnished truth. Such frank honesty did not agree with those whose publications catered to human vanities and Mr. Lange was not one to be intimidated or dictated to.

In 1887 he established his own paper Scandia at Duluth, Minn. wherein he unmercifully attacked the hypocrisy and woodenness of the Norwegians in the northwest and so openly and thoroughly exposed these traits in several of Duluth's "Prominentia" that he soon was at odds with many of the pillars(?) of the community. After a few years

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in Duluth he moved the paper to Chicago where his spirit of frankness and fair play won him friends from the very start.

His mentality, unsurpassed and hardly equalled by that of any other Norwegian-American editor, together with his unlimited energy and industry and his willingness to fight for what he thought was right won the respect, if not the love, of the opposing press.

While Anton Lange's ideals leaned slightly toward socialism he never proclaimed himself to be a "Socialist," but whimsically referred to himself as an "idealistic anarchist." His strong sense of righteousness kept him constantly alert and ready to attack anything questionable or false and his broad-minded stand against such things coming under pseudonym "Daniel Heine" were both sharp and accurate. At times he was severely criticised for the energy he put into expose's of people whom they considered unworthy of his notice.

In addition to his journalistic ability he was well-known in literary and musical circles. He composed a number of beautiful poems and translated several



Scandia, Nov.26,1910.

works of Bjornson and Ibsen. Among his literary works, widely read, are "Norge as a Republik" (Norway as a Republic) and "America and Americans" the latter having undeniably been an inspiration to Knut Hansun when he wrote of the social life of America.

Mrs. Sophie Heiberg Lange survives him. They were married in 1908. Up to that time Anton Lange had been a bachelor.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Feb. 27, 1910.

JOHN ANDERSON/HONORED/

At a special meeting of the board of directors of the Norwegian Society for a Home for the Aged, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, In the death of Mr. John Anderson, an honorary member and faithful friend of our Norwegian Society for a Home for the Aged, we feel an irreparable loss; and

Whereas, His sterling character, his unselfish devotion to the needy, his strong support of fair and honest work, his wise counsel, his presence at our meetings and social events--all combined to make him a large factor in our work; be it therefore

Resolved, That we express our high appreciation of his life, our great loss in his death, which has removed a foundation of helpfulness to our Society. Be it further

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Resolved, That we extend to his family our deepest sympathy and commend them to the loving Father who cares for all; that we attend the funeral in a body, and that we send copies of these resolutions to the family and to the press.

Niles T. Qualess, President  
L. Crook, Secretary

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 21, 1909.

REVEREND AND MRS. HAAGENSEN WED FIFTY YEARS  
Celebration in Evanston



Reverend A. Haagenzen and his wife, Julia, celebrated their golden-wedding anniversary at their home, 2049 Maple Street, Evanston, Illinois, on Sunday, January 17.

The celebration took place during the afternoon. Surrounded by seven children, thirteen grandchildren, and a large number of ministers and other friends, the golden-wedding couple received the congratulations at the success of their joint venture in life. The festivities were under the leadership of Reverend F. Ring.....Skandinaven's publisher, Mr. John Anderson, was among the speakers.

. . . . .

On Monday evening there was a still greater festival in the Norwegian-Danish Methodist Church in Evanston.....The attractive, roomy church and its side



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 21, 1909.

hall were filled with people, who, with great interest, listened to the well-arranged program....Speeches were made by Reverend O. L. Hansen, Professor N. E. Simonsen, H. A. Haugan, and Reverend F. Ring who presented the honored couple with a considerable amount of money in gold from the congregation and other friends. A large number of telegrams and letters were received, including a letter from United States Senator Knute Nelson.

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The festival was most successful and will remain as a pleasant memory with all who attended.

Reverend A. Haagensen was born near Sarpsborg, Norway, in 1835....He came to America in 1857 and has been an active minister in the Methodist church for more than fifty-one years. He has held many positions of honor within the church; he has been district superintendent, editor, author of a number of pamphlets, and has composed songs and hymns.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 18, 1909.

[REPRESENTATIVE NORWEGIAN DEAD]

Captain John Anderson, former alderman of the Fifteenth Ward, died a few days ago in Yuma, Arizona, where he went in quest of health. His wife died two months ago, and this blow hit him hard. The direct cause of his death was paralysis of the heart.

Captain Anderson was born in Fredrikstad, Norway, in 1837. At the age of fourteen he went to sea and later graduated from the nautical school at Fredriksvern. He came to Chicago in 1857 and for thirty years commanded his own ships on the Great Lakes. During the latter part of his life he conducted a real-estate business in Chicago.

In 1858 he was married to Marie Olsen. Eight children survive the couple.... Captain Anderson was a member of the Tabitha Hospital Society and our Savior's Lutheran church.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 20, 1908.

## [REVEREND PREUS AND THE NORWEGIAN SYNOD]

Reverend Carl Adolph Preus, whose untiring activity has been a great factor in the upbuilding of the Norwegian Synod, was the first minister in Our Saviors Church here in Chicago. He was born June 29, 1814 in Smaalenene on Hobbels Prestegaard. [A Prestegaard was a farm operated by the minister of the Church, usually on the share-cropping system. The Prestegaard was, in most cases, owned by the Church and seldom by the individual minister, though he always kept the profits made by it.] In 1840 he became Candidatus Theologiae [a candidate for a theological degree]. In 1845 he was a teacher in the school at Kopervig, and five years later he was called to the church in Koshkonong, Wisconsin. He was one of the six ministers who organized the Synod, and in 1853 he was the first president of the group.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Jan. 20, 1908.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

[THE NORWEGIAN SYNOD]

Reverend Ulrik Vilhelm Koren, president of the Norwegian Lutheran Synod, who will be the principle speaker at the Synod's annual convention, is considered the leading force in the national movement of the Synod. Few leaders have played such an important role as he. We give below a few points on his interesting past:

Ulrik Vilhelm Koren was born in Bergen, Norway, December 22, 1826. He graduated from the Bergen Cathedral College in 1844, and from Christiania University in 1852. He became a teacher at Nissen's Latin and Technological School in the same year.....

He was called to Little, Iowa, on May 10, 1853. He was ordained on July 21, and arrived in Little, Iowa in December. He was the first Norwegian minister west of the Mississippi.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3175

Reverend Koren was secretary for the Synod from 1855 to 1861; a member of the national church board from 1871-1876; vice-president of the Synod from 1876 to 1894; president of the Iowa district at the same time; and since 1894 he has been the national president. He secured the land on which Luther College [Decorah, Iowa] was built, and was a teacher at the school from 1874 to 1875. He compiled the hymnbook used by the Synod.....

. . . . .

Skandinaven, Oct. 5, 1907.

A STRANGE CASE

Dr. Doe finds a Norwegian in whom some vital organs are misplaced!

The Northwestern Branch of the Chicago Medical Society last night held its first meeting of the season in the hall at Augusta and Milwaukee Avenues. Dr. Fischin presided.

Dr. Doe presented a Norwegian in whom the heart was not located as ordinarily; it was on the wrong side, the right side. Similarly, most of the other internal organs are on the side of the body opposite from the usual position.

The rare phenomenon caused a lively discussion in which several of the medical men took part. The man came from Stavanger, Norway, and aside from the unusual position of his organs, is in perfect health.



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NORWEGIAN

Scandinavian, Sept. 27, 1907.

JOHN W. COLBERG 70 YEARS

John W. Colberg is seventy years old today. No man has made a deeper impression on the Norwegian world of music and song in Chicago, and it is therefore, only natural that the Norwegian Singing Association is to honor him with a concert on this coming Sunday. Some of the ablest leaders in music in Chicago will be present to pay their respect to the old master. And undoubtedly, the Norwegians will show their love and regard for the old leader in music by being in Bjorgvin Hall. The concert starts at 8 o'clock.

Old Colberg, in spite of his seventy years, is a young man. He enjoys good health, and he possesses the bright, optimistic vision of youth. He ponders upon life. Even today he will, on occasion, direct the orchestra with a vigor and fire as of fifty years ago.

In 1870, Mr. Colberg came from Norway, and came to Chicago. Almost at once, he was appointed instructor in music at Illinois State University, and he remained there two years. In 1872, he returned to Chicago, and at



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NORWEGIAN

II B 1 a

III B a

Stamminaven, Sept. 27, 1897.

once became the leader of the Norwegian Music Society, which had been **organized** shortly before. Under his leadership, it developed richly and well.

Two years later, in 1874, he assumed leadership of the Norwegians' Singing Society. This society is now probably the largest of all the Norwegian singing societies in the U. S. A. It was organized by the same persons, and with their instruction, and left the Norwegian Turnforening and started independently.

Mr. Colberg at once made the Norwegian Singing Society one of the best in the world of music in Chicago, and he has succeeded. His excellent facilities as instructor enabled him to produce something from nothing, as it were - and with astonishing speed. How great the progress had been during a few months was clearly manifest at the memorable concert given by male and mixed choruses. It was the first concert on a large scale among the Norwegians in Chicago, and it was held in Aurora Turner Hall. This concert, successful from every point of view, made people outside the Norwegian group take notice also, and it constituted Professor Colberg's first outstanding triumph in Chicago. But not the last by





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Skandinavia, t. 17, 1907.

Some festival during the year 1911, when the 11th year was again celebrated  
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Am. Ind. Soc., 1897, 1897.

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able to do so, and it is ..

Two years after the Society, when organized, it had its own exhibit at the World's Fair in Chicago.

Later on, when located in the grounds of the exposition, the Home Industry Society started camp, its members, and the people who cold people received and needed help through the activity of this Society.

Skandinaven, Sept. 24, 1907.

DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT J. O. HALL

The new superintendent for the Chicago District of the Norwegian-Danish M. E. Church assumed his duties this past week. Wherever he has appeared in the congregations of Chicago he has been warmly received, and he has made a fine impression everywhere.

Rev. Hall was born in Gudbrandsdalm, Norway, in 1870, and came to America when 20 years old. Here he attended the Northwestern University of Commerce and Finance, and after being employed in business for some time, he entered the Norwegian Theological Seminary in Evanston and graduated in 1897. The same year he became a member of the Norwegian-Danish M. E. conference. While minister, he continued his studies and graduated from Red Wing Seminary in 1900. Later he studied at Minnesota State University and Denver University. He holds Ph. B. and M. A. degrees from these schools.

In October, 1904, he married Miss Clara Sakrison. They have one child, a girl.





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III C

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, Sept. 24, 1907.

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF REV. A. HAAGENSEN

The Rev. A. Haagensen, senior of the Norwegian Danish Methodist preachers in America, who for many years has served as minister in Chicago, celebrated his 50th anniversary as a minister at the annual conference of the church held in Forest City, Iowa, from Aug. 29, to Sept. 2.

A large tent erected behind the church was filled to overflowing. On the platform, Reverend Haagensen was surrounded by members of his family and the ministers of the conference. Reaching back into the past, Reverend Haagensen told a tale of the aims and purposes of the church which he is serving, the struggles he and other ministers, as well as the people, had to meet, especially during the early days, and also of the triumphs enjoyed as the flocks increased in district after district. Reverend Haagensen has served as preacher and minister for twenty-four and one half years; as editor of the Kristelige Talsmand (Christian Witness) eleven years; as district superintendent twelve and one half years. He also edited the paper, Missionaren

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, Sept. 24, 1907.

(The missionary), for three years, and was delegate to the general conference of the M. E. Church. In many other ways, he did literary and practical work that he deemed of value to the cause of the church.



Skandinaven, Sept. 23, 1907.

HONORING A FOUNDER

The ski club Norge gave a banquet Saturday evening in honor of the founder of the club, H. Lehn, who is leaving for Norway on the 26th of this month. A considerable number were present and the sentiment was high.

At about eleven, dinner was served. The beautifully decorated tables were loaded with the best in food and drink. Munich Skau was the toastmaster, and he wittily introduced the various speakers.

The president, Mr. A. Swenson, spoke for Mr. Lehn, and Mr. L. Larsen for Mrs. Lehn. H. P. Johansen spoke for America, Lasse Grundelund for Norway, and W. Hanssen for the ladies. There were also other speakers. After the banquet, there was dancing.

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II A 1

NOT FOR

Washington, Sept. 25, 1927.

A. T. T. - 1210.12

Mrs. Margarete Seehus is 75 years old. Last Thursday many visitors came to her home, 103 North Dearborn, to congratulate her. Indeed, on the occasion of her 75th birthday. Gifts and flowers were brought by many, and the house was filled with self-invited guests for the evening. But though self-invited, the guests were very welcome.

Mrs. Seehus was born in Ronsdal, Norway, September 15, 1852. Her father, at one time, was a member of the House of Parliament.

In Norway she took the medical course required for midwives, and practiced for a number of years in Ronsdal, in Nordmore, and in Christianmunda. In 1872, she came to Chicago with her husband, Christopher Gud Seehus, and she has practiced here for 55 years.

For twelve years, she has conducted a school for midwives, and 32 of her pupils have passed the examination required by the Chicago Board of Health. During her practice, Mrs. Seehus has brought more than 5000 babies into this world.

Skandinaven, Sept. 20, 1907.

Mr. C. D. Seehus died 3 years ago, and since then Mrs. Seehus has been the provider both for herself, and for her two boys while they were growing up and attending schools. One of the boys is a minister in Iowa, and the other has followed medicine and is now practicing in Hatton, N. D.

Mrs. Seehus claims she has been ill only five days in all her life. Still practicing, and is in good health, she is a self-made woman who has contributed much.



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NON-FICTION

Manheim, N. Y., 1927.

JOHN LATAS



Monticello Lodge, No. 847, I. O. O. F., gave a pleasant social in Bjorgvin Hall last Saturday evening, in honor of the oldest member of the lodge, Mr. John Latas. He has belonged to the order for fifty-six years.

The program was excellent, and all those participating performed well. After the program, a banquet, in no way inferior to the program was given. After the banquet, there was dancing to the music by C. C. Schmidt's orchestra.

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II B 1 a

NORWEGIAN



Skandinaven, Sep. 14, 1907.

HONORING PROFESSOR COLBERG.

The Norwegian Singing Association will give a concert and social in Bjorgvin Hall, Sunday evening, September 29th, in honor of John M. Colberg to whom much credit is due for the high standard of Norwegian singing, and, in consequence, national sentiment and unity among the Norwegians in Chicago.

A considerable part of the program will be given by Professor Colberg with his present and former music students. The Singing Association and the various singing societies will sing; Dr. Doe and Dr. Marlow will speak, and Mrs. Smulski and Miss Ethel Olsen will assist, so that those attending the concert-social will be assured of a rich and enjoyable evening.

Everybody knows Mr. Colberg. He has resided in Chicago since 1870 with the exception of two years when he was teaching music and singing at Illinois State University. It is a fine undertaking on the part of the Singing Association to give this splendid old man a benefit concert, but then, the association owes him a great deal.

Tickets cost 50 cents. They may be obtained from the representatives of the





Skandinaven, Sep. 14, 1907.

Singing Association who are members of the committee on arrangements; for Bjorgvin, Julius Jaeger; for the Glee Club, P. Iverson; for the quartet Club, Emil Bjorn; for the Norwegians' Singing Society, G. A. Ellingson. Tickets may also be had from the treasurer of the committee, John Jersin, 925 West North Avenue.

Skandinaven, Aug. 21, 1907.

A DOUBLE ANNIVERSARY

Axel Pedersen, one of the oldest active members of the Norwegian Singing Society celebrated the anniversary of his birth and also of his wedding last Monday. This double anniversary caused his friends to call. The Norwegian Singing Society gave a serenade at his home, the corner of Drake and Dunham Streets, Logan Square, and many gifts were bestowed upon both Pedersen and his wife.

The president of the Singing Society, M. Clausen, decorated Mr. Pedersen as honorary member of the society by affixing the emblem, a harp in gold, to the lapel of his coat. Many short speeches were made both for the fifty-year-old jubilee and for the bridal couple, and all those present enjoyed a pleasant evening in the hospitable home.

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II A 3 b

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, Aug. 13, 1907.

[JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION ENGAGES NORWEGIAN MUSICIAN]

The well-known Norwegian musician, M. Pedersen, has gone to Jamestown, Va. where he is under contract as musician during the exposition there. It will be about two months before we can expect him back.

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III H

Scandinaven, Aug. 4, 1907.

NORWEGIAN

AMUNDSEN APPOINTED SECRETARY  
AT THE CONSULATE

Oscar Amundsen has been appointed secretary at the Norwegian Consulate in Chicago, succeeding Mr. Paus.

Mr. Amundsen is a member of the Norwegian Club and is well-known on the West Side of the city.

NORWEGIAN

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II A 3 c

Skandinaven, July 18, 1907.

JOHN R. LARSEN.

Marine painter and singer, John R. Larsen, was fifty-nine years old last Tuesday. Mr. Larsen came from Boe, Vesteraalen, Norway. He studied painting in Bergen, Norway, and later continued his studies in Chicago.

For a number of years he has been superintendent of the Mandel Brothers Art Department. He has also won recognition as a marine painter.

In addition, Mr. Larsen is one of the oldest members of the Norwegian Singing Society, and is widely known for his basso voice. He has been elected honorary member of the society.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, July 3, 1907.

A. P. JOHNSON

He was a progressive man and built one of the largest businesses of its kind in the country.

This old settler was president of the Johnson Chair Company and died at the Norwegian Deaconess Hospital this morning. His residence was at 695 Robey St., and the funeral will take place from there.

Andrew P. Johnson was born at Voss, Norway, on November 22, 1835. He came to America with his parents in 1850, and they located on a farm in Boone County, Illinois, near Beloit, Wisconsin. Here the boy frequented the public schools and worked on his father's farm until he was twenty years old. Then he went to Beloit, where he learned cabinet making, and he remained there until 1861, when he came to Chicago. The following year he was appointed to one of the army's construction corps, and remained in

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, July 3, 1907.

this service till the end of the war.

After the war he returned to Chicago and re-entered his craft as builder and contractor.

In 1868 he formed a company with F. Herhold and A. Borgmeyer, and opened a chair factory, under the name, Herhold, Johnson & Borgmeier. Later he bought the share of Herhold in the firm, and in 1877 took his brother Nils as member of the firm, now renamed, P.A. Johnson & Co. In 1883 the firm was incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois, as the Johnson Chair Company, A.P. Johnson, president; Nels Johnson, secretary; and A. Borgmeier, treasurer. Mr. Borgmeier died in 1905 and Joseph F. Johnson, the oldest son of A.P. Johnson, was elected treasurer.

Mr. A. P. Johnson organized Mt. Olive Cemetery Association, has been a director in the State Bank of Chicago, since its organization in 1891, was



Skandinaven, July 3, 1907.

president of Wicker Park Safety Deposit Vault and director of Asbestos and Iron Company of Canal Dover, Ohio. He always was a sturdy Republican and represented his Ward No.14 in the City Council during 1889-91. He was one of the founders of the Norwegian Home for the Aged, and for two years was its president. He was also one of the first to aid in the erection of Tabitha Hospital and the Deaconess Home, and was a member of the building committtes of both these institutions.

Mr. Johnson was married to Martha Sattre in 1871. They have had five children.

The great manufacturing undertaking, which under the leadership of Mr. Johnson, grew to such dimensions that the undertaking reaches out to all parts of the United States of America, and to foreign countries as well. He started in a little wooden building at the corner of N. Green St. and Phillips St. in 1867.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, July 3, 1907.

In 1879 this building was torn down, and a large five story brick building erected in its place. This building had a floor area of 27,000 square feet, but this also became too small, and in 1883 an additional five story building was erected, having a floor area of 28,560 square feet, and the company's offices, salesroom and shipping room, were moved in here. Yet, even this total of more than 55,000 square feet of floor space proved insufficient, and five years later, in 1888, the wooden building between the two brick buildings was torn down, giving place for a new six story brick building, having a floor area of 61,800 sq. ft.

When this building was completed, the company felt that now there would be plenty of space. But already in 1890 it became necessary to build an additional story to the office building, and in 1891, a new giant building was erected, of seven stories, stretching all the way to Halsted Street, and having a floor area of about 50,000 sq. ft. In addition to these buildings there is a three story building as a drying plant, and power plant.

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NORWEGIAN

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Skandinaven, July 3, 1907.

In this factory, then, more than five hundred different kinds of chairs are manufactured, from the simplest kitchen chairs to the large, solid chairs for offices and clubs. The dining chairs manufactured by the company are equal to the finest made in this country. Between five and six hundred men are employed in making the chairs.

Mr. P. A. Johnson, the president of the firm, was all along the leading factor in the undertaking, until he had to withdraw from active work a couple of years ago, owing to illness.

Skandinaven, June 2, 1907.

NORWEGIAN

[TO VISIT NORWAY]

The well-known singer, I.A.Erdal of 683 N. Humboldt Street, is going to Norway for a visit. He is a valuable member of the Singing Society Bjorgvin, and one of the oldest singers in Chicago.

Several of the members of Bjorgvin called on him Friday evening to wish him God speed on the trip.

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Skandinaven, May 31, 1907.

NORWEGIAN NATIONAL LEAGUE'S PRESIDENT

Mr. A. Abrahansen, was married last Wednesday to Miss Minda Olsen of Madison, Wisconsin. The wedding took place very quietly at the home of the bridegroom, 1909 Milwaukee Avenue. Only a few of the relatives and closest friends were present. The Rev. Bergesen officiated.

Mr. A. Abrahansen is one of the best known Norwegians in Chicago. Having been the president of the National Association for nearly two terms; he has had excellent opportunities to prove himself a staunch Norwegian and in possession of a rare executive ability. He came to America about fourteen years ago and for several years was an assistant at Newberry Library until he opened a store for men at 1905 Milwaukee Avenue, which he still operates.

Mrs. Abrahamsen was born at Solor, Norway and came to America while a child. She is well known in Norwegian circles in Chicago.

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NORWEGIAN

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Skandinaven, May 31, 1907.

### THROND BOTHNE DEAD

The well-known Norwegian is sleeping his last sleep in Chicago. An old newspaper man and professor. He was followed to his grave by many old settlers.

Professor Thrond Bothne's funeral took place from St. Pauls Church, West North Avenue, of the Norwegian Synod, on Thursday afternoon. A large procession of mourners, most of them old settlers attended the funeral. Of out-of-town people, representatives were present from Decorah Posten, Hamline Seminary, and Luther College.

Among the tributes paid Bothne at his bier, the most striking one was, perhaps, by Prof. O. E. Brandt of Hamline Seminary, and a former student of Prof. Bothne's.

Few men in the Norwegian church here in the United States, said Professor Brandt,

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WPA (114) PROJ 10275

Skandinaven, May 31, 1907.

have exerted greater influence than Thrond Bothne. As a teacher he was unexcelled; he had a unique way of dealing with the students; he won their confidence, and his confidence in them was a source of strength for them.

Professor Bothne is buried in Mount Olive Cemetery.



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Scandinaven, May 28, 1907.

NORWEGIAN

FUNERAL OF CAPTAIN ANDERSON  
YESTERDAY

p.2.....Captain Alex. S. A. Anderson died last Saturday at his home 158 North Sangamon Street. For several years he sailed as captain of lake boats. Of late years he has sailed his own ships.

The burial took place yesterday. A large audience mourned his passing.

Skandinaven, May 27, 1907.

NORDMENDENES SANGFORENING REMEMBERS ONE OF ITS  
BEST MEN

In honor of Chas. Bergersen, one of the oldest members of the Norwegian Singing Society, this society gave him a surprise party in connection with his 50th birthday.

About two-hundred members and friends participated in the party. Dr. A. Doe spoke for the guest of honor; other speakers were A. N. Nokleby, J. Jaeger, A. Pedersen, Chas. Debes.

A silver drinking cup was presented to Mr. Bergersen by the singing society, while the ladies presented him with a bouquet of fifty roses.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, May 22, 1907.

WPA FILE 100-20771

INTERVIEWING ROLF HAMMER

The famous singer was sitting at a corner table down at Fimstad's , when I found him, loudly discussing our Italian cooking. He was the same cozy Hammer as before, not a hair less than last, I would say, certainly not a hair more.

"You have not changed much, as far as I can see!"

" I should hope not! Did you expect me to have grown so much older in the two years since last, that it would show on the outside? - But as I was saying, it is amazing what they are able to produce from a patch of dough and a few strands of roots, those fellows down in Lombardy. Just take a look at this spaghetti I am consuming. The man who invented that was creating a new era-- he was a born factor of humanity if ever there was such a one. Spaghetti, I tell you....."

" I beg your pardon, Skandinaven would like very much to learn of your career, Mr. Hammer, and my time is so limited, so that I would be much obliged - "

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, May 22, 1907.

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"Why of course, - as I was saying, Spaghetti....."

" I beg your pardon, where were you born, Mr. Hammer?"

" Just wait till the coffee gets here, and I shall reveal to you the deepest secrets in my life. Won't you take a plate of this?--What! you do not like Spaghetti? But my dear Sir! really, Spaghetti is....."

" You studied at the university in Norway, Mr. Hammer?"

"Why, yes, I was supposed to be doing some studying - part of this and part of that. Was even killing two years in an attempt to become a doctor. - No, not a veterinarian, a doctor, I said. - Well, after all it was fortunate that I learned something in medicine. Our stomachs are among the most important possessions of ours, not to mention our hearts and our lungs. But you simply have to take care of your stomach. Mine for example is quite bothersome; it is not at all easy to satisfy. - But Spaghetti....."

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, May 22, 1907

WPA (J) 1731 4027

"I understand you studied under Lammers?"

"Why, what an aggressive fellow you are! But I suppose it is part of your profession. Perhaps I had better submit, you won't give in till I do. Well, what do you want to know? Oh, yes I studied under Lammers--I studied medicine. But this latter did not amount to much. I was fonder of red stripes than of red blood corpuscles."

"Red Stripes?"

"Why, of course, on my trousers. I became a cadet and spent some time studying how to kill people. What is that? You think I had better have gone on studying medicine? That witticism is too old! I have heard it before. - Well I became a lieutenant and have finally advanced so that now I am a captain..... Oh, yes, I admit that peace time jobs are more pleasant.-What is that! - Why of course the danger of bodily harm is less in peace time, but I hope you are not implying that I became a singer because I was afraid that gun shots might become

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II A 3 b  
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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, May 22, 1907

too noisy? - For that matter I can assure you that I have seen people lose their heads on the concert stage, too. And that is no fun, I can tell you!-- Did I lose my head? - Well, what do you think! Look at my collar, I use number 17. With that type of a neck, the head is quite well fastened. - But to go on, I went to Germany and stayed in Berlin about a year trying to learn to control my Adam's apple, it was in the habit of bucking me. Later - in 1894 - I received a fellowship, and off I went, south to Italy. Have you been in Italy? No. A glorious country! Steeples and temples and sunshine and singing! and Spaghetti! You ought to - But I forget, you do not like Spaghetti! Why yes, of course, the banana peddlers are mostly Italians. Somebody has to do that, too, I should think. But we are getting away from our topic. Well, I went on, sang the scales and did other of those tiresome performances invented for the purpose of harassing the singers, until at length I decided that I had had enough of it for a while, and so I loaded the music, light and heavy, and all its ghosts into my trunks, and off I went again, this time home, to the land in the North.

There at home, then, I started out on concert tours, to every bay and fjord

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, May 22, 1907.

1907. 5. 22. 1907.

matter. And many hours of pleasure and fun have I had on these trips, and many hours that were neither pleasant nor funny. I remember especially an experience in Hammerfest.-It was in the middle of winter, and if ever you have traveled in the North in the middle of winter, then you know what that means. The concert was scheduled at 8:00 o'clock, and just at that hour we did **anchor** out in the harbor. There is no lining up at the pier, there, you know. Well, we anchored at 8:00 o'clock, and at 10:00 o'clock the steamer was to leave, that rule was as unbreakable as North Cape itself. At least half an hour would be required to row ashore, such sea there was, and it was straight arithmetic that someone would be left behind when the steamer set out to sea, and that someone would be Rolf Hammer. But I thought I had found a way out. Using all my powers of persuasion, including certain liquids, I finally succeeded in making the captain and first mate go ashore with me to the concert, and then, of course, I could smile at the sailing rule and the sailing hour. But they tell me that Adam did not stay long in his Paradise! I had about finished the first part of the program and just sang Griegs "Var hilset I damer!" ("Greetings to you, ladies") when to my despair the captain of the steamer comes puffing up to the stage, telling me in a



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NORWEGIAN

II A 3 b

III H

Skandinaven, May 22, 1907.

WPA 100-10775

manner which he undoubtedly considered that of a friend and a pal, but which to me came with all the authority of the steamer's bridge: "You just go on greeting these females the whole night if you choose, but the mate and I are going on board. The rule is that the steamer leaves at 10:00 o'clock, and now it is almost 10:00, and the rule must be followed." And the captain and his mate waddled away. You may be sure the rest of the program was sped up.

Another time I was to give a concert in a little town, such a little place that I prefer not to tell you the name. The editor of the local paper had undertaken to arrange for the concert, and one winter evening I arrived after a trip of several hours in a row-boat through stormy seas. Getting ashore, I asked for the editor and was informed that he had left three weeks ago. Had he arranged for the concert? Well, nobody knew. I had to set to work, myself, and at about 10:00 o'clock some fifty people had gathered for the concert. And then, just as I was going to start, the editor arrives with a profusion of excuses. He had completely forgotten the whole matter!

- And now what about your activities the past few years?

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, May 22, 1907.

WPA (11) 1891.30275

-Why, I have sung the tenor parts in nearly all operas which have been presented home in Norway. In addition, besides my own concerts, I have many times sung at church concerts in Christiania. I have also sung in the great oratorios. Then, in 1905 I came over here with the Norwegian students, and the degree of appreciation shown my art here has cheered me immensely. Now I intend to appear in the West at church concerts for a while together with Renning. I expect that ought to be a success; it seems to me that people over here must be interested in hearing some of the grand church music which we have gotten in Norway during the last few years."



NORWEGIAN

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Skandinaven, Feb. 25, 1907.

[HOLD RITES FOR ENOCH STROM]

Enoch Strom's funeral took place Sunday afternoon from his residence at 58 West Huron Street. A great mass of people attended; quantities of flowers were sent and one large floral piece from the Norwegian Relief Association of which he had been president and treasurer for years.

Pastor Quello officiated at the service at his home and he was burried at Rose Hill Cemetary where the Ben Hur Lodge officiated. All the prominent Norwegians were present. He was born in Stavanger, Norway in 1855.

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II B 2 d (1)

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, December 17, 1906.

[CELEBRATES EIGHTIETH BIRTHDAY]

Sven Nilsson was eighty years old yesterday. In spite of his age he is very active and his eyes and his hearing both function satisfactorily. He loves to talk about the olden days. A number of old friends called to congratulate the old gentleman.

He was born in Kattemoen, Norway. He studied physics and mathematics in Christiana. He was journalist for Krisbianske Post and the Morgen Post.

In 1866 he arrived in Chicago, and secured a position with Skandinaven. For a long time he traveled in the northwest to gather statistics. He was at one time editor of the Emmigranten and the Northwestern and editor in chief of the Skandinaven. He witnessed the northwest's colossal growth and Chicago's growth from 300,000 to 2,000,000 inhabitant. He worked for Skandinaven at the time of the big fire.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, December 16, 1906.

[DEATH CLAIMS LARS LEE]

Lars J. Lee died last Tuesday and was buried from his residence at 1302 Winona Avenue. Pastor A. Kittilsby officiated at the grave in Rose Hill cemetery. The Pastor stated that all the Chicago Norwegians were proud of Lee.

He came to Chicago in 1888 and worked for Skandinaven. He also worked as editor, treasurer and manager of the John Anderson Publishing Co., for several years. In 1895 he started his own office, the Lee Advertising Co.

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II A 2 (Danish)

NORWEGIAN

Revyen, Aug. 11, 1906.

[THE FAILURE OF PAUL O. STENSLAND]

The sensation of the day is the flight of Paul O. Stensland, president of the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank. His debt to the bank is \$1,003,000. But the bank has so much real estate that it will be able to pay the depositors forty or fifty per cent if it only can escape the hands of receivers.

The cause of the fall of Mr. P. O. Stensland was his speculation in real estate. The best asset he has is the Mount Olive Cemetery, which has shown itself to be a gold mine. Most Scandinavians are buried there. But his co-operative store in the brick building on the corner of Carpenter Street and Milwaukee Avenue is bankrupt, and many people who bought shares will lose all. The bank was also patronized by many Danes. Mr. P. M. Lagoni had \$20,000 in the bank; Greenberg and Corydon, \$10,000; Martin Ackerman, \$1,500; Contractor Thisen \$10,000; and Contractor S. L. Nielsen, \$4,000.

P. O. Stensland was on the board of directors for the World's Fair in 1893.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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NORWEGIAN

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II A 2 (Danish)

Revyen, Aug. 11, 1906.

He was also on the Board of Education under Mayor Harrison, and he was very prominent among the Norwegians here in town. His mansion cost \$60,000.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, Jan. 7, 1906.

/GADE NAMED CONSUL/

Frederik H. Gade until further notice will represent the new Norwegian country. He is the first Norwegian Consul in Chicago under King Haakon. He was born in Norway in 1871. His father Gerhardt Gade was for many years the American Consul to Christana.

Frederik Gade is a graduate of Harvard University. In 1895 he graduated from Harvard Law School. He came straight to Chicago and opened a law office. For the past ten years he has been Norwegian and Swedish Consul in Chicago.

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NORWEGIAN

WPA (ILL) PP01 30275

A. E. Strand. A History of the Norwegians of Illinois.

Chicago: John Anderson Pub., 1900, pp. 321-22.

[Biography of Otlo Christopher Grauer]

Professor Otto Christopher Grauer of the Chicago Theological Seminary who represents the Danish-Norwegian Department, was born in Skien, Norway Feb. 19, 1859. He came to Chicago with his parents in 1864. Here Otto passed through the public schools. Later he took a three year course at the Chicago Theological Seminary and graduated in 1887. His first call as a minister was to the Congregational Church at Craigen, Ill. In 1891 he began work as professor in the Danish-Norwegian Department of the Chicago Theological Seminary, and has continued in this position until the present. The special branches he teaches are systematic theology, church history, psychology, and English language, and rhetoric. For five years he was commander in chief

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NORWEGIAN

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

A History of the Norwegians of Illinois, pp. 321-22

of the United Boys Brigade of America and is still vice president of the national organization. For eight years he has been treasurer and business manager for the Evangelisten Publishing Society, which publishes the Norwegian religious weekly, Evangelisten. He is also the author of the Norwegian handbook for ministers called Pastoral Handbook. The Professor was a member of Company D. 1st Illinois Infantry, I.N.G. for five years and served during the railroad riot in 1877.

A. E. Strand. A History of the Norwegians of Illinois  
Chicago: John Anderson Pub. Co.; 1905, pp. 368-369.

[BIOGRAPHY OF ANDREW P. JOHNSON]

Andrew P. Johnson was born at Voss, Norway, 1835. He is president and organizer of the Johnson Chair Company. He came to America with his parents in 1850, settling on a farm near Beloit, Wisconsin. He went to Beloit to learn to learn the trade of a carpenter. In 1861 he came to Chicago. The next year he was employed by the Federal government and was assigned to the construction corps in the Army, in which capacity he served until the end of the war, having worked at Nashville, Chattanooga, Bridgeport, and other places. Returning to Chicago after the war he took up his carpenter work again as a contractor and builder. In 1868 he went into partnership with Messrs. F. Herold and A. Borgmeier for the manufacture of chairs, the firm's name being Herold, Johnson & Borgmeier. He later bought out Mr. Herold's interest and in 1877 took in his brother Nels Johnson, the name of the firm becoming A. P. Johnson & Co. In 1883 they incorporated under the laws of the state of Illinois as the Johnson Chair Company of which our subject has been president, Nels Johnson, secretary and A. Borgmeier, treasurer. Mr. Borgmeier died in 1905, and

A. E. Strand. A History of the Norwegians of Illinois  
Chicago: John Anderson Pub. Co.; 1905, pp. 368-369.

Joseph F. Johnson our subject's oldest son, was elected treasurer of the company.

Mr. Johnson was the organizer of the Mt. Olive Cemetary Association, has been director of the State Bank of Chicago since it was organized in 1891, he is president of the Wicker Park Safety Deposit Vault Company and a director of the Asbestos Sod Iron Company of Canal Dover, Ohio. He has always been a staunch Republican and has represented the fourteenth ward in the city council in 1889-1891.

He is one of the founders of the Norwegian Old Peoples Home and was its president for two years. He was also among the first to help build and maintain the Tabitha Hospital and the Deaconess Home and Hospital, having served on the building committee of both. He is a member of the Wicker Park English Lutheran Church and chairman of the board of trustees. He is also a member of the A.O.U.W.

A. A. E. Strand. A History of the Norwegians of Illinois,  
Chicago: John Anderson Pub. Co., 1905 pp. 342-343.

[BIOGRAPHY OF HELGE ALEXANDER HAUGAN]

Helge Alexander Haugan was born in Christiania, Norway. As a boy of sixteen he came to Chicago. In 1871 he engaged in business of his own as a contractor in the gas-fitting and plumbing business meeting with excellent success. His mind, however, was full of plans for larger things and in 1879, with John R. Lindgren, he founded the business of Haugan & Lindgren Bankers, in which firm Mr. Haugan was the senior member. In 1891 when the bank was incorporated as the State Bank of Chicago, Mr. Haugan was elected its president and has ever since occupied this position, in addition to being a director of the Chicago Title and Trust Company. He is a member of the Union League Club, the Midday Club, and the Bankers Club. Occupied with his increasing duties as head of the bank Mr. Haugan has never taken an active part in politics nor sought office, although a warm friend of good government and civic reform. He was, however a member of the Board of Education under Mayor Swift and later served for several years as treasurer of the Lincoln

A. A. E. Strand. A History of the Norwegians of Illinois,  
Chicago: John Anderson Pub. Co., 1905 pp. 342-343.

Park Board. He was married in Chicago in 1868 to Laura A. Wardrum and has six children of whom Oscar H. Haugan and Henry A. Haugan are connected with the State Bank of Chicago.

Oscar Haugan, born November 11, 1872, is manager of the Real Estate department; he is thoroughly versed in the mortgage loan business and well informed on Real Estate Value in Chicago. He is a member of the Chicago Real Estate Board and was its treasurer for one term in 1905.

Henry A. Haugan was born August 14, 1879. He entered the State Bank of Chicago as a clerk, and worked in various departments until he was appointed assistant cashier.



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NORWEGIAN

A. E. Strand, A History of the Norwegians of Illinois,  
Chicago: John Anderson Pub. Co., 1905, pp. 318-19

## [BIOGRAPHY OF FREDERICK HENRIK GADE]

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Fredrik Herman Gade, Consul for Norway at Chicago, also lawyer was born, Aug. 12, 1871, at his father's estate near Christiania. His father was for twenty-five years United States Consul at Christiania. In 1889 he entered Harvard University Law School and graduated with L.L.B. degree in 1895. He settled in Chicago and soon formed a law partnership with his Harvard classmate, Charles B. Pike, which continued until 1903, when Mr. Pike retired from the law business. Later Mr. Gade formed a law partnership with Theodore Stensland and John Waage, since dissolved. In 1905, Mr. Gade was appointed consul for Norway at Chicago, including the States of Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan. In 1906 Mr. Gade attended the coronation of King Haakon, and handed to the King, as a greeting from Norwegians in America, a portfolio containing poems, musical compositions, and artistic designs. Mr. Gade received the coronations medal during the festivities. He is one of the trustees of the National Theater Association interested in elevating the stage by productions of high dramatic and literary value. He is a member of the University Club of Chicago.

A History of the Norwegians of Illinois, pp. 518-10.

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and New York; secretary of the Onwentia Club; member of the Norwegian Quartette Club, and the Society of Mayflower Descendants. Mr. Gade resides in Lake Forest and was Mayor of that municipality for three terms, from 1903 to 1906.

A. L. Strand. A History of the Norwegian of Illinois,  
Chicago: John Anderson Pub. Co., 1905, pp. 405-406.

[BIOGRAPHY OF KARL LUDWIG LEHMANN]

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Karl Ludvig Lehmann, the well known engineer, was born in Skjolden county, Norway, May 6, 1860. He spent five years at the Polytechnic Institute in Zurich, Switzerland, applying himself especially to engineering and mathematics and traveling extensively in France, Italy, and Germany during vacations. He was also assistant on the Indo-European measurements of degrees. At the age of 21 he returned to Dergen and gave private instruction in mathematics. In 1882 he came to America. As the times were very hard for engineers and for newcomers especially, he secured a position with the Cunard Line as clerk and interpreter at the same time teaching a few private classes. From 1887 to 1890 he was assistant to the bridge engineer of the City of St. Paul, superintending the construction of the high bridge and the Wabash Street cantilever bridge, both across the Mississippi River, the former being half a mile long. He is a member of the Civil Engineers Society of St. Paul. Returning to Chicago he opened an office for himself as Civil Engineers Society and architect. During the construction of the World's Fair he was employed

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A. E. Strand. A History of the Norwegian of Illinois,  
Chicago: John Anderson Pub. Co., 1905, pp. 405-406.

by the engineering departments on most of the buildings; designing among others the iron work of the Electrical Building; the structural part with long trusses of the Forestry Building, built without the use of iron. In his private capacity Mr. Lehmann designed the proposed 600-foot World Fair tower of which only the foundation was built, time being too short to complete it. He has several patents on tower construction. The Tattersalls on 14th Street was built by him. He also designed and calculated elevated railways and draw bridges and was the consulting engineer for two fire proofing companies during 1896; also contractor for iron erection in buildings. He was two years in Dawson City. In 1900 he was employed as chief designer of bascule bridges by the city of Chicago, being the first of its kind in this country. In 1902 he went into partnership with the city engineer, the firm's name being Ericson & Schmann. In 1903 he took a four-month trip to Norway and after returning continued his business at once, designing the Oskosh draw bridge, the ironwork for a number of buildings and lately the Michigan Avenue Bridge, the longest bascule bridge in the world. He got a patent on his self-propelling river boat.

A. E. Strand. A History of the Norwegians of Illinois.  
Chicago: John Anderson Pub. Co., 1905, p. 319.

[BIOGRAPHY OF JOACHIM GOTTSKE]

Joachim Gottske Giaver, chief structural engineer for J. H. Burnham & Co., was born at Lyngen, near Troms, Norway, Aug. 15, 1856. In June 1882 Mr. Giaver came to America, spent a short time in Chicago, and then went to St. Paul, Minn., where he worked in an architects office. In 1891, Mr. Giaver came to Chicago and was made assistant chief engineer in charge of designing all the structures for the World's Columbian Exposition. That work completed he started in the contracting business for himself in 1893 continuing same until 1897, when he became bridge designer for the Chicago Sanitary District. Since 1899 he has held the position of chief structural engineer for D. H. Burnham & Co.

He is a member of the Western Society of Civil Engineers, the Columbia Yacht Club, the Young Men's Christian Association, and the Norwegian Quartette Club.



A. E. Strand. A History of the Norwegian of Illinois,  
Chicago: John Anderson Pub. Co., 1905, pp. 405-406.

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A. E. Strand. A History of the Norwegian of Illinois, pp. 405, 406.

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NORWEGIAN

A. E. Strand. A History of the Norwegians  
of Illinois, Chicago: John Anderson Pub. Co.,  
1905, pp. 361-362.

[BIOGRAPHY OF REINERT AUGUST JERNBERG]

Reinert August Jernberg, was born in Norway and was educated in the Latin School of Sarpsborg until about sixteen years of age when according to the usual custom in the coast towns of Norway he went to sea and spent five years of his life before the mast. For two years he was employed in the U.S. revenue service. Here he found time to begin his preparation for college and later entered the academy at East Greenwich, R.I., from which he graduated in 1879. The following year he entered Yale College where he graduated in 1884. He then entered the Theological Seminary in New-Haven to study for the ministry. About this time the Chicago Theological Seminary opened its foreign departments and Mr. Jernberg was invited to come to Chicago to give instructions in this department while he completed his own theological studies in the American course of the same institution. This offer he accepted and graduated from Chicago Theological Seminary in 1887.

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For ten years he continued as an instructor in the Danish-Norwegian department until 1895, when he was inaugurated professor of biblical and practical theology in the professorship then established by an endowment from Mrs. D. K. Pierson an instructor, Mr. Jernberg also served as their pastor two American churches for some time.

In 1890 the religious weekly paper Evangelisten was started in connection with the missionary work among the Danes and Norwegians in America, and Prof. Jernberg was its editor and business manager for ten years. This responsibility he surrendered to a publishing society in 1899 and the paper has grown to strength and influence under the new management.

Strand, A. L. A History of the Norwegian of Illinois,  
John Anderson Publishing Co., Chicago, 1905, pp. 515-517.

[BIOGRAPHY OF EDWARD IVER WILLIAMS]

Edward Iver Williams, residing at 104 N. Center Avenue, Chicago, was born June 20, 1867, of Norwegian parentage. For twelve years he was cashier and credit manager at L. Brown & Company, wholesale grocery house. After that Mr. Williams opened up Edward I. Williams & Company Subdivision in the Northwest of Chicago, commonly known as Irving Park. In 1896 Mr. Williams was appointed a deputy coroner under George Lerz. He remained in that position four years and was then appointed minute clerk of the County Board under Peter W. Olsen. Mr. Williams had large business interests in the Northwest part of Chicago, he was secretary of the Milwaukee Avenue Cooperative Store, one of the largest department stores on the Northwest Side, where over 250 people were employed. He has been director of the Mount Olive Cemetery for over sixteen years, and is now vice-president. He has always taken an active part in politics and on Nov. 7, 1905, was elected trustee of the Sanitary District of Chicago. Mr. Williams has been connected with several fraternal organizations and has occupied high offices in the same, namely, chancellor

Strand, A. L. A History of the Norwegian of Illinois,  
Chicago, 1905, pp. 516-517.

commander of Knights of Pythias Lodge No. 512 and Regent of Prairie State Council Royal Arcanum, No. 912; and also a member of the Eagles and various other fraternal organizations. Mr. Williams' father was one of the earliest Norwegian settlers in Chicago. He had extensive marine interests in the city he was considered one of the largest lake vessel owners among the Norwegians at that time. He kept the old Williams Hotel which was the headquarters for all the newcomers from the old country.

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A. E. Strand, History of Norwegians of Illinois.  
John Anderson Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill., 1905, p. 182

Halstein Thorsteinson worked as gardener for Walter L. Newberry when he first came to Chicago.

The Norwegians got Jenny Lind to contribute \$1,000 to build the Episcopalian church on Franklin Street, near Michigan.

The first Norwegian to enter public life was Iver Lawson, the father of Victor Lawson, publisher of Daily News.

The Norwegians became wealthy through increase in value of their farm land.

Strand, A. E. A History of the Norwegian of Illinois,  
John Anderson Pub. Co.; Chicago, 1905, pp. 264-265.

[BIOGRAPHY OF JONAS ANTON ANDERSON]

Jonas Anton Anderson, the manufacturer of cameras and photographic specialties at 65 E. Indiana Avenue, Chicago, was born Nov. 28, 1840. In 1852 he left Christiania, Norway, with his parents, and came to America, locating in Detroit.

He came to Chicago in 1857. Here he continued to work at his trade as a carpenter until 1862 when he engaged in the building business on his own account. In 1869 he started making cameras and other photographic supplies which he has followed since with great artistic and financial success. He is credited with having made the largest camera in the world, which at the time attracted the attention of expert photographers everywhere. He has been favorably written up in trade papers, magazines and journals in all languages of the civilized world. He was awarded a gold medal at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904 for a camera which did photo-mechanical work. Mr. Anderson was married to Sarah

Strand, A. E. A History of the Norwegian of Illinois,  
John Anderson Pub. Co.; Chicago, 1905, pp. 264-265.

C. Nichalson of Chicago, May 24, 1864. They had six children. His youngest son, Walter E. Anderson, has mastered his father's business and is now associated with him. The family resides at 2612 Lowell Avenue. Mr. Anderson is a Mason and a Knight Templar.



Strand, A. E. A History of the Norwegian of Illinois,  
John Anderson Pub. Co., Chicago, 1905, p. 509.

BIOGRAPHY OF DR. MANQUS ANDREW UNSETH 7

Dr. Manqus Andrew Unseth was born near Westly, Wis., Oct. 8, 1867. He entered a seven-year course at Luther College, Decorah, Iowa. He graduated in the spring of 1890 with the degree of A. B. In the fall of that year he entered upon a three-year course of study in medicine at Rush Medical College, Chicago, and graduated in 1893 with the degree of M. D. He immediately opened an office in Chicago and commenced the practice of medicine as a physician and surgeon. On Nov. 27, 1895, he was married to Clara T. Wulf of Chicago. They have two children. In 1895 Dr. Unseth was appointed medical inspector of the Department of Health in Chicago, in which position he served for two years. He was for several years a member of the staff of attending surgeons at the Norwegian Lutheran Tabitha Hospital. For many years he has been an examining physician for a number of societies and during the last six years has been one of the regular examiners for the Prudential Life Insurance Company of America. In a competitive civil service examination for the position of assistant city physician of Chicago he holds the distinction of being number two on the list. He was eligible on the list as attending physician on the insane asylum, poorhouse and consumption hospital in Dunning, but declined to accept the position when offered.

Strand, A. E. A History of the Norwegian of Illinois,  
Chicago, 1905, p. 509.

Dr. and Mrs. Unseth are members of St. Matthews Lutheran Church of Logan Square, Chicago, and reside at 1171 N. Maplewood Avenue.

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A. E. Strand. A History of the Norwegian of Ill-  
inois, Chicago: John Anderson Pub. Co., 1905, pp. 426 ff.

NORWEGIAN

WPA (ILL) PROC. 302

### Biography of Martin Newgard

Martin Newgard, of Henry Newgard & Company, was born in Ullensaker, Norway, July 4, 1864. He came to Chicago in 1882 and immediately entered the electrical business with his brother Henry, in Chicago, shortly having charge of all the electrical installations. The company was afterwards incorporated under the name of Henry Newgard & Company, and our subject became a member of the firm now located at 225 Washington St. Mr. Martin Newgard is vice-president and general superintendent, and they are now one of the largest electrical contractors and manufacturers in the city. He is kept busy looking after the construction and manufacturing departments when large power and lighting switchboards and other special devices are being built for themselves and other electrical contractors over the country. Henry Newgard & Company have built up a large supply business, they found it advisable to organize and incorporate a new company and accordingly the American Supply Co. was incorporated over a year ago. The companies are controlled by the

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NORWEGIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30279

A. E. Strand. A History of the Norwegian ....., pp. 426 ff.

same stock holders, the later concern doing business at 87 5th Avenue, but larger and more spacious quarters at the corner of Lake and Franklin Sts. have been secured to which they soon will move. Mr. Newgard is well known among electricians and engineers in Chicago as one of the most practical men in the business. He was elected by the contractors' association to attend the revising committee meeting in changing the rules of the department of electricity to guard against fires. He is a 32 degree Mason. He is married and has three children. He lives at 138 Parnell Avenue.

Strand, A. E. A History of the Norwegians of Illinois.  
I V Chicago, Ill., John Anderson Publishing Co., 1905, pp. 404- NORWEGIAN  
II A 2 405.

[Biography of Oscar Johna Lee]

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Oscar Johan Lee, electrical and thermoelectrical engineer, connected with the Electrical Metal Locating Company of Chicago was born at Østlie, Norway, Feb. 20, 1869. He came to Chicago in 1895. In 1897 he went to work for the Cosmo Electric Company, Chicago where he was made foreman in 1898, and manager in 1899. In 1900 he accepted a position as chief electrical and thermoelectrical engineer of the Electrical Metal Locating Company of Chicago.

He is the patentee of two improvements on the electric metal locating instrument, which operated on scientific principles and has proven its value by successful demonstrations and actual work in the mining field. He has also invented a danger and telephone signal for railroads, its object being to prevent any collisions. The signals can be operated electrically by station agents or by men in charge of the system; and the telephone attachment is intended for use in telephoning from intermediate points between stations. It serves as a valuable instrument and is especially

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A History of the Norwegians of Illinois, pp.404-405

appreciated where there is a great distance between the railroad stations. An electric worker, his inventions and patents are all in that line. He also has many telephone improvements to his credit.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3077

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A. E. Strand. A History of the Norwegians of Ill.  
Chicago: John Anderson Pub. Co., 1905, pp. 219-20

NORWEGIAN

Biography of Knud Langland

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

Knud Langland, spent some of the most active years of his life in Chicago as editor of Skandinaven. It was during the period from 1866 to 1872 that he did the work which firmly established his reputation as a thinker and writer. It is quite proper, therefore, that a brief sketch of his life appear in this volume. Knud Langland was born October 27, 1813, in Sammanger, Bergen, Norway. Though obliged to work hard for a living, even in his early youth, he managed to secure a good education through his own efforts. He went to Bergen where he pursued his studies for a time and then became a school teacher. Afterwards he was appointed public vaccinator. In 1835 he made a short visit to England and on returning home he engaged in business in Bergen. An older brother, Mons A. Adeand, emigrated to



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VIA ALL. PROJ. 30278

A History of the Norwegians of Illinois, pp. 219-20.

America in 1837 settling in Racine County, Wisconsin. Knud Langland followed him in 1843 making his home in same place. In 1849 he bought Nordlyset, the first Norwegian paper published in America. He changed the name to Democraten. The venture was not a financial success and publication was suspended in 1852. The next year he issued a monthly paper in Janesville, Wisconsin, but soon sold out and returned to the farm. In 1856 he was editor for a short time of the Norwegian Americanner published in Madison, Wisconsin, but the pro-slavery views of its proprietor caused him to resign. In 1866, when the Skandinaven was established by John Anderson and Iver Lawson; father of Victor F. Lawson, Mr. Langland was asked by them to become its editor. He consented and came to Chicago to which place he moved his family in 1868. He was connected with that paper which proved a remarkable success, until a year or

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NORWEGIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 3027

A History of the Norwegians of Illinois, pp. 219-20.

two after the great fire of 1871. Perhaps the most notable of the editorials contributed by him to Skandinaven were those in defense of the American public schools and in opposition to certain views, entertained by a part of the Norwegian Lutheran Church in regard to slavery. It was in recognition of his attitude on the school question that one of the public schools of Chicago was named after him some years later. With the exception of a brief connection with a new Norwegian paper, the Amerika which was subsequently consolidated with Skandinaven, all the editorial work performed by him until he was compelled by ill health to retire from journalism was for Skandinaven. He retired, and died in Milwaukee, Feb. 8, 1886.

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Strand, A. E. A History of the Norwegians of Illinois,  
Chicago, Ill. 1905, John Anderson Publishing Co., p. 217

NORWEGIAN

[Biography of Iver Lawson]

NPA (ILL.) PR 11 50775

Iver Lawson was born in Bøevoss, Norway, Dec. 21, 1821, and came to America before he had attained his majority. He was one of the pioneer Norwegian residents of Chicago, making his home on the north side, where he lived the rest of his life. With his brother, Knut he engaged in any kind of work to be had in those days and finally turned his attention to real-estate. By making shrewd investments in vacant property he soon acquired a competence and before his death in 1872 was accounted one of the most successful men in the city. The fire in 1871 destroyed a number of buildings owned by him in various parts of the north side and also rendered valueless much of the insurance, stock and other security held by him.

Mr. Lawson was one of the organizers of the First Evangelical Lutheran Church which in 1848 and a number of years after was located on Superior Street between Wells and LaSalle Avenue. He was a strong Republican and served as alderman from the old fifteenth ward on the north side from 1864 to 1867.

A History of the Norwegians of Illinois , p. 217. AFA (ILL) PROJ. 80275

Prior to that time and during the last year of John Wentworth's administration he was city marshal. While a member of the City-Council he took a prominent part in carrying out plans for purifying the Chicago river and improving the general health conditions of the city. In 1869 he was a member of the House of Representatives in the state legislature and was closely identified with the legislation which gave to Chicago its splended park-system. The creation of Lincoln Park in particular was due in great part, to his efforts. Iver Lawson was also one of the founders, with John Anderson and Knud Langland, of the Skandinaven in the success of which he took a deep interest. He died October 3, 1872, leaving a widow, two sons and a daughter. The widow Malinda Lawson died in Chicago October 16, 1896. The eldest son Victor F. Lawson is the editor and proprietor of the Chicago Daily News.

A. E. Strand. A History of the Norwegian of Illinois.

Chicago: John Anderson Pub. Co., 1905, p. 274.

WPA (ILL) P600 2027

[Biography of Victor Fleming Bendixen]

Victor Flemming Bendixen, of the Standard Architectural Iron Works at 627-43 Bloomingdale Avenue, was born in Christiania, Norway, Dec. 1, 1865. He had a college education in Norway, graduated from the Christiania Art School and worked as an apprentice for Henrik Nissen, architect, in Christiania. He came to Chicago in 1888. After his arrival in Chicago he took a course at a business law school, from which he graduated. He began work here as a draftsman at the stock yards. After six months there he was employed by Winslow Bros. & Co., as designer and draftsman, where he remained for three years, the last year as general superintendent. He took a trip to Norway in 1902, and upon his return accepted the position of chief engineer for Beers, Clay and Dutton, architects, in Chicago. In 1903 he started the present firm, the Standard Architectural Works, first located at 30 N. Clinton St. and later at 181 Newberry Avenue, and from there to his present location on Bloomingdale. Here he erected a substantial two-story brick building especially adapted for the business. The company

APA (ILL.) PR 11 1071

A. E. Strand. A History of the Norwegian of Illinois,  
p. 274.

of which our subject is president and treasurer manufacture iron work for building and also do general foundry work. Mr. Bendixen was married to Lillian Olesen of Chicago on July 9, 1902. They have one child, Kathryn Josephine, born April 11, 1903. Mr. Bendixen is a Mason. The family resides at 20 Evergreen Avenue.



A. E. Strand. A History of the Norwegians of Illinois,  
Chicago: John Anderson Pub. Co., 1905, pp. 351-352

[Biography of Frederick Hess, M. D.]

Frederick Andreas Hess, M.D., was born in Bergen, Norway, May 22, 1851. He took private lessons in languages and science after arriving in Chicago on July 4, 1863. He entered Rush Medical College in 1869 and graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1873 since which time he has practiced in Chicago. He was visiting physician for the county farm from 1873 to 1877, assistant sanitary inspector in 1874 during the small-pox epidemic; he served two years as physician to the Tabitha Hospital, and one year in the Christian Temperance Hospital.

He is a member of the Scandinavian Medical Society and a former president of it; a member of the Chicago Medical Society and of the American Medical Association. He was given the honorary degree of the Ph.D. by Montezuma University of Bessemer, Ala., in 1899. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Ravenswood of which our subject is president of the board of trustees and its treasurer. He has been an active member of the Old Peoples Home Society having belonged to the Humboldt Park branch since it was organized.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, November 11, 1905.

[J. Z. TORGERSEN DIES]

J. Z. Torgersen, the best known of all Norwegian ministers died in his home at 182 North Peoria Street at the age of sixty-five years. Pastor Torgersen was beloved by all. He was born in Norway, 1841, and in 1869 he started as a minister in his own Norwegian church at Grand Avenue and Peoria Street. He worked hard for his church and its members; he especial looked after the young mens Christian societies. He was married in 1864.

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A. E. Strand, History of Norwegians of Illinois. WPA  
John Anderson Publishing Co., Chicago (act Cong.) 1905

[PROMINENT NORWEGIANS]

. Halstein Thorsteinson worked as gardener for Walter L. Newberry when he first came to Chicago.

The Norwegians got Jenny Lind to contribute \$1,000 to build the Episcopalian church on Franklin Street, near Michigan.

The first Norwegian to enter public life was Iver Lawson, the father of Victor Lawson, publisher of Daily News.

The Norwegians became wealthy through increase in value of their farm land.

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NORWEGIAN

A. E. Strand. A History of the Norwegian of Illinois,  
Chicago: John Anderson Pub. Co., 1905, p. 434 ff

BIOGRAPHY OF HENRY OLSEN

Henry Olsen was born at Nordland, Norway, August 24, 1846. He learned the cabinet makers' trade. He arrived in Chicago 1864 without a cent, secured work as a laborer unloading vessels, etc. On Oct. 6, 1864 he enlisted in the United States Army as a volunteer. He was immediately sent to Indiana, where he joined the 82 Regiment Indiana Volunteers. On November 10 of the same year he took (part) in the burning of Atlanta, and was with Sherman on "His March to the Sea," and also on the march from Savannah through South and North Carolina. He took part in many small battles and skirmishes and was at Raleigh, N. C. in April 1865, when Johnston surrendered to Sherman. They then marched north through Richmond to Washington, where the regiment was mustered out of the service, but Mr. Olsen was transferred to the 22nd Indiana Volunteers, then stationed at Louisville, Ky. On July 24, 1865, he was honorably discharged from the

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A. E. Strand. A History of the Norwegian ....., p. 434 ff.

army as a private. Returning to Chicago he secured employment at the Chicago Illinois Central passenger car works, then located at 26th Street and Cottage Grove Avenue. Mr. Olsen was married to Emilie Marie Harriet Blanquist, January 7, 1866. They have nine children, four sons and five daughters. One son and three daughters are living; all are married, living in Chicago. In 1885 he started his own business and two years later took in Gustav Tilgner as partner, manufacturing all kinds of machinery, patterns, models and mill wright work, under the name of Olsen and Tilgner, their factory being at Indiana Street and La Salle. In 1901 the company incorporated under the name of Olsen and Tilgner Manufacturing Company, of which Mr. Olsen is president, their shop having been moved to 37-39 Ontario Street. Mr. and Mrs. Olsen have been members since 1872 of the Second Norwegian Methodist Episcopal Church, now known as the Maplewood Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. He has also been identified with the Tabitha Hospital and with the Norwegian Old People's Home since its organization. Mr. and Mrs. Olsen reside at 517 N. Hoyne Avenue.

A. E. Strand. A History of the Norwegian of Illinois,  
Chicago: John Anderson Pub. Co., 1905, pp. 270-271.

BIOGRAPHY OF SIGVALD ASBJORNSEN 7

Sigvald Asbjornsen, the sculptor, was born in Christiania, Norway, Oct. 19, 1867. He is a graduate of the Royal Art School of Christiania and a pupil of the great sculptors Middelthun, Bergslien and Sceibrok.

At the age of 16 he was granted a royal stipend to help him along in his studies. This he received for five years. He arrived in this country in 1892 and went to Michigan. He came to Chicago during the World's Fair, making this city his permanent home. He made a bust of Grover Cleveland and one of Blaine. Mr. Asbjornsen's public works embrace Lief Erikson statue at Humboldt Park, Hon. Robert William Moore statue, Memphis, Tenn. Defiance of the Flag, a group of three soldiers, Decatur, Ill. Pennsylvania State Monument, Andersonville, Ga.; Illinois State Monument, Chattanooga; John Monaghan Monument, Spokane, Wash.

He has also made the following busts in bronze: John Anderson, Prof. H. H. Borjesen, Walter Grasham, Benjamin Franklin, Edwin Westgaard and a marble bust of Paul O. Stensland. He has also made some striking

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A. E. Strand. A History of the Norwegian ....., pp. 270-271.

medallions particularly one in bronze of Bjornstjerne Bjornson on the Bjornson Bareta Fargo, N. D.; also medallions of Ibsen, Grieg, Robert Ingersol and others. Mr. Asbjornsen married Margaritha Steehr of Norway. They have three children. The family resides at 1075 Wabansia Avenue.



A. E. Strand. A History of the Norwegian of Illinois,  
Chicago: John Anderson Pub. Co., 1905, p. 491.

[BIOGRAPHY OF SVEND SVENDSEN]

Svend Svendsen, the eminent landscape painter, was born at Nittedal, Norway, March 24, 1864. At 12 years of age he was sent to work. During spare moments at night he experimented in painting and on Sundays he visited the National Gallery to wander among the old masters. He left Norway on June 15, 1885. He arrived in Chicago on July 4, 1886. In 1890 he married May Isabel Newton. He began to exhibit his paintings, but attracted little attention until five years later when his "Sundown Evening Shadows" won the Young fortnightly prize at the Art Institute of Chicago, creating a furore among art lovers. From then on Svendsen's name has been a household word in art circles in the West. All the men of wealth and culture bought his now famous sun-lighted snow scenes. Svendsen then visited Norway, bringing back with him material which resulted in a special exhibition at Thurburs, Chicago, and was a decided success, a majority of the paintings being sold during the first week. While Svendsen is entirely self-taught with the originality which results from having nothing to unlearn. Thaulow and his followers returning from Paris and taking up the "plein air" method then in vogue and practicing



A. E. Strand. A History of the Norwegian ....., p. 491.

their art in the environs of Christiania in all kinds of weather was a revelation to Svendsen, and the pleasant change from the unnatural browns of the Diesselderf School to the fresh glorious color of the young realist left a patent impression upon his mind. Many more honors came to Svendsen: an honorable mention at the Nashville Centennial, 1896, and a medal at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, at St. Louis, 1904. They have five children. The family resides in their own cozy cottage at 491 George Street, Chicago.

Strand, A. E. A History of the Norwegian of Illinois,  
John Anderson Pub. Co., Chicago, 1905, pp. 293-294.

[BIOGRAPHY OF OSCAR DANIELS]

Oscar Daniels, president and treasurer of the Oscar Daniels Company of New York, was born in Christiania, Norway, September 5, 1869. His parents died when he was 14 years old and at this age he left Norway as a sailor. He visited nearly every country in the world and chose the United States as his home. He came to Chicago in 1890. He organized and incorporated the Oscar Daniels Company under the laws of New York for the purpose of erecting steel buildings and bridges, retaining a majority of the stocks in his own name. Associated with him in his company are Albert E. Dennis, vice-president and secretary and Charles Ostenfeldt, chief engineer. The main office is in Chicago at 531-35 Unity Building, with branch offices at 38 Park Row, New York, and 1102 James Flood Building, San Francisco, Cal. The company has had great success and is now doing a business second to none in the United States. They have erected a great many of the finest and most substantial steel buildings in every large city in the United States and these now stand as enduring monuments to the skill and ability of the management. Mr. Daniels is a 32 degree Mason, a Mystic Shriner and a life member of the Columbia Yacht Club of Chicago, for which he served one year as

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Strand, A. E. A History of the Norwegian of Illinois,  
Chicago, 1905, pp. 293-294.

commodore. He is also a member of the Chicago Athletic Association and the Royal League. He travels a great deal and gives personal attention to the business of his three widely separated offices.

A. E. Strand. A History of the Norwegian of Illinois,  
Chicago: John Anderson Pub. Co., 1905, p. 270.

BIOGRAPHY OF NILS ARNESON

Nils Arneson was born on a farm (Steensmyhren) near Drammen in Norway, in 1840. He went to school until he was confirmed. He learned his trade as a wagon maker in Christiania and came to America on a sail boat in 1861. He worked in Chicago until the fall of the same year and enlisted in Company A, 15th Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, serving three years and two months in the civil war, coming back to Chicago in 1865. Worked at his trade until 1868 when he began the manufacture of furniture on Canal St., but was burned out in the great Chicago fire. From that time the firm was Arneson & Company. In 1880 it was changed to Johnson & Arneson. In 1884 he with others started the Central Manufacturing Company, a corporation chartered under the laws of Illinois, to manufacture office desks. He is president and treasurer. He is also director of the Union Bank of Chicago. In 1870 he was married to Hilda Taftner from Christiania. They have one son and one daughter; only the daughter is living, she is married to Alf Normann, secretary of the Central Manufacturing Company. Mr. Arneson is a director of the Chicago Manufacturers Association and a member of Lyons Post No. 9, G. A. R., office 37-41 Armour St. Residence 672 N. Hoyne Avenue.

A. E. Strand. A History of the Norwegian of Illinois,  
Chicago: John Anderson Pub. Co., 1905, pp. 430-431.

[BIOGRAPHY OF CARL WILLIAM BIRCH NORD]

Carl William Birch Nord, civil engineer with the American Bridge Company, Monadnock Block, Chicago, was born in Christiania, October 7, 1880. After completing his high school and technical education with practical training in machine shops in Christiania he went to Germany in 1901, where he extended his studies in electrical engineering at the Institute of Technology at Binger au Rhein. He was later employed as superintendent of electrical installations at Boras, Sweden. He arrived in Chicago in July 1902, where, after having held various positions with the Western Electric Company, Burnham Company and others, he secured a place as draftsman with the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. He found it difficult at first to get a position as civil engineer. He remained with the Metropolitan until 1903, when he accepted the position of first assistant engineer in the estimating department of the American Bridge Company, Chicago office. Here he had charge of the designing of several of the largest car foundry and machine shops in the country. He is a member of the Western Society of Civil Engineers.

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II B 2 d (1) A. E. Strand. A History of the Norwegians in NORWEGIAN  
Ill., Chicago: John Anderson Pub. Co., 1905, p. 537

[Biography of Anton B. Lunge]

WPA FILE PROJ 3075

Anton B. Lunge, editor and publisher of Scandia, was born at Bergen, Norway, in 1857. After having received his primary education in the public schools it was decided that he should prepare himself for a mercantile career, for which purpose he entered Bergen's Business College, where he completed a course. In 1882 Mr. Lange arrived in Chicago. Here he worked for several years in the circulating department of different American daily newspapers, until he, in 1887, joined the editorial staff of Nordwesten in St. Paul, Minn. In 1899 he became sole proprietor of the Scandia, changed its place of publication by moving it to Chicago where it is still being issued.



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Strand, A. E. History of the Norwegians of Illinois,  
Chicago, Ill., John Anderson Publishing Co., 1905, pp. 322-23

(BIOGRAPHY OF NICHOLAY ANDREAS GREVSTAD)

Nicholay Andreas Grevstad, editor of Skandinaven, was born in Søndmøre, Norway, is a self-made man born of poor parents. He was editor of a paper in Norway, Dagleladet (Daily News), and also in St. Paul, Minnesota where he was editor of Nordvesten (North-west). He came to Chicago in 1892 and has been editor of Skandinaven since. In two articles in the Atlantic Monthly for 1891 and 1893, he has given the Americans a full outline of the principles and workings of the Norwegian courts of conciliation. In the fall of 1906 the order of St. Olaf was conferred upon him by King Haakon of Norway.



A. E. Strand. A History of the Norwegian of Illinois,  
Chicago: John Anderson Pub. Co., 1905, p. 504.

[BIOGRAPHY OF GEORGE ABRAHAM TORRISON]

George Abraham Torrison, M. D., was born in Manitowoc, Wis., March 23, 1865, his parents came from Norway. He was educated at Luther College, Decorah, Iowa, from which he graduated in 1885 with the degree of A. B. He studied medicine at the medical department of Columbia College, New York, from which he received the M. D. degree in 1889. He pursued his medical studies at the University of Vienna in 1889-90 and in 1893-94. In 1891 he began the practice of medicine in Chicago, and since 1895 has devoted his attention to diseases of the throat, nose and ear.

Dr. Torrison is instructor in diseases of the chest, throat, and nose at Rush Medical College, Chicago; is attending physician to the Central Free Dispensary (Throat Department), laryngologist to the Norwegian-Lutheran Deaconess Home and Hospital, and lecturer on diseases of the nose and throat at the Presbyterian Hospital training school for nurses. He has been a director of the Norwegian Lutheran Tabitha Hospital and for one year was president of the board.

A. E. Strand. A History of the Norwegian ....., p. 504.

He holds membership of following societies: The American Medical Association, the Illinois State and the Chicago Medical Societies, the Chicago Otological and Laryngological Society, and the Scandinavian Medical Society of Chicago. Dr. Torrison was married to Miss Emma Irene Johnson of Chicago on January 5, 1898. They have two children. The doctor's office is at 103 State St. and the family resides at 46 Alice Place, Chicago.

Strand, A. E. A History of the Norwegian of Illinois,  
John Anderson Pub. Co., Chicago, 1905, pp. 504-505.

[BIOGRAPHY OF JUDGE OSCAR M. TORRISON]

Judge Oscar M. Torrison was born in Manitowoc, Wis., August 29, 1861. He received the degree of Bachelor of Law at Luther College, Decorah, Iowa, 1881. In 1882 he received the degree of Bachelor of Law at the State University of Iowa City, and in 1884 he took the degree of Bachelor of Laws (cum laude) at Columbia College, New York City. He has been admitted to practice in the supreme courts of Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin and the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1890 he came to Chicago where he soon acquired an extensive and varied practice and has taken an active part in matters of public interest. In 1896 he was appointed a member of the Board of Education of Chicago and served in that capacity on important committees of the board in 1896 and 1897. He is a member of the board of directors of the Chicago Bureau of Charities and for the past three years has been president of its Northwestern district. He is also one of the directors of the Association House on West North Avenue, which is extensively engaged in settlement work on the Northwest Side. He has always donated to numerous Norwegian charitable institutions both in and outside of Chicago. In November 1906 he was elected judge of the new municipal court of Chicago and received the solid support of the Norwegians of the city. He received the largest

Strand, A. E. A History of the Norwegian of Illinois,  
Chicago, 1905, pp. 504-505.

vote of all the candidates. In 1889 he married Miss Ida Michelson, a daughter of Captain Michelson. They have four children and reside at 56 Alice Place, Chicago.

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A. E. Strand. A History of the Norwegian of Illinois,  
Chicago: John Anderson Pub. Co., 1905, pp. 285-286.

[BIOGRAPHY OF VLRIKKA FELDTMAN BRUNN]

Mrs. Ulrikka Feldtman Bruun, the organizer for the National W. C. T. U. among the Scandinavians in America, was born in Norway, February 1, 1854. When 21 years old she came to America, landing in Chicago, June 30, 1874. The struggle that followed prepared her for the great work she has since accomplished. She entered Kalamazoo College in Michigan for one year. In 1881 she married Mr. J. N. Bruun. Mrs. Bruun has been a widow for many years. Mrs. Bruun is the author of three books, all religious temperance stories, printed in the Scandinavian language; as well as three sacred song books, together with articles and stories for the press. In February 1899 she began the publication in Chicago of Det Hvide Band (The White Ribbon), the only Norwegian-Danish Christian temperance paper published in this country by a woman. Her greatest work has been the founding of

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A. E. Strand. A History of the Norwegian of Illinois,  
pp. 405-406.

the Hope Mission now on West Ohio and Noble streets, Chicago. With the assistance of Mathilda B. Carse, president of the Central W. C. T. U., she was first able to open a small Scandinavian reading room in October 1888. For eleven years the W. C. T. U. paid the rent for this room and Mrs. Bruun gave her services entirely free. From the mission sprang the Scandinavian W. C. T. U. of which Mrs. Bruun is president, the men's Scandinavian Prohibition Club, a local of the Loyal Temperance Legion and a Sunday school. For seven years a free dispensary was maintained. One thousand have frequented the reading room during each year. In 1900 she opened a Scandinavian working girls home and employment bureau in connection with the mission. In 1895 Miss Frances E. Willard secured Mrs. Bruun's appointment as national organizer among the Scandinavians for the W. C. T. U. She has traveled and lectured in Illinois, Minnesota, Nebraska, and the Dakotas, everywhere lifting up the banner of Christ and temperance. She spends five or six months every year lecturing. All money saved goes to her Chicago work.



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Skandinaven, No. 1, May 29, 1872.

[LANGELAND RESIGNS]

K. Langeland, chief editor of the Skandinaven, has sent in his resignation. He hopes that during his six years as chief editor he has done some good and satisfied them somewhat through his different articles. He would like to continue his work, but circumstances alter everything; hence the resignation. Mr. Langeland wishes to thank all the readers for their kindness and consideration during his six years of work at Skandinaven. He also wishes to thank his co-workers for their loyalty and good work. First and foremost he sends a kind farewell to all readers of Skandinaven.



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#### NORWEGIAN

Strand, A.E. A History of the Norwegians of Illinois,  
Chicago, Ill., John Anderson Publishing Co., 1905, pp.341-342.

#### [BIOGRAPHY OF REV. LARS. HARRISVILLE]

Rev. Lars. Harrisville pastor of St. Paul's English Lutheran Church, on Fairfield Avenue and Hirsch Street, is a native of Chicago, having been born here on May 11, 1864. His parents came to the U.S.A. in 1845 and located in Chicago taking an active interest in church-work. He studied for the ministry in Red Wing, Minn. His first call was to St. John's Lutheran Church at Sioux City, Iowa, where he was pastor for ten years. He then came to Chicago where he served St. Paul's English Lutheran Church belonging to the Hauge Synod. They are now building a magnificent new church edifice a block east of their present one; the corner stone was laid with great ceremony in the summer of 1906. Rev. Harrisville has been president of the Norwegian Lutheran Childrens Home in Chicago for six years. He is a member of the Board of Directors for the seminary at Red Wing, in which he was also offered a professorship but declined it.

A. E. Strand. A History of the Norwegians of Illinois,  
Chicago: John Anderson Pub. Co., 1905, pp. 394.

[BIOGRAPHY OF JAMES LANGLAND] 7

James Langland, was born at North Cape, Wisconsin on January 26, 1855 with his parents, he moved to Chicago in the fall of 1868. He graduated from the University of Chicago in 1877. He studied law at the Union College of Law, but entered the newspaper profession in the fall of 1877 as a reporter on the Chicago Daily News, was night editor of the Morning News shortly after the paper was started in 1881, and afterward represented it in Washington and New York as a correspondent. He worked for the Milwaukee Sentinel as telegraph editor and book reviewer from 1885 to 1889; then returned to the Chicago Daily News as editorial secretary and librarian, was sent to Cuba as correspondent in the Spanish-American War in 1898, and to Panama in the winter of 1903-1904 when war was expected with Columbia. He has been compiler of the Daily News Almanac and Year Book since 1901. He is a member of the press-clubs of Chicago and Milwaukee.

Skandinaven, Mar. 4, 1904.

LEE GETS PATENT ON NEW PHONE

(Summary)



Oscar Lee, 107 W. 11th St., St. Paul, Minn., has been granted a patent for a new electric bell that can be used for signals. The new bell is made of a special material and is designed to be used in a variety of ways. It is a simple device that can be used in a variety of ways. It is a simple device that can be used in a variety of ways. It is a simple device that can be used in a variety of ways.

Skandinaven, Feb. 12, 1904.

[P. O. STENSLAND'S SON MARRIES]  
(Summary)



Theodore Stensland, vice-president of Milwaukee Avenue State Bank, and son of the President, Paul C. Stensland, was married today to Miss Grace Nelson, the soprano singer, who is the daughter of Dr. D. H. Nelson. The wedding took place in Stensland's home.

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Skandinaven, Dec. 24, 1903.

NORWEGIAN

[RAY BACK FROM BRAZIL]

(Summary)

The advocate, Olaf C. Ray, has returned from his trip to Diamantina, Brazil. He was sent there by the Norwegian colony to look over the development of the mines. He was very well pleased with everything.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, June 21, 1903.

[WINS SCHOLARSHIP AWARD]

Hans L. Howard of Norwegian birth received the highest scholarship award at the Illinois College of Law. The graduation exercises were held in Handee Hall on June 16. The prize was \$100.00. **Thirty-four** young men graduated as Bachelors of Law.

In his junior year he also took the highest prize, and two years ago he received a \$50.00 prize for the best examanation paper. Professor French, principal of the Hyde Park High School presented him with the prize. He has already passed the State Bar examination, and is a practicing lawyer in Chicago.

Mr. Howard is also an athlete. In 1890 he won the Scandinavian foot race championship, and received the famous Dixon Cup from the hands of Oscar



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Skandinaven, June 21, 1903.

the second. He was a member of the Sports Club, Tjalven. At the Olympic Meet in Christiana received the wreath of laurels from Fridty of Nausen. Mr. Howard hails from the heather fields in Norway. His real name is Haugom but he changed it to Howard.



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 14, 1901.

### SILVER WEDDING

Last Friday Canute R. Matson, superintendent of Post Office Station A, and his wife celebrated their twenty-fifty wedding anniversary at their residence, 609 Cleveland Avenue. Early in the day people began ringing the door-bell, bringing a mass of presents to the "silver-bridal" couple. The presents included articles of silver of every description, flowers, and palms. In addition, a large number of telegrams and greetings were received by the couple. Among these was one from the president of the Norwegian Old Settlers' Society, Mr. Peter M. Balken. He sent the invitation card to their wedding which he received twenty-five years ago. Mr. Balken's message and card came as a pleasant surprise and was admired both by Mr. and Mrs. Matson and the fifty guests who came in the evening to extend congratulations.

. . . . .

Mr. Canute R. Matson was born at Voss, Norway, in 1843 and came to America with his parents in 1849. . . .He studied at Albion Academy and later at



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Skandinaven ( Daily Edition), Dec. 14, 1901.

Milton College in Wisconsin. In 1861 he joined the army in the civil war. During the four years and four months that he followed the colors, he was promoted, step by step, so that at the time of his discharge from the army in 1865 he was a premier-lieutenant. Later on, as a member of the governor's staff and of the Grand Army of the Republic, he became a major and finally a colonel.

In the fall of 1865 Mr. C. R. Matson came to Chicago. [Translator's note: Here he has been clerk in the police court; justice of the peace; coroner of Cook County; deputy sheriff; sheriff. . . . He is now superintendent of Post Office Station A, corner of Clark Street and North Avenue.]

On December 13, 1876, he married Mrs. Isabell Richolson. . . . The couple have four children. . . .



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 8, 1901.

BANQUET FOR DR. B. MEYER

The Fram Branch of the Norwegian Lutheran Tabitha Hospital Society held its regular meeting at Humboldt Park House on Friday evening. After the meeting a banquet was given in honor of Dr. B. Meyer....who recently had recovered from a severe illness. [Translator's note: There were many speeches praising Dr. Meyer and his work.]



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Dec. 14, 1900.

### BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

Professor T. Bothne celebrated his sixty-fifth birthday last Thursday evening at his home, 758 Haddon Avenue. During the day the Professor received a number of congratulations from former students and other friends.

At the dinner table, Mr. Bothne's friends presented him with a gold-lined pipe and a package of tobacco containing a year's supply. Speeches were made by Dr. Anders Doe, who presented the gift, by Professor Bothne in response, by Dr. Lindos, and others.

Professor Bothne is well-known not only in Chicago, where for a long period he has been a member of the editorial staff of Skandinaven, but also over the whole of the Northwest. Although somewhat advanced in years he is yet youthful and strong both in mind and body.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 2, 1900.

### JACOB LEGANGER'S FUNERAL

Jacob Leganger, well-known Norwegian of the West Side, died last Thursday and was buried on Sunday afternoon from the funeral parlor at 291 West Ohio Street. The house was crowded with sorrowing friends. A mass of flowers and wreaths were heaped about the casket. The Rev. Georg T. Rygh functioned. A double quartet of the Singing Society Bjorgvin and a ladies quartet sang..... Members of Humboldt Tent No. 26, K. O. T. M., functioned as pallbearers while a music corps, played the funeral march. The long parade, including three hundred members of the above-mentioned lodge, headed by the music corps, marched for a number of blocks after which they entered carriages and proceeded to Mt. Olive Cemetery.

Mr. Jacob Leganger was born in Bergen, Norway, April 16, 1847..... In 1866 he came to Chicago..... He is survived by his widow, two sons, and a daughter.



Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Oct. 20, 1899.

ANTON PETERSON

A banquet in honor of Park Commissioner Anton Peterson was given by the Scandinavians here, last night. Hundreds of his countrymen were present. Anton is well liked by everyone.



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 18, 1897.

## THE THUGS AND SCHAACK

(Editorial in English)

Says the Times Herald: "There is apparent exultation in certain circles over the expectation that, with the coming in of Mayor Harrison's administration, Michael Schaack and Captain Hansen are to lose their stars. What ground there is for this expectation the Times Herald has no means of knowing, but it is a noticeable thing that the Market Street gang is doing the most rejoicing. Inspector Schaack has long been a thorn in the sides of that crowd of thugs and lawbreakers, and they, more than any other persons, would gladly see him dismissed from the police force. There are, too, certain friends of Alderman O'Malley who bear ill will against the inspector for his very earnest and persistent prosecution of the alderman on the Colliander charge. This may be natural, but it should have no influence. It is not the business of a police inspector to determine the guilt or innocence of a person charged



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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 18, 1897.

with crime. That is the duty of the court and the jury. A police officer may be greatly mistaken as to the weight of the evidence in his possession or its applicability, but he is not mistaken when he brings that evidence before the tribunal whose business it is to pass upon it. To punish an officer for his zeal, is to put a premium on police corruption.

Inspector Schaak has been connected with the police department of this city for nearly thirty years, and his reputation is widely known. It is that of a faithful and honest and zealous officer, and he should be judged by his record, not by what his enemies say. Least of all should he be made the victim of a gang of outlaws like that of Market Street."

Every word is true. If we had more men like Schaack in responsible positions on the police force, thug rule and crime would be less rampant in the city. Inspector Schaack and Captain Christian Larsen have made themselves a terror to evil-doers, and it is but natural that the thugs and their protectors should be anxious to get rid of them. A police officer who knows his business

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 18, 1897.

and has the courage to do his duty despite threats and intimidations was never popular with lawbreakers, nor will they ever be.

During the O'Malley trial, Mr. Schaack and Captain Larsen were made a target for repeated attacks of the most unjust and malicious character. Their energetic zeal in collecting evidence bearing upon one of the foulest murders in the history of Chicago, was persistently represented as personal malice and vindictiveness. Yet they did only what their oath of office bound them to do--their plain duty. If honest and fearless public servants are to be disgraced and punished for doing their duty, lawlessness and crime will reign supreme.

Inspector Schaack is not dependent upon his salary for a living. Retirement from service would come to him as a well-earned rest without any attendant cares. But he should not retire of his own accord. He has served the people long and faithfully; yet, one duty remains for him to perform, and that is "to stick". The police department has passed into new hands, and

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Apr. 18, 1897.

the people are anxious to know, as soon as possible, what sort of service they are going to get for the next two years. The treatment accorded to Schaack and Larsen by the powers that be will furnish the best test that can be desired, and put the new administration on record at the very beginning of its lease of power. Mr. Schaack's position may be far from pleasant, but his duty requires him to remain at his post until he shall be told to go. Let this article be in the form of a protest by this paper and its readers.

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 22, 1896.

CAPTAIN JOHN ANDERSON

Captain John Anderson was born in 1836, near Fredriksstad, Norway. At the age of fourteen he went to sea, and in the following years he visited every corner of the globe. He became first mate in 1852, and in 1856 he quit sailing the high seas.

In 1854, he was wrecked in the North Sea, on the bark "Orakel". Two years later, he was shipwrecked in the Indian Ocean, two hundred miles west of Madagascar. He was saved by a passing bark from Bremen, and four weeks later was put ashore on the Island of St. Helena.

At this time (1856) there was quite an influx of immigrants to America. Early in 1857, John Anderson left for America with a large group of friends. He arrived in Chicago three months later (June 1857).

John Anderson then started to sail the Great Lakes. In 1865, he became owner



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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 22, 1896.

of the ship "Hercules". Up to 1885, he owned several ships plying the Great Lakes.

In 1885, he was appointed Harbor Master in Chicago; he held this position for two years in the administration of Mayor Roach. He then went into the real-estate business and soon became one of the largest realtors in Chicago.

He has, for many years, been active in the largest Norwegian organizations in Chicago.

The Chicago Common Council has selected John Anderson as aldermanic candidate in the Fifteenth Ward. He has many years to live and we are sure he will climb higher and higher on the ladder of success. We consider John Anderson one of our most successful men in the Norwegian colony.



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NORWEGIAN



Skandinaven, June 21, 1894

[JOHN ANDERSON HONORED]  
(Summary)

John Anderson, the owner of Skandinaven, yesterday afternoon was presented with a bust of himself modelled by the young Norwegian sculptor, Mr. Asbjornson. The editor, Mr. Grevstad, presented it to Mr. Anderson as a token of esteem from those that worked in the big plant.

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Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Sept. 23, 1919.

[A. N. N. ... AND ... IS ...]

one of the incorporators of Chicago's new Electric Railway Company is Mr. A. A. Paulsen. We hope that this new venture will be successful now that electricity has proven itself an excellent [factor] in motive power.





Chicago Tribune, July 13, 1890.

A. B. JOHNSON, OLD TIMER

A. B. Johnson, one of Chicago's pioneers, died at his home, 151 North Halsted Street, from a paralytic stroke when he suffered about three weeks ago. He came to Chicago in 1837 from Norway being then 14 years old. He was the oldest Norwegian settler. Her worked for Mayor Kinzie and the Butler & Morton Lumber Company, then started in the lumber business himself on North Canal Street and accumulated a competency but was burned in the great fire.

He was a member of the Old Country Board of Supervisors from 1860 to 1866, and was chairman of the Finance Committee for two years. After the fire he was Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners and was prominent in the work of assistance to sufferers from the fire. He was elected to office generally on a peoples' ticket on account of his well-known honesty, He leaves a widow, four sons, and two daughters. The funeral will take place Monday under the rites of the Episcopal Church, of which Mr. Johnson was a devout member.

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven (Daily Edition), Mar. 5, 1889.

SAMUEL HANSEN

Samuel Hansen came to Chicago in 1849. He arrived in New York in 1837; he has recently lived in Milwaukee, where he died a few days ago.

He was, as far as we know, the oldest Norwegian here.

He was very active in building many of the societies here. He helped build the national group. He was instrumental in starting the first church. (Translator's note)].

Skandinaven, Jan. 13, 1883.

THE MILWAUKEE FIRE

James F. Gilleland, a Norwegian of this city, lost two sons in the Milwaukee fire. We say again that we must take warning from this catastrophe.



Skandinaven, No. 20, Oct. 9, 1872.

[DEATH OF IVER LAWSON]

Iver Lawson, the richest Norwegian in Chicago, died last Thursday at the early age of 51. He was born in Norway and came to America in 1844. His brothers Boarky and Knud preceded him to America, his brother Steffen came with Iver. All four lived in Chicago, but three of them are dead. Iver Lawson was engaged in real estate business, where he made a fortune. He was city marshal, alderman and senator. He lost \$50,000 in the big Chicago fire, but he died rich. Surviving him are his wife and three children. The son is 20 years old and has received a very careful education. Many people didn't like Iver. Why? Because they envied him.



V. MISCELLANEOUS  
CHARACTERISTICS

B. Picturesque Miscellanies

V B

NORWEGIAN

Skandinaven, Dec. 7, 1917.

JOHN WOLD VISITS CHICAGO.

John Wold, the famous Man from Romsdal, and representative of the Skandinaven in southern Minnesota, has been in Chicago a few days on business. Mr. Wold considers Romsdal his homeland. The insignificant part of Norway outside of Romsdal is hardly worth mentioning, according to him. We have tried to show him the error of this attitude, but all in vain.

WMA (LL) MC. 30275

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NORWEGIAN

Skandinavien, Aug. 21, 1917.

## FOUR BROTHERS FOR THE ARMY

Four sons of Mr. and Mrs. Anton Gunderson, 4345 North Albany Avenue have been drawn for military service, probably a unique case in Chicago. All the four have passed the required tests, and none of them have claimed exemption so far.

Mr. and Mrs. Gunderson are Norwegians.



Scandia, Aug. 26, 1911.

[AN AMAZING INCIDENT]

p.8....Last Monday evening a police officer found a man peacefully asleep on the curb at North Clark St. and Chicago Ave. Something about the man struck the officer as being different from the general run of curb and park bench tenants, so he awakened him and took him to the nearby police station. Upon being questioned as to his identity and residence he slowly shook his head and from his pockets he brought forth \$3,500 in currency, and a bank book with a \$6,000 balance.

The man was cared for at the station for the night and an investigation on Tuesday morning finally revealed that the apparent tramp was Torsten Isaacsen Rosgaard, born in Kongsberg, Norway, and that he had been in America fifty years. During this time he had been in the real estate business, in Minnesota and Dakota, and traveled far and wide as a salesman. By hard work, and thrift, he had saved this tidy sum for his old age; he is now eighty-one years of age.

Mr. Haugan, Norwegian Consul, Chicago, conducted the investigation, and on Wednesday he was appointed guardian for Mr. Rosgaard. The Consul brought the old gentleman to the Tabitha Hospital for care and observation, and is endeavoring to locate relatives of Mr. Rosgaard in the U.S.A. and Norway, to care for him. Should he fail to locate such relatives, he will be placed in an Old People's Home, where he will be properly cared for.

When details of the case were reported to our police commissioner he said, with a dry little smile, "Chicago can't be so bad when an eighty-one year old man with \$10,000 in his pockets can sleep, unmolested, on the city curbstones." We agree that this is unusual, to say the least.

Skandinaven, April 13, 1901

**[LOTS OF COFFEE--LITTLE TEA]**

**(Summary)**

Skandinaven informs its reader that the Norwegians are the greatest coffee drinkers in the United States, but that they drink very little tea.



Shandawe, April 11, 1931

**[LUCKY THIRTEEN]**  
**(Summary)**

The advocate, James A. Petersen, moved his office thirteen years ago to suite 1818 on the thirteenth floor in the Chambers of Commerce Building. On April 15th he celebrated his 18th anniversary in room 1818 on the 18th floor. He ordered thirteen boxes of cigars, each box containing thirteen of the best handmade cigars, which he presented to thirteen of his best friends. Mr. Petersen is not afraid of the evil number thirteen.



Skandinaven, July 2, 1893

NPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

VIKING

Mr. C. Brewick is very much opposed to having the "VIKING" sold to the Smithsonian Institution in Washington. He favors the raising of a fund to keep it in Chicago.